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Clipper Ship Sets Record; British Minister Reports Big Rise in U. S. Exports

The World's Day—At a Glance

April 4, 1940

Clipper Sets Round-Trip Ocean Record

NEW YORK (AP)—Pan American Airways' Yankee Clipper arrived from Europe today with a new trans-Atlantic round-trip record and carrying the youngest American ever to make the trans-Atlantic flight. He is Justin Henry, son of Mr. and Mrs. Taylor Henry of Paris. Capt. Charles A. Lorber, Commander, reported he made the return flight from Horta in 25 hours and 1 minute. The eastbound crossing was made in 18 hours and 35 minutes.

The Atlantic Clipper, originally scheduled to have departed April 3 for Europe, was delayed another 24 hours because of unfavorable weather off the Azores.

Huge Increase in U. S. Exports Reported

LONDON (AP)—The Minister of Economic Warfare, Mr. Ronald H. Cross, told the House of Commons today that United States exports to the Allies showed an increase of $22,000,000 during the last four months of 1939 compared with the same period in 1938. American exports to the Netherlands, Belgium, Switzerland, Scandinavia, Italy, and Russia increased $68,000,000 during those four months, Mr. Cross said.

In Washington: Wagner Act Fight Forecast

The State Department is preparing to re-examine its sweeping restrictions on issuance of passports to Europe, in view of the absence of large-scale hostilities. Hundreds of passport requests have been held up in the seven months of the war. At present the only recognized reason for granting permission to Americans to travel to Europe is "imperative necessity."

Signs accumulate that the Smith Committee amendments to the controversial Wagner Labor Act will reach the floor of the House this session, touching off one of the biggest Congressional fights to date.

Communists, by refusing to answer questions of the Dies Committee, challenge the legal powers of a congressional investigation. The Party's strategy is seen as an attempt to carry its cases beyond Congress to the courts where the authority of congressional investigating committees would be fully aired. [Details: Page 1.]

Woll Sees Antitrust Law Weakening Unions

NEW YORK (AP)—Matthew Woll, Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor, said that the Sherman Antitrust Law had been one of the strongest influences counteracting trade unionism "and now threatens its annihilation." As far back as 1923, he told the Kiwanis Club, the A. F. of L. had denounced the law as a "legislative monstrosity." And recent steps to invoke it against labor unions, he added, were bound to weaken if not destroy labor organizations.

7 Ship Lines Grant Pay Rise on Tankers

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Maritime Union announced today it had reached a two-year agreement with seven ship companies for $5 monthly wage increases on tankers, and expected an eighth company to accept a similar agreement. Companies which accepted it, according to the Union, are Sinclair Navigation, Pennsylvania Shipping, Kellogg Steamship, National Bulk Carriers, Pan-American Petroleum Transport, Commercial Molasses Company and the B. L. Shipping Companies. A favorable answer from the Gulf Oil Company is expected by April 8, the Union said.

Board Upholds La Guardia Pledge to Union

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Peaceful acquisition by the City of the properties of the Interborough Rapid Transit and Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit under unification proceedings was in prospect today following ratification by the Board of Transportation of Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia's pledge that the City will assume the contracts between the Transport Workers' Union and the companies, leaving final adjudication of future points of difference to the courts. The union had threatened a strike unless contracts were assumed as they stood.

Costa Rica and Nicaragua Agree on Canal

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica (AP)—The Foreign Ministry announced today that a treaty would be signed with Nicaragua providing for the canalization of the San Juan River, which connects Lake Nicaragua with the Atlantic and forms the eastern boundary of the two republics. The San Juan River would form an important link in any inter-ocean canal that might be built across Nicaragua.

Chicagoan Faces $2,237,232 Income Tax Lien

CHICAGO (AP)—A $2,237,232 income-tax lien was filed in Federal Court today against the property of William R. Johnson, charged with being connected with Chicago's gambling syndicate. The lien was filed to cover taxes the Government claims are due on the huge income Johnson received in 1936, 1937 and 1938.

War Summary: Nazis Claim North Sea Sinkings

At sea Germany claimed that a total of 40,000 tons of British war and merchant ships had been destroyed or damaged in air raids on convoys in the North Sea. Britain acknowledged the attacks, but stated that no damage was done and that the raiders were driven off by escorting warships. Known shipping losses of all nations reached a new high of 502 vessels totaling 1,678,666 tons. France, through its Minister of Marine, announced plans for commissioning shipyards to produce 200,000 tons of new merchant bottoms.

On the Western Front, the French announced that a strong German infantry attack had broken a French outpost in the Nied River sector of the Western Front. Routine artillery attacks continued.

Premier Reynaud agreed to permit the Chamber to debate his general policies April 9. Radical Socialists reportedly told the Premier he should resign unless he obtains a larger majority than his present 17-vote margin.

Words played a part in warfare. From France Premier Reynaud assured the United States over the air that it is not a "phoney" war and that it will not be a "phoney" peace. Ontario's Attorney General urged prompt American participation. Field Marshal Göring again threatened a "Blitzkrieg." Prime Minister Chamberlain scorned "stale" threats and reiterated British confidence. [Details: Pages 1, 4 and 6.]

In the Far East a spokesman of the new Japanese-dominated Government of China, denounced the United States policy which refuses to recognize the puppet regime. Japan protested against British naval action near Japanese waters. Chinese and Japanese military advices both claimed minor air and land successes. [Details: Page 2.]

Foreign Registry Gets Two More U. S. Ships

WASHINGTON, April 4 (AP)—The Maritime Commission yesterday authorized transfer of two vessels to foreign registry.

It authorized the Alaska Steamship Company, Seattle, Wash., to sell the cargo vessel Latouche, 2,156 gross tons, to Madrigal & Co., of Manila, with transfer to Philippine registry.

It also authorized the Tela Railroad Company, subsidiary of United Fruit Company, to sell the 37-ton launch Victor to the Republic of Honduras with transfer to Honduran registry.

The commission modified a previous order authorizing Anthony Joseph Drexel of Philadelphia to sell the yacht Queen of Scots to M. Grahame White, Southampton, England. The Commission modified this to permit sale of the vessel to the corporation of Trinity House, London, with transfer to British registry.

The Commission received an application from Mrs. Alice H. Burrage of Boston, for permission to sell the yacht Aztec to Thomas H. P. Molson, of Montreal, with transfer to Canadian registry.

Framingham Firm Wins Bid for Dam

By the Associated Press

Providence, R. I., April 4

Bids for the half-million-dollar Birch Hill dam at South Royalston, Mass., part of the Government flood-control project, were sent to Washington for approval today after submission to the United States Army Engineer Office here.

Low bidder on construction of the project, which is to be started within six weeks, was B. Perini & Sons, Inc., of Framingham, Mass., with a bid of $535,829.

Philips & Davies, Inc., of Canton, Ohio, were low bidders with $43,563 for equipment at the dam, which is designed to protect Worcester County from flood waters of Millers River, a tributary of the Connecticut.

Religion Chief Need of Nation, President Says

WASHINGTON, N. J., April 4 (AP)—President Roosevelt, answering a church poll, has reiterated a belief that "no greater thing could come to our land today than a revival of the spirit of religion."

His answer to a question, "What, in your opinion, is the most fundamental need in the lives of the young people of America today?" was made public by the Rev. Denton M. Gerow, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of this rural community, who solicited the views of the President and others in connection with the church's 200th anniversary celebration.

President Roosevelt termed the question "both stimulating and provocative" and recalled his Brotherhood Day broadcast of four years ago, when he said:

"No greater thing could come to our land today than a revival of the spirit of religion—a revival that would sweep through the homes of the nation and stir the hearts of men and women of all faiths to a reassertion of their belief in God and their dedication to his will for themselves and for their world. I doubt if there is any problem—social, political or economic—that would not melt away before the fire of such a spiritual awakening."

After recalling this statement, the President commented:

"Those were my views more than four years ago. They constituted a deeply settled conviction on my part.

"May God speed the day when that conviction shall possess the hearts and the minds of all our people."

The question concerning youth's fundamental need was sent to public officials and to business and professional men.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt replied with the single word, "Faith," and Lowell Thomas, radio commentator, answered, "Faith in God, their country and themselves."

Wendell L. Willkie, utilities executive, said youth needed "a realization of the necessity of jealously guarding their heritage of freedom—freedom to worship as they please—freedom in their private enterprise."

Mr. Gerow said an analysis of the poll showed that 25.6 per cent of the replies described youth's greatest need as a clearer understanding and appreciation of religious values; 21 per cent thought it was sufficient educational training; 18.3 per cent cited employment opportunities and the promise of profitable work leading to security, and 15.5 per cent referred to personal initiative and character. Home environment and loyalty to democracy were other views expressed.

Rockefeller Retires As Foundation Head

NEW YORK, April 4 (AP)—John D. Rockefeller, Jr. has withdrawn from the board chairmanship of the Rockefeller Foundation after 27 years because he has reached the retirement age of 66.

The board named Walter W Stewart, Professor of Economics at the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N. J., to succeed Mr. Rockefeller.

The Foundation, "to promote the well-being of mankind," is one of four major philanthropic organizations founded by the late John D. Rockefeller.

On With the Job

"The Factory Tells the Story"

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Frankfeld Held In Contempt By Dies Committee

Communist leader from New England refuses to answer questions at hearing.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 4—Philip Frankfeld, Executive Secretary of the Communist Party in New England, was dismissed from the Dies Committee hearing today and held in contempt for refusal to answer questions.

Mr. Frankfeld attempted to read a resolution passed, he said, by 10,000 Massachusetts citizens on Sunday before testifying, but Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas, chairman of the committee, ruled him out of order. In the uproar that followed Mr. Frankfeld shouted he would answer no questions by the Committee, which is investigating Un-American activities.

Mr. Dies directed that Mr. Frankfeld be ushered from the room. The Communist leader, attended by a capitol guard, left quietly, but by that time the hearing was in a state of confusion.

As the hearing recessed, Chairman Dies said the Committee's resolution citing Mr. Frankfeld for contempt—which was passed as he left the chamber—would be taken before the House "just as quick as we can." The Chairman said he hoped to take the matter up tomorrow along with contempt citations for two other Communists, Dr. Albert E. Blumberg of Baltimore and Thomas F. P. O'Dea of Boston. Mr. O'Dea, President of the Young Communist League of Massachusetts, testified yesterday.

Clashes With Dies

When Mr. Frankfeld took the witness stand he brought with him a resolution passed at the Boston Arena last Sunday which, he said, he was delegated to read. Chairman Dies ruled this action was contrary to Committee procedure, and suggested that Mr. Frankfeld get it printed in the Congressional Record.

A dispute between the Chairman and the witness followed, rising to shouts of the part of Mr. Frankfeld and vigorous activity by Mr. Dies with the gavel. Mr. Frankfeld charged that Mr. Dies was attempting to silence "the voices of 10,000 Massachusetts citizens." The Chairman characterized the Communist as discourteous to the Committee.

At this point Mr. Frankfeld flatly refused to answer any questions and in the hubbub that followed was escorted out of the Chamber.

The resolution which Mr. Frankfeld attempted to read, he tossed to the press table. It assailed the

(Continued on Page 15, Column 1)

New British War Lord

By a Staff Artist

Winston Churchill

Landon Sees Party Success If Convention Is Unbossed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 4—Alf M. Landon, the Republican Party's presidential nominee in 1936, appealed to his Party today to offer the Nation a positive and progressive program and a presidential candidate nominated by an unbossed convention.

Republican success is a certainty this year, former Governor Landon declared, unless Republicans "deliberately reverse this trend by their own blindness."

The problems of business, agriculture and labor must be solved, he said, and the Republican Party must show that it is prepared and ready to solve them.

Mr. Landon's appeal to the leaders of his own Party to recognize "that many changes press for consideration" was delivered to the Republican State Convention in Witchia, Kansas, when he made it clear that the full authority of his leadership will be directed to this end at Philadelphia in June.

Tossed a Bombshell

In asking that the 1940 Republican platform be constructive and concrete, Mr. Landon was equally concrete and constructive in his own recommendations.

From the historic Republican standpoint, its 1936 standard-bearer tossed a bombshell into the Party's policy-making debate by frankly and boldly urging an end to high tariff protectionism. He asserted that if the Republicans are to be honest and effective in reducing the Government's vast subsidies to agriculture, it must simultaneously cut out its subsidies to industry.

"We must realize," Mr. Landon affirmed, "that when government takes away financial assistance from one industry, fairness and justice require that it cut all, coincidentally, including the high protective tariff. The farmer must not be the only one called upon to take the cut."

On the urgent and equally controversial points of national policy Mr. Landon was similarly outspoken. He said that the Republican Party must show that it is prepared to:

1. Support collective bargaining sincerely and make it work.
2. Make a floor for wages and a ceiling for hours of labor; in other words, back the present Wage-Hour Law or its equivalent.
3. Devise a sound farm program and make it work.
4. Deal intelligently and vigorously with the centralization of economic wealth and power.
5. Guarantee a Republican convention which will not be boss-ridden.
6. Refuse to permit one man, or any group of money-raisers to pick the Republican nominee.

Chance to Save Country

"We have the opportunity and the duty to save our country in this great crisis," Mr. Landon ex-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 7)

Intimate Message from Washington

Echoes of Nazi White Paper Muffle Rumblings of G. O. P. Attack on New Deal Foreign Policy, but Clouds Are Gathering

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The quick and painless way the Republican critics and Democratic isolationists permitted the German White Paper to slip out of the headlines is deceptive in one important particular. It implies a nonpartisan support of the Administration's foreign policy which is unlikely to last very far into the presidential campaign.

The "Polish documents," purporting to show that Amercan diplomats indiscreetly and irresponsibly egged Poland into the war and promised that the United States would be around to finish it up, made a choice and tempting morsel out of which the Republicans might very well make large capital.

But they have passed up this specific opportunity, deliberately, not because they intend to soft-pedal the issue or to concede a vote of confidence behind the Administration's conduct of foreign affairs, but because they suspected that the White Paper was too thin a reed on which to rest their attack.

Every Washington politician realizes that it would be a boomerang to attack the Government's policy with Nazi propaganda, however much truth he may assign to the propaganda in this instance. Detached observers are inclined to believe, as a matter of fact, that the Polish documents have a distant, distorted relationship to the facts. In other words, if a witness is to be judged on whether he tells the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, a charitable jury might well concede that the German White Paper has a one-third element of plausibility; that it probably tells some truth although it most certainly does not tell all the truth and claims much that isn't the truth. It is therefore branded by Secretary Hull as misleading and mendacious.

Just Quiet Before the Storm

For these reasons the enticing occasion which the White Paper offered the opposition is being strategically passed over; but there are increasing signs that the Roosevelt-Hull foreign policy which is more internationalist than it is isolationist and more pro-Ally than it is neutral, is heading for more active opposition from the Republicans whose criticism may be expected to gain in vigor and outspokenness in the next few weeks. For the moment the propaganda bomb which the Nazis dropped on Washington have made things appear quieter than they really are.

As a matter of fact, it is no sensational expose to report that things are quite often different than they appear in this city of many motives and one or two current instances might be noted just to keep the record straight.

The struggle for existence by which the new Hatch Act is slowly making its way through the legislative ambush is particularly pertinent. The pending extensions to the Hatch Law which have already passed the Senate are honestly designed to purify the politics of a substantial segment of federal-paid workers, and every time Senator Hatch isn't looking, and sometimes when he is, the opponents of this measure add another purifying amendment to the bill. In the Senate, a provision was added to forbid any individual to contribute more than $5,000 to the National Committee of any political party, and now a House sub-committee has inserted another purifying amendment limiting national campaign expenditures to $3,000,000.

May Be Hoist by Own Petard

These are probably pretty good ideas but the opponents of the Hatch pure-politics bill don't want these amendments passed at all. They just want to make the Hatch pure-politics bill so pure that no politician, however pure, can stand it. Wouldn't it be something if the Act passed with all of the purifying amendments which its opponents added and which none of them desire!

Again. The Senate is debating the reciprocal trade treaties and, would you believe it, there is not a Senator who is opposing the trade pacts. Listen to the speeches; read the congressional digest, and it appears that all the opponents of the Hull policy want to accomplish is to improve the treaties, safeguard their constitutionality and increase the country's foreign trade.

They introduce amendments, one after another, and argue them on the basis of these desirable ends. One amendment, narrowly voted down, would require each agreement to be ratified by a two-thirds vote of the Senate. That "strengthening" amendment was not advanced by a supporter of the treaty.

Another amendment, narrowly voted down this week, asked that petroleum, coal, lumber and copper be entirely excluded from the negotiations in any future trade treaty. This "strengthening" amendment was not advanced by a supporter of the pacts.

Another amendment before the Senate would require formal approval by both houses of Congress before any trade agreement could come into operation. This "strengthening" amendment was not advanced by a supporter of the treaties.

It would appear that the opponents of the reciprocal trade treaties, against which they are making no direct argument, just can't wait to have more and better treaties; or else, here again, everything is not just as it appears on the surface.

J. Roscoe Drummond

Churchill Picked To Speed Up War; Hitler Taunted

Chamberlain declares Hitler 'missed bus' and Rhine threats all are stale.

Cabinet shifts seen as mere reshuffling—Commons called for secret session.

LONDON, April 4 (AP)—Prime Minister Chamberlain declared today he was "ten times as confident" of victory now as he was when the war began because Adolf Hitler "missed the bus" by failing to use the arms superiority Germany had at the start.

The Prime Minister addressed his Conservative Party Council proudly a day after shaking up his Government to knit it into a tighter organization and to put chief responsibility for war strategy on the shoulders of Winston Churchill, energetic First Lord of the Admiralty.

The Prime Minister said he had heard "nothing but the usual stale threats" from the other side of the Rhine—"so I decided my public duties would not prevent me from coming here."

Responds to Göring

He apparently referred to a speech by Field Marshal Hermann Göring, who told an audience of aviation cadets and school children Hitler was mobilizing all his forces for a "decisive blow" in the West.

Britain still is building up her strength, Mr. Chamberlain declared, while Germany is close to the limits of her strength.

He said consideration for neutrals had hampered the Allies' blockade but warned that "it cannot be expected that we should allow Germany indefinitely to profit by our scrupulousness and to draw aid and comfort from neutrals who are not free agents and who know in their hearts, whatever they may say, that our victory spells freedom for them whereas our defeat would doom them to slavery."

"Best Assurance"

The recent British-French declaration of a closer alliance gave the "best assurance" that "we shall not be cheated out of the fruits of victory and that the essential elements of European security will be available to us when the war is over," he told the Council.

"When we embarked upon this war," he said, "I felt we should be bound to win it. After seven months of war, I feel ten times as confident as I did at the beginning."

The Prime Minister said he believed that never before in all Great Britain's history had the Nation been "so completely united upon the broad aims of our policy and upon our determination to carry on this fight until we have achieved our purpose."

He praised the decision of the political parties to lay aside party strife as far as possible "in order to concentrate on winning the war."

Asks General Support

"I do not claim that the Government should be exempt from criticism," he declared, "but I do feel that as we are all agreed as to what we want out of this war, the Government of the day is entitled to claim general support for its war policy."

The Prime Minister said Germany began preparing for war long before it started but that "one thing is certain — Hitler missed the bus!"

Herr Hitler's failure to "take advantage of his initial superiority and to make an endeavor to overwhelm us and France before we had time to make good our deficiences," he called a "very extraordinary thing."

"We must admit—I do admit—that we have not yet succeeded in so bringing work and workers together as to make full use of our existing manpower," Mr. Chamberlain said.

"That means we have not reached our full strength. We are making great efforts to do so."

The seven months of war, he said, have enabled the Allies to "make good and remove our weaknesses, to consolidate and tune up every arm, offensive and defensive, and so enormously to add to our fighting strength that we can face the future with calm, whatever it brings."

Faith in Courage, Tenacity

"I would be the last to underrate the enemy's strength or his determination to use that strength without scruple and without mercy if he thinks he can do so without getting his blows returned with interest.

"I say this, too—the very completeness of his preparations has left him little margin of strength to call upon."

The Prime Minister declared that Germany "has not any real friend in the world" and that leaks and loopholes in Britain's blockade of Germany are being mended.

"Our victory," he declared, "spells freedom.

"I ask you to bear in mind that this is a war of will and the will to conquer. I put my faith in the courage and tenacity of our race, which has never failed."

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 4—By making Mr. Winston Churchill in effect Britain's War Lord as well as Sea Lord, Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's reorganization of his Cabinet, while falling short of general expectations, indicates a determination to intensify Britain's war effort.

And almost as Mr. Churchill became head of a new committee—which will have the power to review and recommend the Nation's entire war strategy—Prime Minister Chamberlain announced that a secret session of the House of Commons would be held April 11 to debate the Government's economic warfare policies.

The calling of the secret session indicates the importance of the projected parliamentary review. For the only previous similar action during the war was Dec. 13—a session followed within a month by the removal of Mr. Leslie Hore Belisha as Secretary of War.

The constitution of the "Committee of Service Ministers" which Mr. Churchill will head, while keeping his present post as First Lord of the Admiralty, is the only outstanding alteration embraced in the elaborate reshuffle.

Changes within the Cabinet itself, with one exception, involve shifts of offices rather than new personnel. Sir Samuel Hoare has been made Minister for Air with the task of speeding up airplane production. The former Air Minister, Sir Kingsley Wood, becomes head of the Home Policy Committee.

From outside the political ranks Lord Woolton, chainstore chairman, has been called to undertake the disentangling of the Food Ministry's innumerable problems of supply, price fixing, and distribution.

Widespread Complaints

While ministerial shifts mark no large reconstruction along the lines which have been widely discussed here lately, and do not meet the criticism that the Inner Cabinet of more than six members is too large for the greatest efficiency in wartime, there is a general welcome for the move which entrusts far greater power to the most forceful pair of hands in the Cabinet—Mr. Churchill's.

Altogether Mr. Chamberlain has made about a dozen changes in his Government, but a number of these are merely reshufflings. The personnel of the War Cabinet itself is reduced from nine to eight by the resignation of Lord Chatfield from the Ministry for Coordination of Defense. This sailor who had turned politician resigned on the grounds that his term of usefulness had been completed.

Mr. Churchill will take Lord Chatfield's place and preside over the committee comprising the Ministers for War and Air and service heads of the three fighting forces.

In the future, Mr. Leslie Burgin will be responsible for munitions as Supply Minister and also will be the member of this committee whose job is to advise the War Cabinet on strategical problems, progress operations, and to make recommendations about general conduct of war.

Mr. Chamberlain's intention in reorganizing the Government machinery has been to insure closer co-operation between the War Cabinet and Government departments playing vital parts in the war. There have been complaints that some problems, notably home agriculture, have not been sufficiently noticed by the War Cabinet.

Aid for Home Front

To remedy this, Sir Kingsley, relieved from the task of competing with Field Marshal Göring in seeing who can build the most airplanes, will, as Lord Privy Seal, be a kind of roving envoy in the interest of the home front. As Chairman of the Food Policy Committee, he will bring an acknowledged organizing power to the aid of agriculture.

Criticism has been growing lately against Sir Kingsley because Britain's airplane production doesn't seem to be spurting ahead of Germany's as anticipated. Blackout difficulties for factories and weather interference with supplies have been factors over which the former Air Minister had little control and he is understood to have been anxious for a rest from the arduous job.

Sir Samuel who has changed posts with Sir Kingsley is by no means new in the directing of the Air Ministry. He is believed to have gained the necessary ex-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Japan Warns Britain on Blockade

TOKYO, April 4 (AP)—The Japanese Navy threatened today to "take action" if the British blockade is applied "illegally" to Soviet shipping destined for Germany and indications were that any blockade action in Chosen Strait would be so considered.

The warning was conveyed in a statement by the Admiralty spokesman.

Chosen Strait, southern gateway to the Sea of Japan and principal approach to Russia's Far Eastern port of Vladivostok, separates Japan from the Asiatic mainland at the Korean Peninsula. It represents a break in the land continuity of the Japanese Empire.

While the Sea of Japan is not Japanese territorial waters, the Admiralty spokesman said flatly, that "it is a Japanese lake in Japanese eyes."

Warning to British

"The British Navy can take any action it pleases there, but the reaction in Japanese sentiment would be very strong."

Apparently Japanese objections would be less vehement against British action well removed from the shores of the 500-mile wide sea than against any action in the 100-mile-wide neck of ocean linking the Sea of Japan and the East China Sea.

The spokesman, however, would not say what Japan would consider "illegal" or what "action" Japan would take, but his declaration was generally interpreted to refer to any halting of Russian commerce through Chosen Strait.

He said that Japan objects to any extension of the European war to "waters near Japan" and warned that Japan finds cruising warships "near Japanese waters very unpleasant."

Previous Protests Cited

He disclosed that Japan had made several representations against roving warships to the British Naval Attaché here.

The halting of the Japanese liner Asama Maru Jan. 21, almost within sight of Yokohama, by a British cruiser which took off 21 German seamen en route home was protested by the Japanese as a national affront. On Japan's demand none of the seamen were returned.

Turning to the impending United States fleet maneuvers in the Pacific, the Admiralty spokesman said that Japanese "unrest" was caused by the fact that they are to be larger than ever before and nearer to the Far East.

He intimated an expectation that the maneuvers would be extended beyond the international date line which, he said, would amount to "brandishing a big sword near Japan."

Belligerent Rights

LONDON, April 4 (AP)—A British spokesman said today that Japan, in the course of normal diplomatic contacts, had "expressed the hope that Britain would avoid naval action near Japanese shores" but that Britain insisted on belligerent rights.

"We have no intention of committing illegal action, and it is our desire as far as possible to pay regard to Japanese susceptibilities, of which we are fully aware," the spokesman said.

"However, it is not possible for us to forego legal rights as a belligerent, and it should be understood that we intend to exercise these rights to the full whenever necessary."

Tang Assails U. S.

NANKING, April 4 (AP) — Tang Leang-li, so-called Ambassador on special assignment of tthe Japanese-dominated Nanking Government and regarded as spokesman for its head, Wang Ching-wei, today denounced the United States policy of nonrecognition for Mr. Wang's regime.

He declared that Secretary of State Cordell Hull's statement last week in connection with establishment of the Nanking Government—that the United States would continue to recognize the Chungking Government of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek—was based on America's "selfish interests in China."

Mr. Tang's statement, in part, asserted that Mr. Hull's declaration "with its derogatory implications, is based on misreading and misrepresentation of the situation in which public pronouncements and solemn promises of both leaders of Japan and President Wang Ching-wei are ignored in utter disregard of all tenets of international courtesy and good will."

Mr. Tang also suggested an "open door" policy in the United States toward Chinese, asking if the United States would "abandon her discriminatory policy against Chinese who wish to enter her dominions."

Mr. Tang contrasted Mr. Hull's statement with what he termed the "more correct and fair-minded behavior of Great Britain and France."

Chinese Air Raids

SHANGHAI, April 4 (AP)—Japanese army headquarters today confirmed official Chinese reports that Chinese planes bombed two Japanese bases yesterday but denied Chinese claims that 30 Japanese warplanes and quantities of oil and other military supplies had been destroyed.

A Japanese spokesman said eight Chinese planes attacked Kunshan, near Yochow in Hunan Province, killing four Chinese farmers at work in their fields. Seven Chinese planes, the Japanese said, bombed Yangcheng, Southwestern Shansi, killing two and wounding four Chinese civilians.

SHANGHAI, April 4 (AP)—Japanese Army headquarters today announced belatedly that heavy Japanese air attacks on three Chinese bases in Shensi Province yesterday and Tuesday preceded Chinese bombings of Japanese centers in north and central China yesterday.

Byrd Reports Pole Moved Toward West

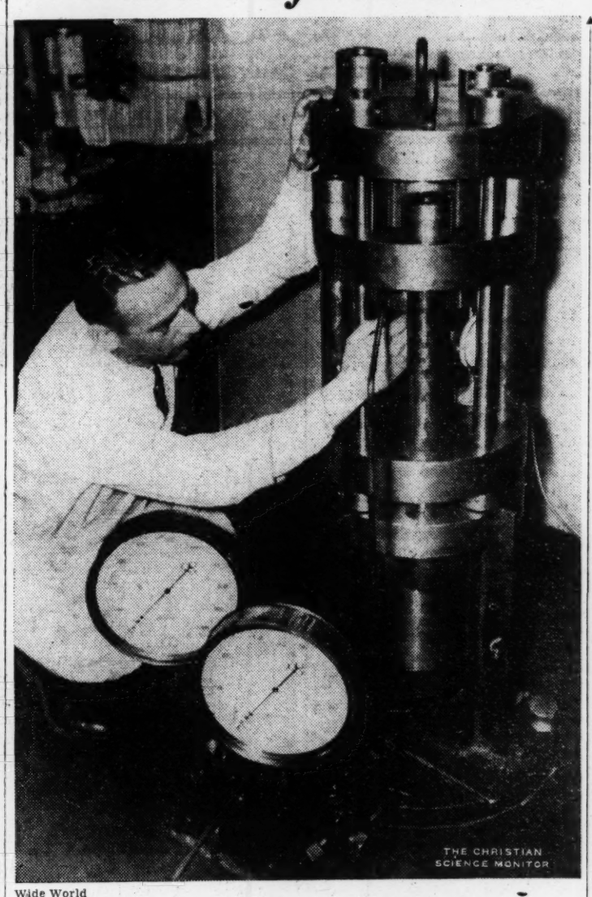
PUNTA ARENAS, Chile, April 4 (AP)—Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd said here yesterday the south magnetic pole had moved in a westerly direction since he discovered it in 1929.

He said he attempted on his present expedition to fly over the pole again but was unable to do so because of its location atop high plateaus.

He added he had discovered four mountain ranges in Antarctica which hitherto were unknown.

Mr. Byrd, en route to the United States, came here on his flagship Bear, and reported that in five flights over Antarctic regions the United States Government expedition had discovered lands not shown on existing maps.

Wonders of Research: Less Bulge



Wide World

Dr. Roy W. Goranson and Pressure Device

He subjects whatever specimen of matter he selects to a squeeze of some 3,000,000 pounds to the square inch, and would like to go still further

Physicists try to press molecules till they transform, but miss —Soybean crop sells.

By Herbert B. Nichols

Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Transforming salt solutions, petroleum and a variety of liquids into solids under tremendous pressures of up to 3,000,000 pounds per square inch, Dr. Roy W. Goranson of the Carnegie Institution of Washington told a recent conference of theoretical physicists that if sufficient pressure could be developed to compress steel past the point of diamond hardness, the molecules might be rearranged permanently to form something new.

The trouble is that when one tries to put such a tremendous squeeze upon matter in a steel cylinder, something has to give; and usually the result is a bulge in the cylinder wall where the specimen under pressure became imbedded. Sometimes apparatus just expands with explosive force. Dr. Goranson overcomes this difficulty to a certain extent by a series of "cascase bombs" in which one cylinder is placed within another, the force applied to a small piston of the outer container working against a second piston within the inner "bomb." Instead of bulging troubles, he found that the steel of the inner cylinder actually became stronger than it was originally. The theory is that the added strength may be due to a "packing effect" of the molecules of steel, and that if the pressure could be doubled or tripled, the transformation might be made permanent.

One might regard such research as entirely theoretical and of value only to laboratory physicists, but this is far from true. Those who drive modern cars and occasionally inspect the sludge that has accumulated when the garageman says "time to change that oil," often wonder if "they're making as good lubricants today as they used to." The truth is that the lubricants are better, but with high speed, high compression engines and hypoid gears working under tremendous pressure, "things" happen to petroleum which only extensive research can disclose.

Netherlands Market

War in the Orient plus war in Europe, says the Department of Foreign Agricultural Relations, establishes a condition under which soybeans from the United States have gained in the European market at the expense of the Manchurian crop. Soybeans have been considered a risky "laboratory" crop, but with 10,000,000 bushels sold between October 1939 and January 1940, mostly to The Netherlands, it would seem as though the high cost of freights and shortage of shipping has given the United States a distinct advantage.

No Compromise

Dr. Isaiah Bowman, President of Johns Hopkins University, writes in the Scientific Monthly that "Scientific methods and political methods are too often incommensurable, or are made so. The democratic process requires debate, general knowledge and education, and in the final analysis, compromise. The findings of natural science, on the other hand, sometimes point to a right way and a wrong way, but not to a middle way of compromise."

As an example of the failure of democratic method where scientific methods would have succeeded, he cited the collapse of the oyster industry in Chesapeake bay. Instead of acting to remedy the situation, he said, successive legislatures sought to protect and encourage the oyster industry, but they did so by consulting so-called "practical" oystermen. Lay opinion was substituted for scientific opinion.

An extension of education is the only solution to this conflict, Dr. Bowman stated. "I believe in the democratic process and in the ultimate attainability of the ideal, but I can see no answer to the dilemma except that of education."

Technical Censorship

Thus far, British technical publications have not been subjected to organized censorship; but at the request of Sir Walter Monckton, Director-General of the Press and Censorship Bureau, Sir William Bragg, President of the Royal Society has undertaken the formation of a scientific panel to assist the bureau in arranging the censorship of papers in scientific journals.

Labor Board Battle in House Is Now Believed Unavoidable

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 4—Instead of being bottled up in committee it now seems likely that the drastic Smith amendments to the controversial Wagner Act will reach the floor of the House and precipitate one of the big fights of this session, just before the election. Events have changed in parliamentary maneuvering recently and the whole scene on what is perhaps the most emotionally disputed domestic issue in Congress, must be examined afresh.

As the situation stands now there are two rival sets of Wagner Act amendments. As everybody knows, the Wagner Act is being enforced by a three-man board which is under attack by the American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations, employers, many congressmen and a large section of the public. If anyone anywhere defends the three hard-tried members of the Board without qualification it is difficult to find them. Most speakers agree the Act needs amendment, even including Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, the law's author.

In this situation the difference is over a question of degree and the two extremes are illustrated in the rival sets of amendments offered on one side by the Smith Committee—which approved them 3 to 2—and by the Norton Labor Committee, on the other, which has presented relatively mild amendments.

Here Is the Situation

The parliamentary situation requires first attention. The situation is technical, but its main outline is simple. Representative Mary Norton (D) of New Jersey, Chairman of the House Labor Committee, will ask for what is known as a "closed rule" under which the House would accept or reject her Committee's amendments, reported out yesterday by a 13 to 8 vote, without amendments or changes or additions. It would be a question of take them or leave them.

It is hard to see how Mrs. Norton can get such a rule. It requires a two-thirds vote of the House as a whole, and observers simply do not think that is obtainable. Mrs. Norton may then decline to bring her amendments to the House floor and threaten to stall proceedings.

But in that case Representative Howard W. Smith (D) of Virginia, sponsor of the drastic structural amendments can step in. If he can get a petition, signed by 218 members, he can bring his own amendments to the floor after they have stayed with Mrs. Norton's Committee 30 days. The time limit is up next Monday. Nobody has much doubt that he can get the petition if he wants to. Without saying so directly, nearly everyone agrees that it was the unpopularity of the present Labor Board which caused the House to slash its appropriation last week by an overwhelming vote, even as it was handing out funds with a lavish hand to other agencies. Another line of attack would be to have the Norton amendments reported to the House by the Rules Committee, which has a strong conservative majority and then have a floor fight with the goal of adding to them the Smith amendments.

Two Sets of Amendments

This brings up the question of the proposed amendments. There are four chief Norton amendments and eight by the Smith Committee.

One of the recommendations of the Norton group is adoption of the A. F. of L.'s complicated plan of protecting craft unions against absorption by industrial unions, fought by the C. I. O., which would permit the A. F. of L. to carve out small craft units from large industrial groups.

As a matter of fact, it is stated that the fourth proposal was the one largely followed before Dr. William M. Leiserson came to the Board. He particularly objected to upsetting employer-employee contracts to give self-determination to small separate collective bargaining units.

In general it may be said that William Green, A. F. of L. head, supports the Norton proposals, and has called on his unions throughout the Nation to indorse them.

As it looks now, the House is likely to adopt a combination of the Norton and Smith amendments, if it comes to the floor. The rub is likely to come in the Senate. The Norton amendments might get through there, but it is unlikely that the Smith proposals could win approval.

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Sweden Is Apprehensive At Hunt for New Front

By Edmund Stevens

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, April 4—With a strategist who has long favored a war on an "alternative front" now directing Britain's battle, Sweden finds itself in an increasingly difficult position.

For the sudden end of the Soviet-Finnish war shifted, but did not solve, the problem of Sweden's relation to fighting in Europe.

The belligerent powers of Europe are believed to be looking for a new battlefield. Whether Mr. Winston Churchill in his new capacity as "War Lord" in Britain is looking toward Scandinavia, remains a secret in his own thought.

Warnings to Neutrals

His most recent statement declared that he wanted no war "against Russia." But his repeated warnings to the neutrals may mean that the choice of Scandinavia for a battlefield is by no means excluded.

The factor which draws the Great Powers towards Scandinavia like a magnet is iron. The iron ore from the open cut mine at Kiruna in Northern Sweden is one of the richest in the world and in this age of mechanization iron, even more than blood, is the prime ingredient of warfare. Germany and Britain have long been rivals for the Swedish ore. Now the new railway connecting the Murmansk line at Kandalaksha with the Finish railway at Kemijearvi will be like a red arrow pointed straight from Soviet Russia at the Kiruna mine.

For a little country like Sweden it is a dangerous thing to have such valuable and coveted property. While the Kiruna mines have meant wealth to Sweden, they continue to cause Swedish statesmen plenty of worries.

Swedish Iron Ore

A measure needed before the Allies can make their economic blockade of Germany fully effective is to cut off the Reich's supply of Swedish iron ore. The total output of Swedish ore is approximately 14,000,000 tons, of which all but 800,000 tons is exported. Germany's share is about 9,000,000 or half its total ore consumption. Actually the ratio is greater because of the high iron content of the Kiruna ore which in addition contains apatite and phosphorous while the other ores that Germany uses are of an inferior grade.

The ore is shipped to Germany from the two ports of Narvik in Norway and Lulea in Sweden. From Narvik, Norwegian territorial waters serve German cargo vessels as a convenient corridor to avoid the English blockade. They can make the entire voyage of 800 miles without leaving actual territorial waters, although at several points they are in the open sea. Hence, England's present threat to cut this corridor regardless of Norwegian neutrality.

Here the task of the Allies is comparatively simple judged from a military standpoint, for in Norway sentiment may not be unlike that of the last war in which Norway compliantly mined its territorial waters to keep the Germans from passing through them.

Norway's Position

Even if Norway wished, it has not the armed forces to prevent a blockade of Narvik. The only possible hindrance would come from German submarines and airplanes. The latter, however, would have to fly far from their nearest bases. But the closing of Narvik, though it would cause Germany serious inconvenience, would not completely cut off its ore supplies. The Swedish port of Lulea at the head of the Gulf of Bothnia is considerably closer to the Kiruna mine, but Lulea is frozen five or six months of the year. Normally, it is open by the first of April but it will be a month late this year owing to the exceptionally cold winter.

However, by intensive loading during the summer months, Germany can increase the amount of ore shipped through Lulea. But since Lulea affords access to the Baltic, the British cannot blockade it as the Russians did in the first years of the last World War.

British Position

In order to cut off this source the British would have either to occupy the mines themselves or bomb the railway leading from Kiruna down to Lulea which would be comparatively easy to put out of commission since it passed over 250 bridges.

Considerable speculation is aroused here over the relation of the new railway from Kandalaksha to the Kiruna ore especially in view of the ease with which the Russians are pushing the construction work. Russia's claim that this line is really for commerce with Sweden is generally discounted. It is pointed out that the trade between Russia and Sweden is amply served by cheap water transportation and that the new line is exceedingly round about.

Strategic Reasons

Furthermore, it hooks on with the single track Murmansk railway which is already far too overloaded to carry additional freight. At the same time, owing to the difference in gauge between Swedish and Russian railways everything would have to be unloaded and reloaded.

The reasons for the new railway are thus seen as purely strategic. Such is the interpretation placed upon it by the Swedish General Staff, which is already proceeding to counter measures of fortification.

But whether Russia's designs are directed mainly against Sweden or whether it is thinking of the day when Germany may turn against it and would therefore like to be within reaching distance of the mines is hard to say. It is also suggested that Germany itself is at present interested in having Russia in a position to oppose any Allied attempts to occupy the mines.

Britain and Reich Share Swedish Ore

By the Associated Press

Narvik, Norway, April 4

Swedish ore trains continue to load German and British steamers here at the longest docks in Europe while the question of the Western Powers' efforts to halt completely these shipments to Germany becomes daily more acute.

At present Britain is getting most of the high grade ore, valuable always, but especially so during wartime for manufacture of highgrade steel for guns and munitions.

In January Britain received 148,291 tons from Narvik and in February 131,855 tons, according to official figures. Germany received in January 281,740 tons but in February only 99,391 tons. Later figures are not available.

During the same two months last year Germany imported 963,372 tons through Narvik while Britain received 138,064 tons.

Cochran Defends Costs Of Home Loan Board Trips

WASHINGTON, April 4 (AP) — Representative John J. Cochran (D) of Missouri, defended the travel expenditures of the Federal Home Loan Bank and the Home Owners Loan Corporation in the House yesterday, and said officials of the agencies had put in much overtime on their work.

Representative Cochran, Chairman of the House Committee on Expenditures in Executive Departments, replied to assertions by Representative Ralph E. Church (R) of Illinois, that the officials spent large sums for pleasure trips to Florida, California and other resorts.

The Missouri Representative said that the travel costs Representative Church had cited were "almost entirely for a large number of field men at work in every state whose duty it is to call on borrowers" and look after corporation properties.

California Democrats Split With Four Tickets in Field

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—A wide variety of choices confronts the California Democrat who scans his ballot preparatory to voting in the Presidential primary election May 7. In fact, the variety is so wide the Party appears to be split into at least four strong factions.

These factions, each of which offers a list of delegates to the Party's national convention, range from the conservative Garner slate on the right through the so-called "harmony" third-term-for-Roosevelt aggregation and the even more strongly "leftist" Patterson contingent, to the perennial Ham-and-Eggers' delegation.

Republicans usually are thought of as "rugged individualists," but each of the outstanding Democratic leaders in the State is so "rugged" that he has set up his own ticket, or at least refused to climb onto another's bandwagon. The result is a party panorama that comprises almost as many shades of opinion as the French Chamber of Deputies.

With the exception of the Garner slate, the other Democratic groups are all to the left of center and touched with varying degrees of "liberalism," or radicalism, as their opponents call it.

Garner Started First

The Garner organization got started earliest, and by filing first won itself first place on the ballot.

The so-called "harmony" group of third-termers has been notable for its dissonances. This is the group that Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, visited at San Francisco, at President Roosevelt's request, to "harmonize." He appeared to have brought the dissident elements into the fold, but hardly had left the city beside the Golden Gate when things went to pieces.

This slate has been called the "Olson - McAdooless - Ickes - Roosevelt third-third instructed group." Gov. Culbert L. Olson is nominally the head of it. Petitions are being circulated for the Governor's recall, and may conceivably result in the State's first recall election next summer.

The slate is described as "McAdooless" because former United States Senator William G. McAdoo, who was billed to play a prominent part in its activities, and who, along with George Creel, has been the principal dispenser of Roosevelt patronage in California, announced shortly before the filing of petitions for listing on the primary ballot that he was out of politics and unwilling to re-enter.

Pledged to Patterson

Most far-reaching defection from the "harmony" group was that of Lieut. Gov. Ellis E. Patterson, who has filed his own slate of delegates. His is the most vigorously "left-wing" of all the contingents, and counts for its support upon the Congress of Industrial Organizations and leading liberal, or radical, elements in the Party. The delegation is nominally pledged to Mr. Patterson, but is uninstructed as regards a Presidential nominee.

Representative Lee W. Geyer of Los Angeles, who had reputedly swung to the Patterson slate, finally accepted a spot with the "harmony" group.

Defections from the "harmony" delegation have given rise to a legal question. Can the slate still be valid when some of those whose names were on it, and for whom Party members signed petitions, have withdrawn? A legal opinion on this issue doubtless will be forthcoming.

Fourth and last of the delegations on the Democratic ballot is the "Ham and Eggs" slate, pledged to Willis Allen, chief of the Thirty-Thursday pensions organization, but uninstructed as to a Presidential nominee.

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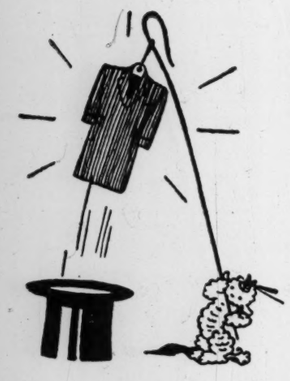

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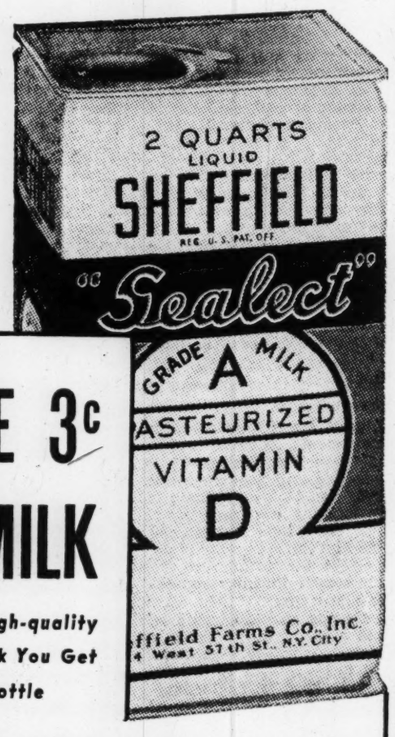

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Machines Whir to Keep Folk Shod

By Pearl Strachan
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

On With the Job
Three-part series of 36 articles. Fourth of 12 articles on "The Factory Tells the Story"

"Toe! heel! toe! heel!" runs the song of the shoemaker. Open toes have centered attention for some time now on the triangle of stocking peeping through the front of the novelty shoe, and heels are taking a turn. From the "little-girl" flat to an elevation of three inches, heels are either going wedgy or displaying some unaccustomed outline which hollows them like a cavern or bulges them out like the arms of a Victorian sofa.

But there is nothing new under the sun when it comes to shoes. The guilds of the Middle Ages had probably seen every type of shoe that hands could produce before Thomas Deloney, English shoemaker writer of ballads in the sixteenth century, declared, "The Gentle Craft is living for a man." Glancing quickly at the collections in the museums one sees a Mexican sandal worn by peasants 25 years ago, with exactly the kind of open toe that has tripped along the city sidewalks of the United States for the past two years. To go farther back, the sandals of ancient Rome permitted the foot plenty of air and freedom.

To the casual observer, the shoe trade appears to be less dictatorial to its consumers than some other branches of clothing production. Possibly feet get a little more of their own way than some other parts of the human anatomy. Milliners might "put over" a hat novelty in the form of a spangled dishcloth; dress-designers might lower the waistline to the level of the knees and convince practically every modish woman that that is the most fetching position for it, but shoe manufacturers seem to be somewhat less confident of ability to manipulate their public.

Consumers Influence

To a certain degree, the consumer decides what shall be worn on the feet and, strangely enough, what the price shall be. At least, the consumer decides whether shoes in his, or her, market shall be the better-grade, more expensive type, or the cheaper variety. Without intent, too, the consumer often governs the shape. Districts, for example, which have a majority population of Italian people or their descendants require a shorter, wider shoe than communities among the Tennessee or North Carolina hills, where the citizens of Northern European stock have, on the whole, longer, thinner feet. If a manufacturer finds an increasing market for shoes which retail from $2.50 to $5 a pair, he is not likely to enter upon the production of the $10-to-$20-a-pair footwear, requiring more labor and a different kind of fit. Nor is the maker of shoes for the more prosperous and discriminating consumer tempted to change his methods for those of the supplier of the chain store.

It was in 1845 that the first machine in shoemaking, a mechanical substitute for the lapstone and hammer, started the American revolution in the industry, which has since found counterpart change of method in all parts of the civilized world. Even with machinery, however, shoemaking is still something in the nature of a craft. There are different ways of operating machines, especially when 174 of them are required in the production of one pair of shoes, and it is astonishing how much skill goes into the making of a pair of shoes that will sell as low as four dollars retail.

A survey of wages released from Washington last summer showed the average hourly earnings of shoemakers in New Hampshire to be 50 cents, the highest in New England, with Massachusetts second at 49½ cents. During the first three months of 1939, the report indicated, skilled workers averaged $25.95 a week, of 40 hours, semi-skilled $20.81, and unskilled $16.51. Some skilled workers make considerably more than the average, some unskilled ones less.

Better by Machine

There is not a process in the industry now, authorities declares, which cannot be performed better by machine than by hand. The basic equipment is the same in all modern factories, be the finished product headed for Park Avenue or for the Bowery. "Now it looks to you," a workman said, "as if a boy could do this; as if he could just put this die down on the leather, put his hand on the machine and put on the pressure." He shook his head proudly, pulling over his bench one of those soft, glossy, black kid skins coming in from the room where hides are sorted for uppers and put into "jobs," with orders and instruction attached. "It has to be cut," he remarked, "a certain way."

Three main parts to be cut are the vamp, the quarters, and the tip. Tips must be perfect, so that when they are pulled over the last, the grain does not separate, giving a pebbled appearance. The butt of the hide had certain qualities which the quarter or belly part lacked. The more flexible, two-way stretch sections could be used in cutting the tongue. The workman studied the glossy leather and placed his dies carefully before he "clicked" his machine. If there should be any imperfection in this pair of shoes which would sell at retail for less than $4, the fault should not be his. Two pieces that are "quarters," making the side parts of the shoe, and later seamed together, thus forming the back too; the vamp, the tip, and the tongue, were duplicated, completing a pair of parts.

Sheepskin, kidskin, drill, or twill linings were cut by the same method, in the same department, where also it is the practice to stamp out cotton doublers for reinforcing the tips.

Summer Work in Winter

Fitting the uppers together is the next step. The intricacy of design affects to a large extent the number of operations in the fitting department. Since spring and summer shoes are begun about November, winter work is likely to involve fancy patterns, especially in women's shoes, a great variety of colors, and a good deal of decorative stitchery.

While the shoe factories appear to have men in all the departments for cutting out, where heavy machines are used, women are the shoemakers in the stitching room, where uppers are assembled, attached to linings, and ornamented. Men's shoes require a variety of fancy stitching and perforating, and women's shoes today employ, it would seem, every type of decoration ever known except beads and embrodery. They permit all kinds of machine stitchery, eyelets, tiny bows or butterflies of crocodile hide, fish-skin, garbadine; parallel lines, diverging lines, rings, ellipses, and diamonds of silk stitching. Cotton, linen and silk threads are used.

Watching the rows of women at work, one realizes what the invention of the sewing machine has meant to the shoe industry. For thousands of years the shoemaker's tools remained practically the same. When Lucy Larcom wrote her poem about Hannah, "sitting, stitching, in a mournful muse," Hannah, "at the window, binding shoes," in the last century, the shoemaker had added only pincers, lapstone, a hammer and a few rubbing sticks to the curved awl, the knife and the scraper of ancient Egypt.

No Right and Left

The Civil War expedited the change from hand work to machine stitching of shoes; for the enlistment of shoemakers in the army left an insufficient number to carry on the regular craft and at the same time furnish military footwear. Soon after Elias Howe of Cambridge, Mass., produced his sewing machine, Lyman R. Blake, of Abington, Mass., in 1858, invented a machine which would sew the soles to the uppers.

Shoes changed in form as mechanical equipment developed. Today's shoe is something of an architectural achievement, with its many different methods of attaching parts, protecting and insulating, ventilating and absorbing. Fit is perhaps the great modern contribution to footwear. As late as 1850 women's shoes were made on a straight last; that is, there was no difference between right and left; and in "Hannah's" day there were but two widths to a size—there were the "slim shoe" and the "fat shoe." Imagine the salesman at I. Miller's or Franklin Simon's today informing his customer that her size is a number five "fat"! Even in novelty shoes that sell in the chain stores, it is possible to obtain seven widths to each size—4A, 3A, 2A, A, B, C and D. Today the average woman's size is said to be seven, whereas not many years ago it was only five. Athletics and the broadening of the foot in wide sports shoes, according to the manufacturers, have brought about the change.

To resume the assembling of the shoe, processes in the fitting room include paring, cementing, folding and finishing of edges, before the quarters, vamps and tips are stitched together. While the uppers are coming into proper relationship, the stock-fitting room is bringing together the outsole (the heavier sole, the one which has contact with the ground), the insole, the welt, the counter (between upper and lining of heel), the heel, and box toe, which is leather or fabric support placed in the toe before the lasting of the shoe.

Long on the Last

"Pulling over" the wooden model of a foot, known as the last, is a highly skilled performance. The upper, having its various parts stitched together and looking like a shoe from which the sole has been wrenched, must be smoothed over the model with all the workman's care and assistance, to see that no wrinkles gather. During the several days the shoe is on the last, the insole is attached to the upper and the lining; a steel shank, a narrow bar to support the instep, is added; the outsole is stitched into place, the heel attached, by nails driven from the inside, penetrating the insole, and outsole and entering the heel to the depth of half an inch.

After the bottoms of the soles have been scoured, and a finishing wax or gum applied, the lasts are pulled out, the shoes have a trade mark stamped on the bottom, and heel pads are inserted. Cleaning and dressing, known as "treeing," follows. Just before the shoes are boxed, for final inspection, lacings, bows and buckles are attached. Tying laces into bow knots is sleight of hand which makes the visitor gasp with wonder. So rapid is the movement that the girl performing it seems only to slip the laces into the shoe and draw her hand out, but the sight of the neatly knotted bow as she places the shoe into the box is evidence of her accomplishment.

Operations Counted

A large American firm can produce 130,000 pairs of shoes in a day, some of them requiring as many as 210 handlings to a pair. Better-grade sewn shoes go through 174 operations, 154 of them on different kinds of machines.

The three principal methods employed are sewing, cementing and nailing. Sewed shoes, such as those done by the Goodyear welt, the Goodyear turn, the McKay sewed, and the Littleway lockstitch, are chiefly put together by stitching. Cemented shoes, like the Littleway staples lasted cement, the tack lasted cement, and the Silhouwelt and cemented welt, rely more upon cemented joinings, and less upon sewing. The nailed shoes, such as the Standard screw, and the pegged shoe, to be found only in men's footwear, are rugged products of heavy leather, suitable for farmers, miners, and other persons performing work that is hard upon the shoes.

Wooden heels, found only in women's shoes, are one of the modern contributions to lighter weight in footwear, although both leather and wooden heels are employed. It is remarkable how the more expensive shoes, of high-grade leather, with the maximum number of factory operations, and careful fitting, can be reproduced, as far as general style goes, in the cheaper shoes. Examination, however, usually reveals the difference, and if that does not do it, then wear does. Both kinds have their ready market. The conservative consumer, usually the one who is willing to pay a higher price for a shoe, buys a quieter design, than the one who always gets the cheaper, "novelty" footwear. One reason is probably that she makes one pair of shoes serve where the "novelty" buyer has three or more. A pair of shoes which must do duty for several different costumes must be more conservative in pattern than a pair chosen to go with a particular dress.

Types and Colors

The trade gives a few hints about this year's popular fashions. Many will have noticed that brown shoes have almost disappeared from the stores during the last few years. There are some, but black will continue in favor. Navy blue, the "dark, classic, bluejacket" shade of navy blue, will be shown. There will be a few pairs of red, and here and there some beige shoes. Much patent leather will be used, the usual run of calf and kid, and considerable gabardine. Reptile skins will continue to be used for trimmings.

Platforms and novel soles, such as the "sled" and the "ski," will be popular in sports shoes, and there will be comfortable "softies" that one can step into, which have elasticized sections. Open toes will continue, but the openings will be smaller than they were last year, which may seem to suggest that the open toe is closing up. It won't make any difference to the manufacturer. He has to cut just as much leather for the open-toe shoe as for the closed-toe. It only means a little more waste material for the junk man, who, it is interesting to discover, sells leather waste to firms making fertilizer.

While New York and Massachusetts lead in the number of pairs of shoes produced in the United States, and supply the greater part of the higher-priced footwear sold in Eastern states, New Hampshire controls a good portion of the trade in "novelty" shoes east of the Mississippi. Beyond that point, Missouri appears to get most of the trade. In 1938, Massachusetts produced 76,966,144 pairs. New York came next with 70,493,642 pairs; Missouri produced 41,996,803; and New Hampshire 36,674,619.

'Cathedral Lights' Come Down

Save-the-Redwoods League

Some Redwood Giants Giving Living Beauty on California Highway

An almost everyday view on North Dyerville Flats on the Redwood Highway in California. The Save-the-Redwoods League has saved many such groves and is still working on others.

Consolidated Edison Union Election Under Way in N. Y.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 4 — Nearly 32,000 Consolidated Edison employees in five counties began their march to the polls today in the biggest election ever conducted by the regional office of the National Labor Relations Board to decide whether they wish to be represented by a Congress of Industrial Organizations union, an independent union, or neither.

National significance is attached to the election, since both of the competing unions—the Amalgamated Utility Workers, a C. I. O. affiliate, and the Brotherhood of Consolidated Edison Employees, an independent group metamorphosed from a former American Federation of Labor union—stressed that the outcome would have a major influence on plans for unionizing utilities in other sections of the Nation.

If the C. I. O. union is victorious, a powerful uitilities group will have been added to the congress headed by John L. Lewis. If the independent union wins, it will seek to build itself up into a national organization similar to the railroad brotherhoods, according to Joseph A. Fisher, chairman of the Brotherhood's joint council.

In typically American fashion, the competing unions wound up intensive campaigns yesterday with predictions of victory. The Amalgamated Utility workers, backed by the full financial resources of the C. I. O. has held hundreds of rallies, distributed nearly 700,000 pieces of literature and sponsored radio programs. The Brotherhood of Consolidated Edison Employees, with a more modest treasury, conducted a quieter campaign, but was equally emphatic in predicting victory.

Programs of the union rivals are strikingly similar, with each stressing job security, seniority rights, an adequate pensions system, and equality of pay, among its platform planks. The independent group came into existence two months ago when its members withdrew from the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, an A. F. of L. group.

Since production workers and white collar workers are voting separately, several election results are possible. One union may become the sole collective bargaining representative for all classes of Edison workers, or one union may win among the white collar workers and another among the production laborers, or employees may reject union representation. A run-off election would be required if no union polled a majority and if fewer than half the ballots favored "neither organization."

Counting of the ballots cast today and tomorrow is not expected to start until Monday, according to Mrs. Elinore B. Herrick, regional director of the NLRB.

Education Is Booming In Sharecropping Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JONESBORO, Ark. — If conditions among impoverished sharecropper and tenant families on farms in the South are to improve, those families must first be educated to the point where they will want to reach higher in the standard of living. That is the view most frequently expressed by social workers, planters and agriculturists who have made close studies of life among low-income farm families.

Though more families are finding it increasingly difficult to obtain lands on which to make crops each spring, due to the changing farm system to day labor, tractor farming and rental basis, some gains, nevertheless, are apparent as one studies the scene closely at first hand.

Probably the greatest effort toward assisting the sharecropper families in Arkansas has been the campaign by the Works Progress Administration (now Works Projects Administration) professional service division to reduce the illiteracy rate. Within the past four and one-half years, during which period adult education classes have been set up in practically every rural community in the State, approximately 30,147 persons in Arkansas have been removed from the State's illiteracy rolls. According to Floyd Sharp, State WPA Administrator, this represents a 40 per cent reduction in the lliteracy rate in this State.

Many Adults in Classes

These adult classes have been set up in rural communities, particularly in the delta areas, where few schools are located and where the illiteracy rate is highest. Many of the students are men and women, heads of large families, who failed to secure even sufficient education during their youth to write their names or read the daily newspaper.

With the teaching of these persons the fundamentals of reading, writing, and arithmetic, a desire to read and to listen to lectures and news broadcasts over radios in an effort to improve their conditions is being stimulated in the minds of hundreds of these families listed in the low-income brackets.

Into more than a half million of these homes have gone experienced social workers on the WPA rolls to teach the families better home hygiene, care of children, how to repair and renovate the household equipment and plan diets for better health.

Libraries Are "Swamped"

Libraries have been set up in every county in most southern States, and these are being swamped with readers who want books to read—and the requests for books are not all fiction. In fact, a good percentage of them are for books of instruction in farm planning, production of new crops, and such instruction books that will improve their conditions on the farms where they reside.

Where once a sharecropper's children rarely ever attended school, except for perhaps a few weeks, State Department of Education officials have now sought out all such rural districts and have waged strenuous campaigns to "send children to school."

There is still room for expansion in this field of educating the children of the sharecropper and tenant families in the South, because, except in certain small localities, the work is only beginning. Instead of having four to six-month terms of school during the year, as is the custom for the majority of rural schools, State Departments of Education in the South are seeking means of expanding these terms into at least eight months, if not nine. The only solution thus far has been consolidation of districts and operation of consolidated high schools, with buses running out into surrounding areas to take children to schools in the morning and return them in the afternoon.

Fewer sons and daughters are following their fathers and mothers in living on farms to till the soil. Most of them have seen too much misery, too much poverty, and too little pleasure to desire very strongly to remain close to the soil and depend on it for their livelihood.

Woodring Acts to Ease Army Promotion Rules

WASHINGTON, April 4 (AP)—Legislation to revitalize the Army Command and remove barriers in the path of promotions has been requested of Congress by Secretary of War Harry Woodring.

In a letter to Speaker William B. Bankhead, Secretary Woodring submitted a bill to provide for automatic promotion of officers on the promotion list and for retirement of elderly officers.

The Only Shoe Store of Its Kind in the City!

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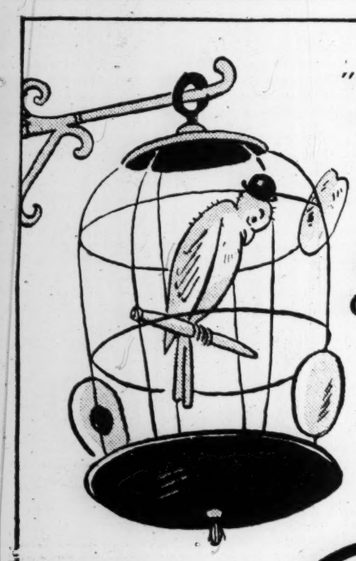

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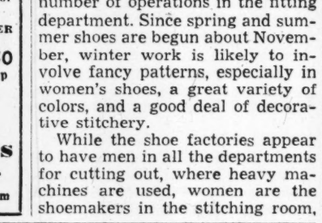

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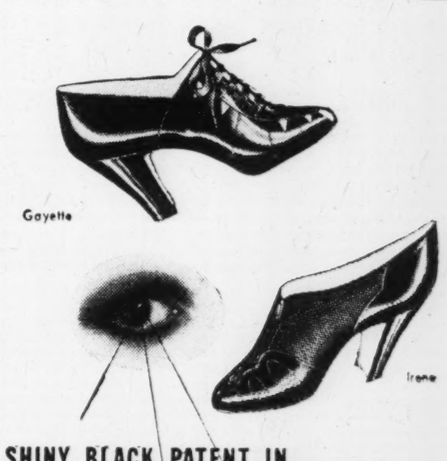

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Cabinet Reshuffle Recalls World War

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The cabinet reshuffle in Britain, in response to signs of popular impatience with want of vigor in prosecution of the war, compares with similar British reshuffles for similar reasons early in the World War.

The main difference between the two situations is in the key men. The key man today, in the popular imagination at least, is Winston Churchill. In 1915 it was David Lloyd George.

If yesterday's changes have been considered less satisfying and stimulating than those that turned around Mr. Lloyd George, it is partly due to difference in character between these two leaders.

Mr. Lloyd George, besides his tremendous driving force, was unrivaled in his political acumen and his determination to bring about changes, cabinet or otherwise, that might be necessary to win the war.

Churchill Less Patient

Mr. Churchill, more brilliant in some ways than Mr. Lloyd George, and with all his driving force and resourcefulness, has less patience with the political technique and is less concerned with changes which might be needed to eliminate mediocrity and put new drive into the Cabinet.

When war broke out in 1914, Mr. H. H. Asquith was in the saddle with a Liberal Cabinet, Mr. Lloyd George being Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Asquith brought Lord Kitchener in as War Minister to be the driving force in the prosecution of the war.

Early in 1915, public and press began to get impatient with the conduct of the war. Lord Kitchener had raised plenty of men, but had insufficient munitions, while in the Navy a rupture between Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Lord Fisher, First Sea Lord, had brought the resignation of the latter. A full-size cabinet crisis broke, resulting in Mr. Asquith calling in the Conservatives to form a coalition government, with Mr. Lloyd George as Minister of Munitions, taking from Lord Kitchener's control the whole business of supplying the Army with munitions.

Lloyd George Dominated

Lord Kitchener, without resigning, gradually lost power, while the energy of Mr. Lloyd George carried all before it. It appeared to be only a question of time when the mild and essentially peace-loving Mr. Asquith should retire before the energy of the aggressive Mr. Lloyd George.

The inevitable happened Dec. 7, 1916, when conduct of the war seemed to be leading nowhere and when dissension in the coalition Cabinet made some change essential. After an unsuccessful attempt to bring in the Conservative Bonar Law as Premier, Mr. Lloyd George became Prime Minister. Mr. Asquith's right hand man, Sir Edward Grey, resigned from the Foreign Office to be replaced by Arthur James Balfour, while new blood came into the Cabinet in the shape of the Geddes brothers, Lord Rhondda, Sir Joseph Maclay, Sir Edward Carson and Edwin S. Montagu.

Changes Slight Thus Far

No cabinet reshuffle comparable to these of the World War has yet been attempted by Mr. Chamberlain. Apart from the introduction of Winston Churchill and Anthony Eden at the outbreak of the war, the personnel has remained practically unchanged from its peacetime composition with the leading influence, apart from that which may now come to Mr. Churchill, remaining in the hands of Premier Chamberlain himself and his close associates, Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Samuel Hoare, recently made Air Minister, and Viscount Halifax, Foreign Secretary. Indeed the only major change prior to that of yesterday was the departure from the Cabinet of one of its most energetic members, War Minister Leslie Hore-Belisha.

Senators Favor Participation In Italy's Big Fair

WASHINGTON (AP)—In an action interpreted as a bid for Italian good will and trade, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee approved a House bill authorizing a $2,000,000 expenditure for erection of a United States exhibit at the Rome Universal Exposition which will open in April, 1942.

Secretary Hull, writing the Committee to indorse the measure, observed that it was his belief that "world fairs are strong factors in promoting international understanding and good will."

The Committee also approved a bill to make $275,000 available, in addition to the $3,000,000 appropriated last year, for Federal participation in the New York World's Fair.

Fish Gives Up Hope Of Quizzing Bullitt

WASHINGTON (AP) — Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York has relinquished his hopes of questioning Ambassador William C. Bullitt about purported statements in the German "White Book."

"It would be like playing Hamlet without Hamlet," the New Yorker said in a statement protesting that because of the State Department's attitude Mr. Bullitt would not be available for interrogation.

Secretary Hull approved Mr. Bullitt's immediate departure for his post in Paris.

Chairman Key Pittman (D) of Nevada said there was no discussion in a meeting of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on a proposal similar to Mr. Fish's, advanced by Senator Robert R. Reynolds (D) of North Carolina.

Nazis Beat Gun

By the Associated Press

First news of the reorganization of Britain's Cabinet was made public by the German radio which broadcast it 45 minutes before the British release time.

The details had been issued in advance to newspapers and news agencies with the provision it be neither published nor radiocast until last midnight (6 p. m., E. S. T.).

The Germans presumably obtained it in advance through news reports in some neutral country.

Lawyer Takes Post Of British Censor

LONDON (AP)—C. J. Radcliffe was appointed April 3 Assistant Director-General of the Press and Censorship Bureau. He will serve as Britain's Chief Censor in place of Sir Walter Monckton, the Director-General, who is undertaking new duties. Mr. Radcliffe, is a London lawyer.

Old Faces in New Places

L. N. A.; Wide World; © International

Hold Posts in New British Cabinet

1. Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary of State for Air (formerly Lord Privy Seal); 2. Robert S. Hudson, Minister of Shipping (formerly Minister of Overseas Trade); 3. Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer; 4. W. S. Morrison, Postmaster General (formerly Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster); 5. Sir Kingsley Wood, Lord Privy Seal (formerly Secretary of State for Air); 6. Herwald Ramsbotham, President of Board of Education (formerly First Commissioner of Works); 7. Geoffrey Shakespeare, Minister of Overseas Trade (formerly Parliamentary and Financial Secretary to the Admiralty); 8. Lord Woolton, Minister of Food.

Churchill to Speed British Strategy

Continued from Page 1

perience in that office from 1922 to 1929 to enable him to effect a large expansion of airplane output.

Choice of a businessman, Lord Woolton, to control food is generally welcomed.

The new Shipping Minister is Mr. Robert Speare Hudson, who has earned recognition for his vigorous work in expanding British exports.

Other changes represent a kind of general shift among the existing team and leave the Government machine proceeding very much as before.

Little Enthusiasm

Little enthusiasm is evident in press and among the public for Mr. Chamberlain's "new-old" Government. But perhaps it was not intended to arouse enthusiasm, says The Times. Then this sedate organ of conservatism descends to describing the ministerial reshuffle as an "elaborate game of puss in the corner," and speculates if the main purpose is to try out ministers in different jobs with a view to more serious reconstruction later.

The Daily Telegraph, which is probably the closest to the Government view, admits frankly that as long as Opposition leaders refuse to co-operate in a coalition government, the Premier's choice of new talent is very much restricted. It adds that "for many years past the state of the parties and the course of political events haven't been such as to give young men of ability much chance for distinction."

The News Chronicle agrees on the point that there is limited talent on which the Premier can draw, but mention names like Mr. Leopold Amery and Mr. Harold MacMillan whose inclusion, it contends, would strengthen the Cabinet. It adds 'but Mr. Chamberlain does not readily give his confidence to those who have differed from him."

The Herald views the changes "with astonishment and dismay." It denounces Mr. Chamberlain for giving other jobs to ministers who, it claims, have been found lacking. This is the view also heard in business circles which profoundly suspect the policy of reshuffle when real changes are thought to be necessary.

A summing up of the reorganized Cabinet by the Daily Mail is: "It will stand or fall by one test only—the more vigorous prosecution of the war."

Berlin Reaction

BERLIN, April 4 (AP)—The British Cabinet rearrangement was declared by authorized German sources today to be a complete indorsement of Winston Churchill's program of "starving out" Germany and involving neutrals in the war.

They professed amusement at the versatility of Cabinet ministers in changing posts without "previous training for new posts."

Yesterday Field Marshal Hermann Göring told millions of German children that Adolf Hitler had mobilized all his forces for "a decisive blow in the West."

"It is here," he said, "that the decisive blow must be struck."

The German Army, he told the children, will attack on the West as it did in the Polish "Blitzkrieg" "when Hitler is determined to put an end to this war." He gave no further clue to the time of the attack.

Marshal Göring said that Britain and France "criminally started" the war and that "because they have done this misdeed, destiny will . . . give them their answer."

Directory of New Cabinet

By the Associated Press

London, April 4

In addition to the advancement of Mr. Winston Churchill to the position of virtual "war lord" of Britain, the following shifts were made in the Cabinet:

Position	In	Out
Secretary of State for Air	Sir Samuel Hoare	Sir Kingsley Wood
Lord Privy Seal	Sir Kingsley Wood	Sir Samuel Hoare
Minister for Co-ordination of Defense	(Post discontinued)	Lord Chatfield
Minister of Shipping	Robert Speare Hudson	(Post was vacant)
Minister of Overseas Trade	Geoffrey H. Shakespeare	Robert Speare Hudson
Minister of Food	Lord Woolton	W. S. Morrison
Postmaster General	W. S. Morrison	Maj. George Tryon
Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster	Maj. George Tryon	W. S. Morrison
President of the Board of Education	Herwald Ramsbotham	Earl De La Warr
First Commissioner of Works	Earl De La Warr	Herwald Ramsbotham

Sir John Simon, remaining in his post of Chancellor of the Exchequer, becomes head of the Economic Committee, which finances the war. Mr. Oliver Stanley, retaining his portfolio as War Minister, takes up a position in the vital Service Committee.

The post of Parliamentary and Financial Secretary to the Admiralty, formerly held by Geoffrey H. Shakespeare, was given to Sir Victor Warrender.

Every Effort to Bring U. S. Into War Urged in Canada

CANNINGTON, Ontario, April 4 (AP)—Canadians were urged last night to do all in their power to bring the United States into the war beside the Allies—whose success against Germany otherwise "may be very doubtful."

A clear declaration of policy by the United States of its intention to enter the conflict, Attorney General Gordon Conant of the Ontario Provincial Government declared, "would materially affect the whole situation, probably to the extent of bringing an end to hostilities."

British-French success, he told a gathering of farmers and businessmen, "may be very doubtful unless active participation of the United States is made effective at an early date." As for the United States, he held that every day it delayed would prolong the war and increase the effort and sacrifice it "may yet be called upon to make to save herself from the fate that now threatens all democracies."

Aide of Hepburn

Mr. Conant is a member of the Government whose head, Premier Mitchell Hepourn, has roundly criticized Dominion leaders for their conduct of the war and who pushed a resolution through the Provincial Legislature early in the year condemning "so little" war effort by the Dominion Government.

The Attorney General said his country's "supreme task" was to make every sacrifice "short of impairing its status as a sovereign nation" to bring the United States into the war on the side of the Allies. If need be, he said, Canadians should join the United States in building the St. Lawrence Waterway and allow it access across Canadian soil to Alaska.

Praise for Cromwell

He praised as forthright the March 19 speech in Toronto of United States Minister James H. R. Cromwell. Mr. Cromwell's speech, markedly sympathetic to the Allies, caused a furore in the United States and brought a rebuke from Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

"Let us hope that Mr. Cromwell did express the sentiments of the great majority of the people of the United States," Mr. Conant said. "But let us also hope that action and not merely professions of faith will follow."

In the event of United States' entry into the war, he contended, Germany would see "the futility of her mad project. She would be unable to enlist . . . the forces of Italy, of Russia, of the Balkan States or any of the other neutral States.

"I am confident that she would seek an early peace rather than risk the ultimate extermination that would be her fate. But time is an important factor."

War Talk Decried

WASHINGTON, April 4 (AP)—Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota characterized as "concentrated propaganda" today an appeal by Ontario's Attorney General to his countrymen to work to bring the United States into the war on the Allies' side.

"I am awfully sorry," Senator Nye added, "that Canadians would urge any step that would take the United States into a cause they themselves are somewhat dubious about.

"It is all very well to talk about democracy, liberty and freedom, but before the United States falls for that kinds of talk again, it is going to have to have those terms defined.

"There isn't a single challenge in the issues involved in the European war that would merit a step by the United States that would mean the sacrifice of a single American life. This is in keeping with the concentrated propaganda that is going to be directed at the United States from now on."

Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida said he thought Attorney General Conant was "just like any other fellow who is hard pressed in a fight—he's hollering for help and I don't blame him."

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Reich Says British Ships Hit In North Sea; London Denies It

BERLIN, April 4 (AP)—About 40,000 tons of British war and merchant ships were destroyed or damaged by German air raids on British convoys and other shipping yesterday, the German High Command reported today.

[In London the Admiralty announced yesterday that 15 bombs had been dropped in two German air raids on British naval convoys. No ships were damaged and the raiders were driven off, it was announced. Another convoy was attacked by a lone German bomber which also was driven away, it was stated.]

The German High Command communiqué stated:

"In the northern North Sea and off the British east coast, German fighting planes in the afternoon of April 3 attacked British war vessels, convoys and armed merchant ships.

"Despite recurring air fights with British chasers and strong anti-aircraft defense from war vessels as well as merchantmen, the German attackers succeeded in scoring definite success.

"One destroyer, one outpost boat and two merchant vessels composing a total of 17,000 tons were seriously damaged.

"Three outpost boats and one merchant ship of 5,000 tons were destroyed by fire caused by bombs. Furthermore, one outpost boat and three freighters totaling 17,000 tons were damaged.

"Two German planes made forced landings. The crews were rescued. One plane is missing. One British pursuit plane was shot down in an air fight."

[A British plane on patrol over the North Sea yesterday reported an encounter with six German Junker planes, one of which was shot down. Another German craft, apparently damaged in a battle, landed at Stavanger, Norway, and was burned by its crew.]

German Ship Held

DUBROVNIK (Ragusa), Yugoslavia, April 4 (AP) — The German freighter Ankara, loaded with 4,000 tons of bauxite, today delayed her scheduled sailing for Trieste, Italy, because of the rumored presence of British warships in the Adriatic.

The Ankara hoped to stay within neutral coastal waters and open up a blockade-proof route to the Italian port of Trieste whence supplies could be shipped overland to Germany.

Germans were watching to see whether such a route were feasible since numerous freighters in Adriatic ports could be brought into service if the Ankara reaches Trieste safely.

Yugoslav naval authorities yesterday asserted British naval units had not been sighted north of Corfu, Greek island at the entrance to the Adriatic.

New Tag on Ships

CANBERRA, Australia, April 4 (AP)—The Australian Government announced today that contraband control would be started in Australian ports next Monday to relieve pressure on bases in Great Britain and France.

Mrs. F. D. R. Signs For Soap Program

NEW YORK (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt is going on the air twice a week beginning April 30, with a soap company as sponsor.

The program will be heard Tuesdays and Thursdays from 1:15 p. m. to 1:30 p. m., eastern standard time, over National Broadcasting Company stations. Announcement of the program was made by Franklin Bruck, advertising agency head.

Details of the contract were not made public. In the past Mrs. Roosevelt has donated money received from radio work and writing to charitable enterprises.

Her first program may have "guest stars" from time to time.

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Canada's Governor General

Wide World

The Earl and Countess of Athlone

Lord Tweedsmuir's successor as representative of the Crown in the Dominion of Canada is a brother of Queen Mary and Uncle of King George VI. The Countess is Princess Alice, a granddaughter of Queen Victoria.

Choice of Earl of Athlone For Canadian Post Hailed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 4—The Earl of Athlone's appointment as Governor General of Canada is considered to be a happy choice which will do much to weld the Dominion and the Mother Country still more firmly together in wartime.

Though some may have thought that the precedent of appointing a commoner, which was established when Lord Tweedsmuir—John Buchan, the historian and novelist—assumed office, might have been continued, Lord Athlone's personal success in previous appointments is held to be more than justification for the new post. Lord Tweedsmuir himself is reported to have expressed the view that his successor should be a member of the British aristocracy.

As Governor General of South Africa the Earl of Athlone's tenure of office was extended beyond the usual five years to seven because of his popularity—and that was during the period of 1923 to 1930, when difficult political issues were in progress.

Appointed Once Before

A brother of Queen Mary, Lord Athlone was appointed to the present post in 1914, but was prevented by the World War from assuming office. He now takes over at a vitally important period and those qualities of tact, approachability, and ability in public speaking with which he is credited by all who know him, will do much to broaden this co-operation.

Lord Athlone will be seconded in his great task by his wife, Princess Alice, who is daughter of the late Duke of Albany, fourth son of Queen Victoria. Her reputation as an indefatigable worker and conciliator, established in South Africa, precedes her to Canada.

Canada's Comment

Canadian comment as expressed here by Vincent Massey, High Commissioner for Canada, was that "Canada will be proud to welcome so distinguished a public servant. The charm and wide human interests of Princess Alice will win hearts of all Canadians. It will mean much to us in Canada at this time to have a new personal link with our King and Queen."

Alexander Augustus Frederick George Cambridge, first Earl of Athlone, is the only surviving son of the Duke of Teck, a German prince who married into the English royal family. During the first World War the German name and title were dropped and the Earldom of Athlone created at the same time King George V chose the name of Windsor for the ruling house.

The Earl, then Prince Alexander of Teck, was educated at Eton and Sandhurst, British military college. He subsequently became a captain in the 7th Hussars, the Royal Horse Guards and the 2nd Life Guards. He served in the Matabele War in Africa in 1896, being mentioned in dispatches. Later he took part in the relief of Mafeking, in the Boer War, winning the Distinguished Service Order, and the Queen's Medal.

He and his Countess have only one surviving child, Lady May Abel-Smith.

Canada's Choice

OTTAWA, April 4 (AP)—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King disclosed that the Earl of Athlone was the Dominion Government's choice, and that his selection had been discussed with King George as far back as the royal tour of Canada and the United States last year.

Because of wartime secrecy surrounding trans-Atlantic travel, the date of sailing for the new Governor General was not announced.

For the same reasons, the customary welcome and swearing-in at the port of arrival in Canada will be delayed until the Earl reaches Ottawa.

He is not expected, however, until some time in June—too late to open the session of Parliament scheduled for the latter part of May.

Army Ousts 'Housewives' —They're Sewing Kits

WASHINGTON, April 4 (AP)—The Army made the starting disclosure yesterday that it is doing away with "housewives."

Not the wives of soldiers, of course, but those little sewing kits filled with needles, thread and thimble. It was found that few soldiers used them.

Quezon, Nearing End of Term, May Back Osmena for Place

The approach of Philippine independence from the United States combined with Japan's attempt to establish a new order in the Far East directly concerns United States Far Eastern foreign policy. To make a study of the economic, political, and social issues in the Philippine Islands, The Christian Science Monitor has sent its chief Far Eastern correspondent to Manila. Here is another of a group of stories based on his study.

By Randall Gould
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANILA—Politics in Manila have become considerably simplified of late. They now revolve exclusively around the wiry figure of Manuel L. Quezon. The old battle between "Don Manuel" and Sergio Osmena seems finally to have been decided; the one is first President of the Philippine Commonwealth and the other is Vice-President, and forecasts are even being made that the former may arrange for a 1941 succession in favor of the latter, somewhat in the Roosevelt-Taft line. The characters involved are not without their bases for comparison and the possible eventualities might have some characteristic in common, too.

Of course it cannot be said that President Quezon is all the politics in the islands. He can't be all the politicians but he can, and does, boss them all nowadays. A famed American economist recently visited Manila, and left with the dour declaration that the Philippines' best native products were politicians, sugar and coconuts. Mr. Quezon is pretty much in charge of the field at the present time, and at last it appears that Mr. Osmena has quit worrying about it.

It is an interesting and discussed point as to whether the former rival is to become the heir apparent. President Quezon was elected for a six-year term, starting from the beginning of the new Commonwealth on Nov. 15, 1935, and by law he cannot succeed himself. Naturally, he will want to pick his successor if possible, and rumors of "a deal" are in the air along with indications of legislation to shorten the term to four years and let Presidents serve more than one term. Just how this would work out as against independence in 1946 is anybody's guess, but the guess of some is that Mr. Quezon might like to see Mr. Osmena go in for a four-year term ending just before the end of the Commonwealth, and then step in once more to start the Republic off as he did the Commonwealth. Nobody knows.

Curious Parallel Cases

Many articles have been written to trace the curiously parallel courses of Quezon and Osmena, both Filipino leaders, the first with an admixture of Spanish ancestry, and the second with some of China's tempered caution.

Both were born in the year 1878, of humble origins, Mr. Quezon in Baler, which as Governor he was to rise to a position of prominence as a coconut province, and Mr. Osmena in Cebu. Mr. Osmena was also to be a Governor, and under his influence the southern port of Cebu was to flourish and become a model city. The two were educated in various schools, but came together in the "distinct and rebellious" law class of 1894 at the University of Santo Thomas.

They took characteristically different courses in the time of rebellion soon to follow. President Quezon, always the man of action, fought against the invading forces of the United States. He was promoted to the rank of Major. The quieter, subtler Osmena elected to do his warring with the pen, writing scorching articles against the invader in the Visayan press. With the passing of this period both men carried out their original ambition—extremely common in the Philippines—of becoming lawyers. They gave up growing practices to become fiscals, or public prosecutors, for less money. And at last they became Governors, which gave them their first chance to work out anything much in the way of real policies.

A Man of Contradictions

Hearing the words "social justice" today, and watching such plans as the effort to drive the Chinese out of small retail trade and put poor Filipinos in, it is interesting to note that in that early day it was one of Mr. Quezon's crusades to drive out "caciquism," the boss system, from his home province. He has always appealed to the masses, which has not prevented him from being personally extravagant and aristocratic, a lover of display but a man who often finds his best display in a sensational showing of informality as when he attends office or a stylish flower show in jodhpurs. A few minutes later he may be ferried across the Pasig in an admiral's uniform preparatory to a cruise on his yacht.

Mr. Osmena gained a position of leadership over Mr. Quezon when they both went into the first Philippine Assembly in 1907. But Mr. Quezon, despite a then complete lack of English, went to America to fight for Philippine independence, and in April of 1910 he was able to deliver a speech in this cause, in the English language, on the floor of the House. Now he speaks English, Spanish, and Tagalog. Under President Wilson, father-in-law of the present United States High Commissioner at Manila, Mr. Quezon saw the Jones bill enacted into law with its promise of independence, and under Wilson's Governor General Francis Burton Harrison, Quezon played a prominent role in leading the Philippines far toward self-government—, and, incidentally, into quite a lot of trouble.

Mr. Quezon became President of the Philippine Senate and Mr. Osmena became speaker of the House. The present Assembly is unicameral, but it may be made bicameral again. The rivalry went on, with Mr. Quezon ahead most of the time but not all the time. He has had a flair for arresting slogans, some of which, like "immediate and unconditional independence," he would just as soon not hear any more about now.

Osmena Not Resentful

Mr. Osmena lacks the Quezon fire and drama and taste for wild attire, but he has a canny part-Chinese head on him and at times it seemed that he might stay the course better. However, it is Mr. Quezon who finally came through most strongly, and today there is no sign that the kindly, patient Osmena resents the fact.

Perhaps revealing of the characters of both men was a recent experience of the writer with each. I had fixed engagements with both men, and it so happened (things of that sort happen extraordinarily often with the President) that in each case a shift had been made, without notification getting through to me.

Each received me briefly. Mr. Quezon shook hands in careless fashion, standing at his office door in jodhpurs and talking with two Filipino politicians. Presently he marched in, sat behind his big desk, and inquired what he might do. I hardly had stated my desire for a talk when he burst out—"But I have a meeting of the Council of State!" Without carrying the talk any farther, except to ask permission to make a couple of snapshots (he seemed to have ample time for that), I retired.

In the case of Mr. Osmena, a day later, I was ushered in while he had people at his desk. He drew me aside, sat down, looked at me kindly and earnestly, and to each of several questions he made careful reply. His whole attitude was to try to make me feel I was not disturbing him unduly. Mr. Quezon did not mean to give offense, but Mr. Osmena meant to be sure he would put me at ease. It was Mr. Quezon, no doubt, who best got what he wanted, and that has been what he has been managing to do most of the time.

Thetis Loss Called Mischance

LONDON, April 4 (AP)—An official report today blamed the sinking of the submarine Thetis last June 1 in the Irish Sea off Liverpool with 99 fatalities on "many mischances which almost conspired to lose the Thetis in a sea of trouble."

The sinking of the Thetis was the second in a series of three disasters occurring in rapid succession to underseas craft of major naval powers, the United States' submarine Squalus and the French Phenix being the other victims.

Six facts in sequence "produced the full extent of the disaster," said the report of the official inquiry.

A bit of enamel blocked a testcock in the rear door of No. 5 torpedo tube.

As a result, a rear door opened while the bow cap was open to the sea. "The precise moment when the bow cap opened was the most critical and obscure point in the case";

The crew of the Thetis failed to close the port watertight door in the bulkhead between the torpedo tube compartment and the torpedo stowage compartment.

The crew was unable to expel water from the two flooded compartments.

Rescuers failed to render "effective assistance" chiefly through "failure to locate her position during 16 hours from 3 p. m. June 1 to 7:50 a. m. June 2."

Those inside were unable to escape by the Davis apparatus which saved only four of the 103 aboard.

Honor General Marshall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the Army, was presented with a diploma of honorary membership at Fredericksburg, Va., recently in the Society of the Cincinnati.

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Trade Agreements Win Again in Senate Test

WASHINGTON, April 4 (AP)—The Administration's reciprocal trade program survived another major Senate test today when the Chamber defeated, 44 to 38, an amendment to require congressional approval of future trade agreements.

The amendment, sponsored by Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, would have subjected agreements to approval by a majority of both Houses. Senator O'Mahoney sought to write it into pending legislation to continue for three years the Administration's power to readjust tariffs by agreement with other Nations.

The Senate last week rejected, 44 to 41, a proposal to require ratification of agreements by two thirds of the Senate.

Today's vote helped clear the way for final action on the trade legislation. Several other amendments remained to be disposed of, however, and it was problematical whether a final vote could be reached by tonight.

After rejecting the O'Mahoney proposal, the Senate rejected, 46 to 34, a proposal by Senator Alva Adams (D) of Colorado to require approval of trade agreements by a simple majority of the Senate.

It's Too Smoky in Richmond And City Hears Relief Call

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The introduction in the Richmond City Council by Councilman H. Bayliss Epps of a proposed smoke-control amendment to the city building code marks the first definite step toward a reduction of the smoke nuisance from which Richmond, like every other city of size, suffers, particularly during the fall and winter months.

Richmond has permitted smoke to get into the homes of its citizens and into the display windows of its shopping district without doing very much about it. There is no smoke control ordinance on the city books. Particularly offending stacks have occasionally been handled under a general nuisance ordinance and the owner ordered to raise his stack to the point where the smoke blew over neighboring buildings or to take some other measure to correct the nuisance.

The Richmond Chamber of Commerce has "discussed the problem," according to Chamber officials, but the discussions seem to have brought no concrete results.

Until a long-range survey of the local smoke problem is undertaken to determine who are the chief offenders, the contention that the city's 40,000 householders, the great majority of whom use soft coal in their furnaces, and the owners of office buildings and apartment houses are the greatest offenders is certainly tenable.

The Epps ordinance is the first step in attacking the smoke problem systematically. One of the planks in the platform of Gordon B. Ambler, mayoralty candidate, calls for control of the smoke nuisance. It was inserted at the instance of housewives who have become weary of washing their curtains every two weeks and repapering their homes every year or so.

The claim that Richmond is one of the two smokiest cities in the country is hardly justified, but there is just cause for complaint. The Epps ordinance provides that the City shall adopt the Ringleman smoke chart in use by the United States Bureau of Mines as a gauge for measuring the density of the smoke that emanates from any particular stack.

The provisions of the ordinance are not to affect private residences, but will apply to apartment houses and flats as well as to industrial plants and office buildings.

It is required that by Jan. 1, 1941, the owner of every building shall provide some means, either by an opening or by a reflecting mirror, whereby the fireman can see the top of his stack and tell without leaving the boiler room whether prohibited smoke is coming from the stack. A smoke indicator approved by the building inspector may be installed.

The ordinance provides a fine of up to $100, with each day's violation of the provisions of the smoke ordinance regarded as a separate offense.

'Now, About the Dance'

© Harris & Ewing

Daughters of the House at Luncheon

Left to right: Miss Martha Pace, daughter of Representative Stephen Pace of Georgia; Miss Marjorie Griswold, daughter of Representative Harry W. Griswold of Wisconsin; Mrs. Katherine Craig, niece of former Representative Craig of Oklahoma.

Womenfolk Hold Club Sessions in Capitol

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Americans' traditional fondness for clubs reaches all the way to the wives and daughters of Congress. There are now four women's clubs open only to those who can claim blood relationship with a member of Congress, past or present.

Oldest is the Congressional Club, chartered in 1908 by special act of Congress, for the purpose of "promoting friendliness among Congressional women, reducing the amount of calling, furnishing a place for entertaining and receiving distinguished guests." It is open to wives and members of either the Senate or the House, and they may continue as members even after their husbands lose out in Congress. Mrs. Edward R. Burke, wife of a Nebraska Congressman, is the 1939-40 President of the Congressional Club.

Most exclusive is the Senate Ladies Luncheon Club. Founded in 1917 as a Red Cross unit, this group meets each Tuesday the Senate is in session, to sew and eat, under the chairmanship of Mrs. John Nance Garner, wife of the Vice-President.

Not to be outdone by their elders, Senators' and Representatives' daughters both have their own social club now. The Daughters of the Senate were organized about nine years ago.

Newest group is the Daughters of the House, which welcomes daughters, nieces and daughters-in-law of House members into its membership. Called to order at a luncheon at the Capitol by Miss Bonnie Patton, daughter of Representative Nat Patton, of Texas, the House Daughters took up as chief business (1) discussion of plans for their annual dance; and (2) whether to call their officers "president and vice-president," or to use the terms "speaker" and "sergeant-at-arms," specified in House of Representative rules.

Basel Fair Has New Values As Peace Oasis in Wartime

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BASEL Switzerland — Added importance is assumed by Basel Spring Fair this year, in the eyes of the Swiss, for with tourists scarce in this wartime Europe, Switzerland must live almost entirely upon international trade. And that means new trade must be conjured up, for hostilities between the Allies and Germany have had the effect of closing many Swiss markets.

There are only two big annual fairs in Switzerland—the Spring Fair at Basel and the Autumn Fair at Lausanne. Their scope is quite different—in Basel one finds the industrial and export fair, in Lausanne agricultural products and implements.

Almost Compulsory

The Spring Fair at Basel is more than just a show. The smallness of Switzerland makes it possible to see in Basel a representative gathering of all its industries, particularly its export manufactures.

The Fair being Switzerland's chief, and in its way, unique institution for practical and applied commercial propaganda, it becomes more and more compulsory for manufacturers to exhibit their products here—compulsory, not by use of force, but by expediency, because the buyer has grown into the habit of making his spring purchases here and placing his orders on the spot.

The more applied natural science is introduced into all manufacturing processes, the more new developments will take place. Even now, the mercantile activities of Switzerland resemble the working of a whole nation in a great laboratory, where new and better ways and materials are constantly being sought and developed. And the Spring Fair at Basel could scarcely be described better than as the exhibition room of that busy enterprise, where the results of its activities are presented to the visitor, finished, polished, and shining.

In Spite of the War

But there is more to the Fair. It does not stop with showing what is for sale; all its exhibits give evidence of the standard of living of the Nation. What sort of necessities and luxuries does it pay to manufacture? What things can the public afford to buy? There are intimate glimpses into the private living quarters of the average Swiss home, how it is equipped with running water, heating appliances, cooling machinery, carpets, furniture, fittings—not forgetting cutlery and china. And the Fair shows, in the manufacturing processes and the prices of goods, the standard of working, the family life from the income side, how much work is contained in any particular exhibit, how it is paid, how the march of industrial development affects the social unit of those co-operating in the production.

So this year the Swiss are particularly grateful for the Basel Fair, for it takes place in spite of the war, with the Maginot and Siegfried Lines almost in sight. And the Swiss expect to enjoy it immensely.

'No Phony Peace': Reynaud

PARIS, April 4 (AP)—Premier Reynaud, fresh from a session with his inner war Cabinet and military leaders, told America last night that "France and England are strong and strong enough to win" the war and will conclude no "phony" peace with Adolf Hitler.

France has "forged the weapon" against totalitarian Germany and "now we are going to use it," he said.

Using American slang in a radiocast to the United States, Mr. Reynaud defined "phony" as "counterfeit," and outlined France's purpose as follows:

"From the outset 'we must finish it' has been the formula which summed up all our thoughts. And that means no 'phony' peace after a war which is not 'phony' in any respect.

"Hitler's Germany will not succeed in selling us that counterfeit," he continued. "Totalitarian Germany has been totally insincere. It would be madness to believe that by signing some kind of a compromise with her we should be signing anything other than our death warrant for the following day."

Mr. Reynaud paid his respects to Soviet Russia as a "betrayer" of democracy and an "accomplice" of Nazi Germany in aggression.

Every Frenchman knows that his civilization is threatened by Naziism and its Soviet accomplices, he said.

Referring to Sumner Welles' visit to Europe, the Premier said that after the war "we must return to a sane conception of (free trade) exchange. I should like to exchange goods with the planet Mars if I could. For every country the vital space is the whole world."

Mr. Reynaud recalled that a memorandum from President Roosevelt, which Mr. Welles handed the French Government, stressing the necessity of a liberal trade policy in international relations after the war, "has received the approval of the French Government." He said the Allies, united "into one single force for war as well as for peace" would start first on disarmament after the war is concluded and then pass to economic questions.

Farley Begins Tour Of 7 Texas Cities

DALLAS, Texas, April 4 (AP)—Postmaster General James A. Farley, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, who is eyeing the presidential nomination, begins a tour of seven Texas cities today.

His host at most of the luncheons and breakfasts in his honor will be men active in the Garner-for-President movement.

But E. B. Germany, co-Chairman of the Garner-for-President Committee, says this has no political significance. "It is but natural that the Garner supporters should also admire Mr. Farley. I know nothing of a movement to place Mr. Farley on the ticket with Mr. Garner."

Mr. Farley at a breakfast reception tendered him here paid tribute to the statesmanship and ability of Texans' favorite son, "Cactus Jack." "During a long and active career no man in the history of American politics has left his mark on history as has Jack Garner. . . ."

Mr. Farley had eight speeches lined up, the first at the Texas Cotton Ginners Association convention here.

French Relief Makes $7,000 Selling Hats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 4 — The United Committee for French Relief, aiding destitute French refugees and civilians is richer by $7,000, as a result of a benefit auction sale of chapeaux at the Astor Hotel. Lilly Dache, Sally Victor and John Frederics were makers of some of the bonnets upon which Jack Pearl and Benny Fields bestowed their gifts as auctioneers. Other milliners participating included Florence Reichman, Mme. Pauline, Nicole de Paris, La Mode chez Tappe, Rose Saphire, Fanny and Hilda, Gladys and Belle, Salinger and Janet—Fifth Avenue. The show was managed by the Millinery Stabilization Commission, Inc., directed by Seymour Mittlemark and Joseph Lipsjise.

Bidding went as high as $400 each for two hats, which were offered for resale. One hat was resold for $525, while most of the 75 new bonnets went at $100 each. Tickets for table reservations brought $3,000 to the fund. Similar style events will be given for the Committee under the auspices of "Mode Chapter," headed by Mme. Dache, Edwin Goodman and Mr. Frederics, it is announced.

In the meanwhile, knitting needles throughout the nation are industriously fashioning garments for British sailors and needy civilians, according to Mrs. Wales Latham, National Director of Bundles for Britain. Mrs. Latham said that to date 32 tons of sweaters, socks, knitted helmets, and woolen gloves had gone to England from the Fund for distribution by the British Red Cross and other voluntary co-operating organizations.

While knitted garments were arriving here daily from all parts of the country, Mrs. Latham said there was "a dire shortage" in England of raw, unknitted wool. To alleviate this situation, Bundles for Britain will send on an average of 12 tons of knitted apparel every two weeks, including several hundred tons of unknitted wool.

"We have had requests from England for help in this, and it will mean a great deal in morale to British sailors to know that the people of the United States are extending a helping hand to them in their struggles," Mrs. Latham said. The Marquess of Lothian, British Ambassador to the United States, is scheduled as a speaker at a benefit dinner being held by the fund on Thursday, April 11, at the Plaza Hotel. Other speakers will be Rear Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, U. S. N., retired; Bainbridge Colby, one-time Secretary of State, and Brig. Gen. John Ross Delafield.

G. O. P. in Colorado Hears Gannett Speak

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., April 4 (AP)—Frank E. Gannett, Rochester, N. Y., newspaper publisher, who seeks the Republican nomination for President, told El Paso County Republicans yesterday that unless the New Deal is defeated this year "we will have a Russian Government."

Speaking informally, Mr. Gannett said he was certain President Roosevelt would be a third-term candidate but added that even if he isn't he will see to it that a New Dealer is nominated. Mr. Gannett asserted that the President should have been impeached for his plan to change the Supreme Court personnel and that "there seems to be no end to his assault on the Constitution."

He advocated election of a businessman to the presidency, saying: "There hasn't been a successful businessman near the White House since Roosevelt got in."

Landon Sees Party Success If Convention Is Unbossed

Continued from Page 1

horted his fellow-Republicans. "This will not be done by the election of a Republican President. It will be done by the election of a man who all of his life has been accustomed to facing the realities of unpleasant facts—to grapple with them and to beat them."

In manifesting sympathy for much of the social legislation which has been enacted during the past seven years, Mr. Landon did not leave the New Deal uncriticized.

"The great defect and weakness of the New Deal," he declared, "lies in the loose fiscal policy based on—in familiar language—attempting to eat your cake and have it too.

On fiscal problems Mr. Ladnon said:

"All social legislation is threatened by a loose fiscal policy. I don't view a sound social program as incompatible with a sound financial program. But I do view the unsound fiscal policies of the National Administration as incompatible with a durable, successful, social policy. The loose fiscal policies of the National Administration are an ominous threat to every piece of legislation written for the laborer, the farmer, youth or old age.

"It is not the legislation of the New Deal that is drawing us toward this, but it is the loose debt-making habits of our present administration."

Foreign Red Herring

On foreign policy Mr. Landon said:

"Because the New Deal has made such an abject failure in its handling of domestic issues, it is obviously seeking to make the issues of the 1940 election those of foreign policy. Not because its record on foreign policy is good, but because its record on domestic policy is so bad. Let's not be led onto a battlefield of the enemy's choosing.

"The New Deal is 'busted' on the home grounds. Its leader walked out on the home situation, and is seeking to recoup its fortunes overseas."

On the Philadelphia convention, Mr. Landon said:

"Our Republican convention must not be of the boss-ridden kind that the Democratic convention will be. It must be one in which the voice of the people will prevail. We must not permit one man, or any group of money-raisers, to pick our nominee.

"Let us not be led into a smearing campaign within our own party, with the encouragement of the opposition. Let us consider the merits of the candidates, judiciously and without heat, and without use of those smear labels the New Deal dynamite gang would so willingly furnish us. Let us select the strongest man from among our many strong men, and with him at our front go into battle."

Military Advisers For Pan American

NEW YORK, April 4 (AP) — A Navy officer and an Army officer, both retired, have been added to the directorate of Pan American Airways to be of assistance, as the president of the company expressed it, in discharging the airline's responsibilities in connection with national defense.

President Juan T. Trippe did not elaborate on the statement.

The new directors, elected to fill vacancies, are Admiral William H. Standley, former Chief of Naval Operations, and Gen. W. G. Kilner, former Assistant Chief of the Army Air Corps.

The company announcement said in part: "Commenting on the election of the new directors, Mr. Trippe stated that while Admiral Standley and General Kilner did not represent any special stockholder interests, their wide experience in aviation and international affairs would be of great value to Pan American in meeting aggressive future competition of large foreign flag air systems in the international field. Mr. Trippe also stated their counsel would likewise be of great assistance in discharging growing responsibilities of the Pan American Airways system in connection with national defense."

Upon retiring from active service in 1938, Admiral Standley reverted to the rank of Rear Admiral but was elected to the rank of full Admiral by a special Act of Congress.

General Kilner is a former Chief of Staff of the General Headquarters Air Force.

Czechs Oppose Nation's Return To Hapsburg Rule

TORONTO, April 4 (AP)—Coincident with the arrival in Toronto of Archduke Otto, Pretender to the old Hapsburg throne of Austria-Hungary, the Czech Consulate in Toronto released a statement of the Czechoslovak National Council of America which said in effect that Czechoslovaks want no part of the Hapsburgs.

The statement, with a list of signatures including that of Horace van Wart, Czech Consul in Toronto, said: "Federation under Hapsburg hegemony would not solve the problem of Central Europe because the Hapsburgs were always a negative force, a corroding reagent which failed to gain confidence of the nations and failed to unite them."

The message also declared that 20 years of independence and Republican Government "have demonstrated to the nations concerned, especially the Czechoslovaks, that they can live much more happily in a democracy with their cultural growth unhampered and would not willingly join any such creation as was the Hapsburg Empire."

The Czech flag was flying from the Toronto Consulate April 2 and Capt. van Wart was asked if this was in honor of Archduke Otto's visit. He said "we are flying the flag to celebrate the victory of the Czech Legion over the Bolsheviks at Kurgan, Siberia, in 1918."

Virginia-West Coast Shipping Services Curtailed by Sale of American Vessels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The sale of American ships to foreign operators for overseas service has proceeded with such rapidity that Hampton Roads is faced with serious curtailment of service from West Coast ports, it was said recently by W. A. Cox, director of the Virginia State Port Authority.

"As we know the situation today," Mr. Cox said, "it appears that we soon will have only one eastbound general cargo service from the Pacific Coast. That service will be by the American-Hawaiian Line, which is planning to reduce the frequency of its stops at Norfolk from one ship every 11 days to one every 14 days."

The one service in prospect compares to eight lines four or five years ago and five a few weeks ago. Other lines besides the American-Hawaiian ships will continue to call at Hampton Roads, Mr. Cox said, but most of them will be in the lumber trade exclusively.

The latest of the lines to sell its ships is the Quaker Line (with sailings already booked through June) which, it was announced recently in the New York Journal of Commerce, obtained approval of the United States Maritime Commission to sell the San Angelo, San Felipe, and San Marcos to a Newcastle, England, firm for British registry, and the San Simeon and San Bernardino to a Shanghai firm for Panamanian registry.

The eastbound traffic is important to the Virginia port because, in addition to the lumber business, canned goods are brought to Norfolk by ship for distribution through Norfolk brokers and wholesalers to inland cities. If the cargoes cannot be brought to Norfolk by vessels, the traffic will move overland by rail and stop at the inland cities without passing through the Virginia port.

Westbound traffic is also being hit sharply by the decreasing number of vessels.

Harrington Asks WPA $985,000,000

WASHINGTON, April 4 (AP)—Col. F. C. Harrington, Works Projects Commissioner, asked a House appropriation subcommittee today to recommend an appropriation of $985,000,000 to finance WPA for the fiscal year beginning July 1.

Acting Chairman Clifton A. Woodrum (D) of Virginia told newsmen after the committee's closed session:

"The whole subject of employment and unemployment was discussed, and several tables were presented dealing with various sets of circumstances. Colonel Harrington merely completed his formal statement and will return Monday morning for further questioning."

Susquehanna Flood Cleanup Progresses

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., April 4 (AP)—Rehabilitation and cleanup work are being pushed in this region following the devastating flood that sent the Susquehanna River and many of its branches on a rampage several days ago. Red Cross and State health authorities say that the situation is well in hand despite a rainstorm yesterday that for a time threatened to revive flood dangers.

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Riviera: A Playground Between War and Peace

Paris . . . the war . . . these are not all of France. From provinces and cities often unreported in the news, the Paris correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor rounds out the picture of France today. This is the third article in his series.

By William Henry Chamberlin

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NICE, France—The Riviera, Europe's most fashionable playground, is today curiously suspended between peace and war. The acute apprehension of many peaceful residents of this famous southern stretch of coast in the first days of the war, when no one was sure what Italy might do, has disappeared.

The masses of troops which were poured into the "Alpes Maritimes" Department at this time have been largely transferred elsewhere. Nice, Cannes, and the other famous centers of the Riviera no longer labor under the disadvantage of being included in the "Army Zone," where there are various special restrictions on travel and residence. All the southeastern departments of France were removed from this zone in the third month of the war, when Italy seemed reasonably fixed in its course of "nonbelligerence" and winter snows in the passes of the Alps made an attack physically impossible anway.

(Two paragraphs deleted by censor.)

Economic Crisis

While outwardly the Riviera is still the familiar Lotus Land, with terraced vineyards and mimosa-covered hills, with its hill and seaside villas, each with its individual name, "Mon Repos," "Val vert," "Bois joli," with its beaches and promenades and branches of Paris shops and its universal sign, reassuring to the tongue-tied Briton or American "English spoken here," this French bit of California or Florida is facing a severe economic crisis. The Riviera lives on tourists and the number of tourists, for obvious reasons, has greatly declined.

It is hard even for permanent American residents of the Riviera, if they were out of France when the war began, to convince the State Department that it is urgently necessary for them to return. As a result there are now only 600 or 700 Americans in this region, as against some 1,500 permanent residents and 1,000 in normal times. Elderly Englishmen and Englishwomen with moderate incomes and a taste for soft warm climates have always been patrons of the Riviera. But the British financial authorities now frown on large allotments of money, to be spent abroad for no purpose more nationally urgent than travel and repose.

French visitors have held up better and the trains between Paris and the Riviera are crowded, sleeping accommodation being booked for a week or ten days in advance. This, to be sure, is partly because passenger train service has been drastically curtailed with a view to speeding up war freight and food and fuel shipments.

The Syndicat d'Initiative, the local tourist organization, at Cannes, the second largest resort on the Riviera, possesses figures showing that the resort had 4,000 visitors, on the average, in the winter months after the war, as against an average of approximately 7,000 in prewar years at the same time. Like other resorts, Cannes is going ahead with preparations for the spring season, quite regardless of rumors of spring offensives, and hopes for more adequate railway service and a relaxation of restrictions for foreign tourists.

The Casino at Cannes, originally transformed into a hospital, has now been restored to its original use as a center of tourist entertainment where concerts and similar performances are given. People who are interested in the tourist industry, as practically everyone is on the Riviera, hail this as a sign of better times to come.

Riviera Needs Tourists

The Riviera needs its tourists because there is no obvious alternative occupation. It is too close to the frontier to be a suitable location for munitions factories; and the section has always been kept free from large industrial enterprises. Had the war on the German front started at full blast the large hotels would doubtless have all been taken over as hospitals and the resorts might well have received colonies of child refugees from the towns of eastern and northern France. But, with the war still in the phase of an indefinite endurance contest, the Riviera hotel and shopkeepers are hoping that business will continue, if not as usual, at least to a degree where they may hope to avoid the complete closing of their enterprises.

The Riviera became part of France when the Emperor Napoleon III received Nice and Savoy as a tangible reward for his services to the cause of Italian unity. A substantial part of the population, especially among the truck gardeners, is of Italian origin However, one finds no trace of irredentist sentiment. Those Italians who have lived here since the unification of the territory with France have mostly become French citizens and those who retain Italian nationality are glad to remain in France and show no desire to return to Italy, where they would be subjected to compulsory military service and would face a lower standard of living.

A fascinating enclave in the Riviera is the Lilliput state of Monaco, with its world famous amusement center of Monte Carlo. It is a quaint feudal survival, comparable with San Marino, in Italy, Lichtenstein, on the border between Germany and Switzerland, and Andorra, wedged in between France and Spain. It is still ruled by a prince of the house of Grimaldi, which traces back its rule almost 1,000 years, to the year 968, to be exact.

Monaco displayed its sovereign rights just at the time of my visit by signing an extradition treaty with the United States. In actual practice the principality is completely under French control. Its tiny area of 370 acres, which harbors a constant population of a little less than 25,000, with over 40,000 foreign visitors in normal times, is entirely surrounded by French territory and no one may live in Monaco without the permission of the French consul.

Monaco, however, possesses one characteristic that might attract a pilgrimage of harassed taxpayers from all parts of the world. Its residents pay no taxes. This perhaps explains why real estate values in the principality are several times higher than in neighboring French territory. If Monaco is not swamped with fugitives from the income-tax collector, this merely goes to show that the vast majority of human beings must work for a living and that even those who are exempt from this necessity do not always find it convenient to emigrate to the miniature state on the sunny shore of the Mediterranean.

The world famous Casino, where devotees of chance can still be found, war or no war, has been considered responsible for Monaco's affluence. For, whoever may lose, the Casino is a consistent winner. However, a philosophically minded English writer and journalist, who has retired to the relative security and tranquillity of Monte Carlo for the duration of the war, expressed another view of the reasons for the remarkable immunity of the Monacans from the worldwide burden of taxes.

"Monaco is simply a small object lesson in the economic truth that, if wars and preparations for war would cease, there would be little need for taxation. Monaco has no Navy, no Army except for a few picturesquely uniformed policemen and no State debt. And State debts, if one looks into them, are mostly a matter of paying for past, present and future wars. When the whole world can imitate the disarmament policy of this little spot of Mediterranean coast a great many taxes will disappear of themselves."

Canada's War Chief Going to England

OTTAWA (AP)—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King announced April 3 that Defense Minister Norman Rogers will go to England shortly to confer with the British Government on Canada's participation in the war.

The Prime Minister also announced that the Canadian Parliament will meet during the second or third week in May.

'Come Aboard, Sir'

Wide World

Charles Edison — Secretary of the Navy
Admiral J. O. Richardson — Commander-in-Chief of U. S. Fleet

The Secretary of the Navy paid a visit aboard the U. S. S. Pennsylvania, flagship of the United States fleet, at Long Beach, Calif., following a brief inspection of the harbor's naval facilities. Later the fleet sailed for the extensive war games in the Pacific with the Secretary an interested spectator.

Balkan Horn-of-Plenty Too Scant for Germany

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania, April 4—The fact that a special emissary from Reichsführer Hitler, Hans Neubacher, has been in conference with King Carol, presumably for the purpose of concluding a quick agreement with Rumania on supplying oil and other products to Germany is another indication that southeastern Europe is the keystone of Germany's economic plans.

Since the British sea blockade has clamped down in a more vice-like manner than Germany had expected, Berlin has had to concentrate upon getting all supplies possible from that region.

The ground has been prepared mainly through the energetic action of Dr. Karl Clodius.

Rumania, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Greece, and, to a lesser extent, Turkey, have so far worked on the theory that to remain true to their neutrality, they have had to concede in principle to every legitimate Reich demand.

Hitherto this discreetly tactful policy has earned only mild remonstrance from the Allies, due to circumstances which have made a large gap between the principle and the practise of Southeast Europe's program. Thus, for example, while Rumania agreed to supply Germany with 130,000 tons of oil monthly, a frozen Danube and lack of rolling-stock conspired to quarter this amount.

Thaw Brings Change

Now, however, with the spring thaw, a new order is emerging. But the Third Reich, figures show, is still likely to be disappointed. Just how much, can be shown from a comparison of Germany's normal imports of raw materials and foodstuffs with the total exports from Southeastern Europe.

Of the essential commodities dealt with in this brief survey a number are excluded: Sugar and potash, because Germany has a surplus; coffee, cocoa, rubber, jute and tin because Southeastern Europe is in no position to supply; and skins and leather because comparable statistics are not available.

Premier importance is awarded to cereals. Even today the Greater Reich has still to import a little under 5,000,000 metric tons annually. With Rumanian export of wheat, rye, barley, oats and maize exceeding 2,000,000 metric tons, Yugoslavian, more than 1,000,000 tons, and Hungarian, Bulgarian and Turkish totaling 1,283,000, Germany would still be short by about 500,000 metric tons, even on the doubtful assumption that the entire export of southeast Europe was requisitioned by the Reich.

A considerable percentage of cereals will have to arrive from these regions under war conditions, since the bulk of Germany's cereal imports in normal times is supplied by the Argentine, Canada, and the United States.

Deficiency in Meat

Germany could get a very large proportion of its requirements in cattle, pigs and meat from the Balkans. It could count on about 1,087,000 metric tons. This would leave a deficit of 360,000 tons.

With Denmark still outside the blockade's grip, dairy produce need not be a serious matter. Of the annual requirements of 246,000 metric tons, Germany has been taking 70,000 tons from the Balkans.

Wool, cotton, flax and hemp present a different proposition. Of these materials, Germany has been importing some 606,000 metric tons each year. Apart from Turkey, all countries of the Southeast import at least two of these commodities, and their total exportation, even if it could be wholly absorbed by the Reich, would not be able to exceed 53,000 metric tons—a difficult situation in regard to the clothes-comfort of a Central European population.

By its seizure of Austria and Czechoslovakia, Germany secured some 2,435,000 metric tons of timber per year. As the country's previous import had been 366,000 tons annually, a need of almost 3,000,000 still remains. Despite the relatively enormous output of Yugoslavia and Rumania, the Southeast could, at best, only send Germany a bare 1,315,000 metric tons, thus leaving the Reich with nearly 2,000,000 tons to be obtained elsewhere.

Far Below Iron Requirements

Shouldering a 21,582,000 metric tons annual import of iron ore, Germany would find the full resources of Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Greece providing a scanty 840,000. In fact the metal exports of Southeastern Europe are quite inadequate for the Reich's desires.

Even the prolific bauxite of Hungary and Yugoslavia could only cover three-quarters of Germany's imports; while Yugoslavian copper and Yugoslavian and Turkish lead and zinc, and Greek nickel have been insignificant scatterings even in Germany's peacetime requirements.

Britain Hits Reich Balkan Trade

By the Associated Press

London, April 4

Establishment of a government trading corporation to deal with neutrals in the drive to divert vital products from Germany was announced to Commons today by Sir John Simon.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said the company, known as "the English Commercial Corporation," would deal primarily with Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary, Rumania, Turkey and Yugoslavia but could trade anywhere. The company probably will have to embark on barter transactions.

Turkey Adopting Classics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL—A number of the world's most famous books are, by decision of a board operating under the Ministry of Education, to be carefully translated into Turkish and to be published next year as the first of an official series which is to be continued.

The first list includes Homer, Sophocles' seven plays, Erasmus' "In Praise of Folly," Boccacio's "Decameron," Cervantes' "Don Quixote," Shakespeare's "King Lear," "Hamlet," "Antony and Cleopatra," "Much Ado About Nothing," and "The Tempest"; as well as a few plays by Molière, Rousseau's "Emile," Goethe's "Wilhelm Meister," Standhal's "Red and Black," and Balzac's "Lily of the Valley." Another list is in preparation.

At the same time, the translation of a number of other books is to be encouraged by the authorities who announce prizes for the best. This selection includes Jane Austen's "Pride and Prejudice," Emily Brontë's "Wuthering Heights," Fielding's "Tom Jones," and Mark Twain's "Huckleberry Finn."

Translating classics into the national idiom is of far greater importance to the Turks than it is to most other people, for the rapid evolution of the Turkish language has caused books scarcely 50 years old to be quite unintelligible to the modern reader and has thus deprived the Turks of the possibility of benefiting by their own literary past. This is proving to be of as far-reaching consequence as the change of their script. Past world literature is destined to be absorbed as a kind of national literature.

Prior to the 19th century, literal translations were rare, especially from old or European languages, if one excepts those of historical and natural scientific interest, which Mohammed the Conqueror caused to be made made in the 15th century for his personal benefit.

Arabic and Persian books were the object of free rather than of literal translation, and when it happened to be literal it was often because the author was a Turk and had written the book in Arabic, which he considered as more learned, before it was translated into Turkish in order to reach a wider audience. Even the "Arabian Nights" appears not to have been translated into Turkish before 1843.

Real interest in translations from European languages began to make itself felt only in 1859 with that of Fénélon's "Voyage de Télémaque."

HATS: A MARK OF DISTINCTION

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'Lohengrin' and Massenet's 'Manon' Are Offerings at Opera House

Mme. Flagstad and Melchior Hailed; Leinsdorf Conducts

By L. A. Sloper

The Metropolitan Opera company yesterday afternoon offered the third Wagnerian opera of its current Boston season. "Lohengrin" was the bill, and Mme. Flagstad and Mr. Melchior once more appeared in the principal parts, to the pleasure of a large audience Mr. Leinsdorf conducted.

"Lohengrin" of course suffers from being placed in a series after the "Rosenkavalier" of Richard Strauss; "Walküre," and "Tristan und Isolde." Nevertheless, this earlier example of Wagnerian magic still has the power to charm the ear and to stir the imagination.

This is especially true when it receives as vivid a performance as it did yesterday. Mme. Flagstad's glorious voice naturally would carry almost any presentation, but yesterday she had able co-operation from Mr. Melchior, who was again in excellent voice, and from Mr. Leinsdorf, who brought out the beauties of the score and set off the dramatic values to advantage.

* * *

Indeed the orchestral contribution was a notable element in the performance. Its quality began to be apparent in the Prelude, which was played with a finish and an expressiveness seldom to be met with from the orchestra of an opera company. The violins managed to maintain intonation in those difficult measures at the beginning and the end, and even the brass was on its good behavior—a good behavior which it maintained to a remarkable degree later in the performance, and which extended for at least a part of the time to the on-stage trumpets.

Enjoyment of the Prelude was enhanced by the exclusion of latecomers until its close, when Mr. Leinsdorf wisely allowed no interruption for applause, but broke at once into the act. Thus the opera got off to an exceptionally good start.

* * *

But obviously the score of "Lohengrin" does not hold the interest of the scores of the more mature Wagner, and so attention inevitably wandered to the stage, especially when Mme. Flagstad was singing. Her superb voice, the like of which we have not known in our generation, was again heard in all its purity and power. It is amazing that it seems always to be at its best. It gives so much pleasure that it is easy to overlook the fact that its splendors are not matched by the artist's ability as an actress.

Mr. Melchior has been singing consistently better this season than he did last, and yesterday he made no exception to this record. If his acting gives little illusion, here again we must be content with musical values.

The other parts were well sustained. Mme. Branzell in particular did some excellent singing, and acted Ortrud with the proper venom. Mr. Huehn's Telramund, rather ineffective in the first act, improved, especially in vocalism, as the afternoon progressed. Mr. List lent his usual authority to the utterances of the King, and Mr. Warren particularly distinguished himself by the sonorousness of his proclamations as the Herald.

The chorus was efficient, and the stage settings again were as usual.

* * *

'Manon'

A spirited performance of "Manon" pleased another capacity audience at the Opera House last night, when the Metropolitan company offered Massenet's graceful work. Grace Moore sang the title role. Richard Crooks was the Chevalier des Grieux, and John Brownlee, Lescaut, Alessio De Paolis played Guillot-Morfontaine and George Cehanovsky was De Bretigny. Nicola Moscona was the Count des Grieux and the trio of personable young women, Poussette, Javotte, and Rosette, were Annamary Dickey, Maxine Stellman and Helen Olheim. Wilfred Pelletier conducted.

The opera opened in lively fashion, and the stage direction and the singing were well co-ordinated. The lady with the bird cage was especially amusing.

In this act Miss Moore offered a demure Manon who sang her lines archly and with clear diction. But hers was a surface Manon and even in the final act one still harbored doubts as to her complete repentance. Vocally, Miss Moore was not always at her best. But her top notes were clearly sung and her intonation always accurate.

Mr. Crooks was especially convincing in the third act, in both characterization and singing. Of course, the famous "Un Reve" in act two brought him the customary ovation. There were also moments in the hotel scene when he rose to considerable heights, histrionically and vocally. It was in this scene also that Mr. Moscona did his best work. His voice is well adapted to the role.

Mr. Brownlee made too great an attempt at nonchalance and succeeded in making more of a caricature of Lescaut than he probably intended. Vocally he was acceptable. The Misses Dickey, Stellman, and Olheim provided sweet voices and pleasantly contrasted characterizations. Thanks to Mr. Pelletier, the voices were heard above an orchestra kept well in hand, yet eloquent. G. M. S.

'Lohengrin'

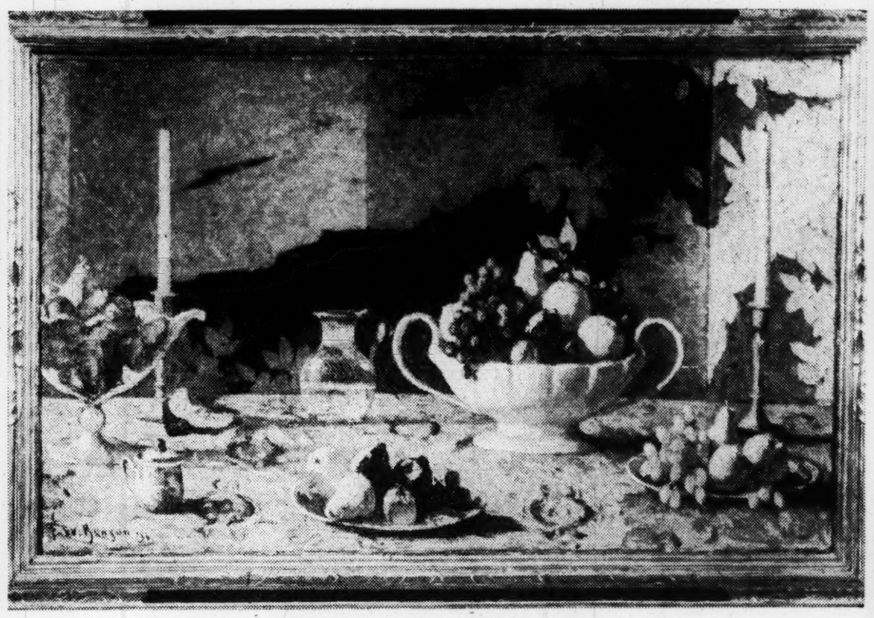
Boston Opera House—The Metropolitan Opera Association presents Wagner's "Lohengrin," afternoon of April 3, 1940. The cast:

King Henry	Emanuel List
Lohengrin	Lauritz Melchior
Elsa von Brabant	Kirsten Flagstad
Telramund	Julius Huehn
Ortrud	Karin Branzell
The King's Herald	Leonard Warren
Conductor	Erich Leinsdorf
Chorus Master	Konrad Neuger
Stage Director	Leopold Sachse

'Manon'

Boston Opera House—The Metropolitan Opera Association presents Massenet's "Manon," evening of April 3, 1940. The cast:

Manon Lescaut	Grace Moore
Poussette	Annamary Dickey
Javotte	Maxine Stellman
Rosette	Helen Olheim
Des Grieux	Richard Crooks
Lescaut	John Brownlee
Count Des Grieux	Nicola Moscona
Guillot	Alessio De Paolis
De Bretigny	George Cehanovsky
Innkeeper	Louis D'Angelo
Two Guards	Anthony Marlowe, Arnold Gabor
A Servant	Gina Gola
Conductor	Wilfred Pelletier
Chorus Master	Fausto Cleva
Stage Director	Desire Defrere

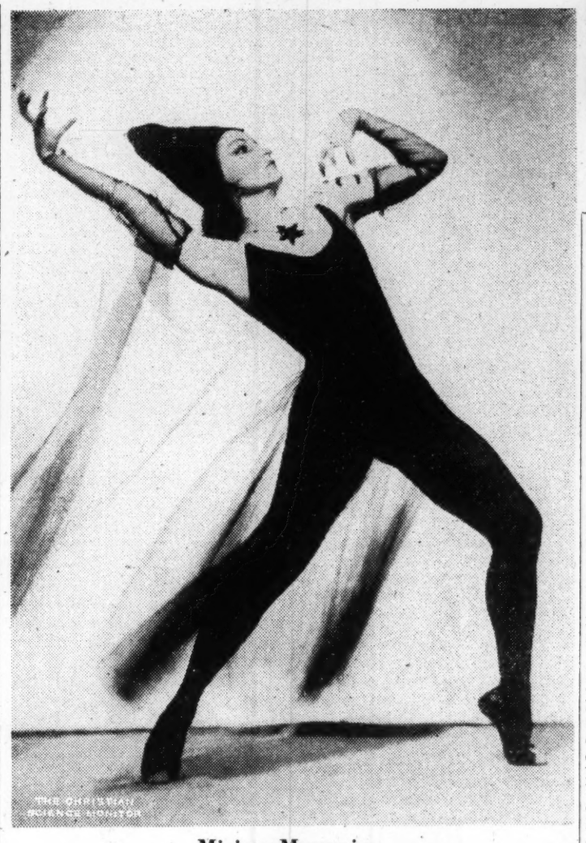


Still-Life, by Frank W. Benson

Item in the current exhibition at the Jordan Marsh store.

Frederic Franklin and Mia Slavenska

In "Ghost Town," American ballet by Marc Platoff with music by Richard Rodgers, to be presented by the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo during its engagement at the Boston Opera House, April 16 to 20.



Miriam Marmein

Who will be guest artist at the Boston Dance Council's final Evening of Dance for the season, to be presented at the Peabody Playhouse Saturday night.

Gouaches at Goodman-Walker's

By Dorothy Adlow

In the galleries of Goodman-Walker, Inc., there are now on view paintings in gouache, and oils on paper by A. F. Levinson. After a lapse of several years we have another opportunity to see the work of an artist who is one of the ablest colorists in America.

Years have passed since the first impact of modern color theory, since the Impressionists sought to record what they saw by breaking color up into small touches of pigment and keying the palette high, since Cézanne sought to characterize objects through taking great pains with colors, altering, varying, modulating the tones, and thus heightening the solid form and the space design. Mr. Levinson works within the Cézanne tradition. He watches nature closely, and learns many things. He aims to depict what he sees in nature from the point of view of its essence, rather than its outer resemblance.

When Cézanne painted a cup, or a leaf, or a napkin the lights and tonalities interpenetrated the entire composition. The picture, with the variety of shapes and colors which comprised its details, was artistically one piece, as though all parts made one organic whole. The artist was upset by a discordant patch of color, which was alien and unintegrated, which somehow would not be digested into the complete design. Mr. Levinson's pictures show also this compelling unity, this capacity for fusing all artistic elements so that they belong to each other, so that they are mutually enriching and enhancing.

There is more. The artist must make his materials bend to each other, borrow qualities from each other. There is one Rockport harbor view in which a charming pattern of wedges in roof pediments is answered, by a succession of wedges in some moored catboats. Mr. Levinson is always finding a basic motive that seems to bind all the facts together. Sometimes the basis is in contour, sometimes in color sequences, sometimes in both. There are some quarry views where stone cutters at work thrust their forms into cubical postures which repeat the squared shapes of blocks of marble which they are dislodging. This painter is searching continuously for such implied links with which to bind his design. Sometimes he composes figures, groups of men seated, say, on a raft, so that their curved lineaments are interlocked in a flowing design. He has a feeling for the larger idiom, for the prolonged design development. He does it with color. The baroque artists tried to do the same thing with light and shadow and the use of strident zigzagging lines.

Students in Boston would do well to study Mr. Levinson's pictures for the clean, sensitive, varying, effective color. There is no muddiness, no tawdriness, no vagueness. The pigment is put on after the artist has calculated carefully the influence it will have on all neighboring colors. So familiar has he become with the potentialities of color, that he can now put it to more personal use, serving, when he chooses, emotional ends. There are two or three handsome atmospheric pictures, which offhand would not seem important for color, but if it were not for the subtle treatment of hues they would not impart so stirringly the sense of brooding, of joy, of freedom. From pale ethereal azures to deep blue-black the artist makes color articulate. It may be feeling, it may be some captivating visual pattern. What is remarkable is the grandeur, the sweetness, the sobriety, the abandon, the exhilaration which color may be made to express by an artist who handles it with due profundity. The pictures will be shown through April 13.

* * *

Institute of Modern Art

Through April 27 there will be shown in the library of the Institute of Modern Art, 270 Dartmouth Street, drawings and paintings by pupils of the Children's Art Center.

The classes held in this Art Center in the South End are attended by children of the neighborhood, who come of their own choice, and are encouraged to express themselves in the pictorial arts. No rigors of discipline are imposed, more than friendly guidance from the staff.

The pictures at the Institute are those of older members. This is a stage when the young artist begins to understand that discipline and planning underly the making of a picture. He realizes that the elements of design must be united, that there must be some logic in the distribution of colors.

Most of the pictures illustrate daily life. They record scenes commonly apprehended. The painters strive to describe clearly what they observe. The presentation becomes more literal. Naturalism replaces the fanciful. There is an increasing conventionality, a growing tendency toward conformance. The next stage is the most trying, for then there is a new upsweep in the direction of free and personal expression. Then comes the separation between the hobby painter and the professional artist who is prepared to spend his career in refining and perfecting his style, and deepening his insight into matters which are worth translating into the language of paint.

* * *

Federal Pictures

A solo exhibition of oils and water colors of Fritz Pfeiffer is currently on view at the Germanic Museum. The artist is a member of the WPA, Massachusetts Art Project.

Mr. Pfeiffer is an indefatigable painter imbued with the modern tendency to clarify his artistic vision through abstraction. Enough pictures are shown at the Germanic to indicate the trend of the last five years, and that is definitely away from descriptive portrayal in the direction of purer abstraction, and what is now called, non-objective painting. Mr. Pfeiffer is courageous, because the latest tendency of style to which he gives utmost seriousness is not popular and belongs in the esoteric sphere of modern painting. Yet he, like many other painters, has followed the path to which his artistic bent has inclined, exposing himself to the slings and arrows of criticism.

He has made a statement to the effect that he is striving for more clarity and purity, and that the will to this end is bound to lead one to the non-objective. What the artist is doing is emptying his picture of recognizable, namable elements, and in the process separating the curves, angles, lines, colors from any factual boundaries. Music, at this point, is indicated by analogy. The harmonic pattern is beautiful as an end in itself.

While we understand the theory, we are not convinced that put into practice it produces results which warrant the annihilation of identifiable objects. After all, the physical object is merely an instrument, a touchstone, and if an artist has an eye for good clear decoration, he will find such an object stimulating rather than frustrating his imagination. Nevertheless, Mr. Pfeiffer is profiting by this interval of abstract performance, for it puts him entirely on his own and forces him to exercise his ingenuity to the utmost.

His earlier pictures are charming in color and mood. They are views of the countryside to which he has transferred a true feeling for the vernal springtime, communicated a personal joy experienced outdoors. While the abstract pictures seem serious and intellectual, the subject pictures have charm.

Mr. Pfeiffer's evolution as a painter is in keeping with our time when artists wish to get down to rock bottom in consideration of form and color. It is probably the extreme gesture of disapproval of the naturalism which has been demolished by the Post Impressionists, whether through the anarchistic methods of Dada, or the primitive retreat of the Fauves, or the extreme rationalism of the non-objective clan. Once the disapproval has ben totally registered, artists will probably find it human to retreat in turn from these extremes.

* * *

Businessmen Exhibit

The Thirteenth Annual Exhibition of Paintings and Drawings by The Business Men's Art Club of Boston is to be on view at the Boston Art Club through April 13.

This yearly display has become another landmark in Boston art history. What is especially impressive in the displays of the last year or two is the fact that the painters are more audacious, working on larger canvases and more elaborate compositions.

The Rev. H. Robert Smith seems the most modern member, holding forth with broad brushstroke and emphasis of solid form with the use of bright pigment. His fellow exhibitors follow the more conventional course, depicting vistas out in the country, or up in the mountains as literally, as peacefully as possible. Businessmen make a point of avoiding business in their pictures for they paint in the spirit of fun and relaxation. Among appealing contributions are "Profile Notch, Woodstock, N. H.," by William W. Harvey; "Newton Upper Falls," by J. I. Greenleaf; "Night at Ingonish," by E. A. Dow; "Starlings," by W. W. Herrick; "Off the Rocks," by C. H. Wilson; "Fish House," by Eben H. Snow; "Summer Afternoon," by Walter H. Kilham; "The Black Jug," by J. H. Crocker.

There are some charming carvings of birds, accurately rendered and colored by A. M. Blackstone.

Music of Our Day

Music of Our Day, by Lazare Saminsky. New York: Crowell.

The first edition of this book appeared in 1932. This new edition adds chapters on Sibelius, on North and Latin American composers, on French and English music, a Prelude, and a Postlude, the latter bearing the subtitle, The Composer and the Critic.

In these new chapters the author reasserts his passionately iconoclastic nature, which makes him rise in arms against great established names in modern music, and, by way of compensation, grow incandescent when speaking of musicians only emerging into wide recognition.

Mr. Saminsky is himself a composer of several symphonies, operas, and other works, but his book, far from being an apologia for his credo as composer, often champions ideals and modes of expression different from his own. His impartiality in this respect may be judged from the fact that he quotes an ironic passage from Ernest Newman's review of his opera, in which he uses chains for special effects in the orchestra "For this instrument," wrote Mr. Newman, "Mr. Saminsky orchestrates admirably."

This and similar instances show that Mr. Saminsky spares no one, not even himself. He proceeds with all the might of his passion and adjectival vehemence toward his goal, the depedestalization (if such a word may be coined; Mr. Saminsky uses some big ones, too) of idols.

* * *

Stravinsky is the first to come under his axe: he is called, on p. 26, "the father of the rebarbarization in music." On p. 52, Stravinsky's method "for the conquest of the market" is described as "a peculiar publicity preceding the first appearance of a new work and an exploitation of scandal," and this method is further declared to be typical of the generation of composers following in Stravinsky's footsteps.

The author is particularly incensed against the imitators and emulators: "An entire retinue of theoreticians and proselytes fastened themselves on him, among them the great captain of international art-industry, Diaghileff, an important factor in Stravinsky's tortuous psychology" (p. 55). With this the informed reader is apt to differ. If anything, Diaghileff was the mover of Stravinsky, not his follower. It was Diaghileff who commissioned Stravinsky to write his first ballet after he heard Stravinsky's Fantastic Scherzo at a concert in St. Petersburg on Feb. 6, 1909. In his autobiography, Stravinsky himself calls this an important date in his life, which determined his whole career as composer.

For Sibelius, Mr. Saminsky offers some praise, but more criticism. "Like Grieg and Rachmaninoff," he writes, "he has only color vision, no real harmonic imagination" (p. 201). Schönberg is treated more considerately as the originator of a new idiom, but after giving Schönberg's definition of the 12-tone system, Mr. Saminsky adds curtly: "It is clear then that this is not a system at all" (p. 32). But it is for Richard Strauss that Mr Saminsky reserves the full power of his invective, in a chapter ominously entitled "The Downfall of Strauss." He sums up Strauss' influence in the following sentence "Strauss has stamped out the continuity of life in romantic music and made it, for the time being, the laughing stock of every petty officer of modernity" (p. 129).

* * *

Fortunately, Mr. Saminsky is as passionate a champion as he is a denouncer. And when he writes of the younger American school of composers, he uses the superlatives of a sincere admirer. He has also much good to say about the new generation of composers in other countries. This is as it should be. The big S's—Sibelius, Stravinsky, Schönberg, Strauss—are in no need of further championing; while the younger men just emerging into public recognition will gain from repeated proclamations of their merit. Mr. Saminsky accords these new composers a full measure of support, for he never does things by halves. It seems that he even lets himself be carried away in the matter of orthography, for how else can we explain such extraordinary specimens as "ieratic" for "hieratic" (p. xviii), St. Petersburgh (p. 279), exhuberant (p. 205), and even webb ("There is no harmonic movement in Sibelius' webb," p. 201).

Nicolas Slonimsky

Laurence Olivier's production of "Romeo and Juliet" is in the midst of a week of dress rehearsals at the Geary Theater, San Francisco. The play, in which Vivien Leigh plays Juliet, will open there 8, after which it will come to the for a week's engagement on April Fifty-first Street Theater (formerly the Hollywood) on May 8.

Stage News

New York

The Drama League of New York will give an informal dinner and play discussion at the Town Hall Club, Friday evening. The guests will be Whitford Kane, Hirman Sherman, and May Davenport Seymour. Mrs. Samuel Scott, lecturer on the theater, will be the principal speaker. After the program, members of the League will make up a tentative list of distinguished performances from which the winner of this season's medal may later be voted by mail, the outcome to be announced May 10.

* * *

"New Hellzapoppin" played its 675th performance Wednesday night, at the Winter Garden.

* * *

"Lady in Waiting," starring Gladys George, in its first full week at the Martin Beck Theater played to $2,500 more business than did "Kiss the Boys Goodbye" during a similar period last year. In other words, as the trade journals have it, Brock Pemberton's latest effort is "in."

* * *

The Ladies Welfare League of the Yiddish Theatrical Alliance will hold its second annual luncheon at the Hotel Astor on Monday, April 8. The guests will be Molly Picon, Mrs. Jacob P. Adler, and Dora Weissman, League founder and president, now appearing in "Two on an Island." Harriet MacGibbon, also of "Two on an Island," will give the "quality of mercy" speech from "The Merchant of Venice." Other guests at the luncheon will include Elmer Rice, Jane Broder, Sylvia Sidney, Luther Adler, Martha Hodge, and the casts of "Pins and Needles" and "Reunion in New York."

* * *

"The Time of Your Life," by William Saroyan is announced to close at the Guild Theater on Saturday evening. The play will have reached its 185th performance on that night.

* * *

"The Man Who Came to Dinner," at the Music Box, will give a matinee benefit in aid of the Actors' Fund, Tuesday.

* * *

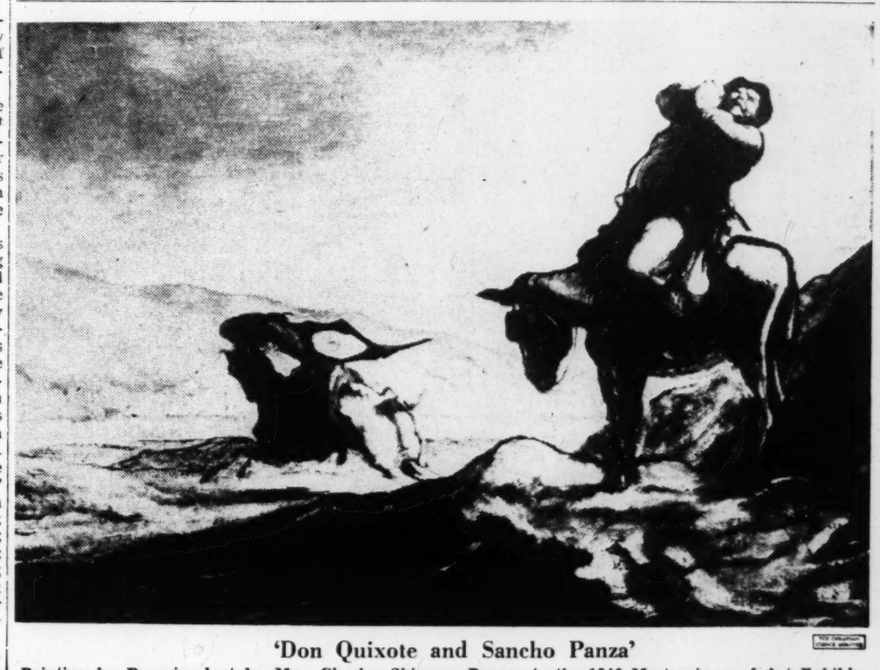
"See My Lawyer" at the Adelphi is announced to close Saturday night. With the departure of Milton Berle for a vaudeville tour, to which he was signed last January, Ezra Stone has stepped into the leading role of the George Abbott farce. This marks Mr. Stone's transition from Master to Mister, for he is now playing his first adult character on Broadway. Millard Mitchell and Robert Griffith have also returned to the cast. The changes took place Tuesday. Mr. Stone directed the play which opened in September and which has been playing at the Adelphi for the past 18 weeks at a $1.10 top.

Harvard Dramatic Club To Give 'Ascent of F6'

As its sixtieth production, the Harvard Dramatic Club has selected "The Ascent of F6," a tragedy by the English authors, W. H. Auden and Christopher Isherwood. It will be presented in Sanders Theater, Cambridge, on May 2, 3, and 4. The plot concerns the fatal attempt of a British mountaineering expedition to scale F6, Underlying this, however, is the portrayal of the struggle of man, the idealist, against the forces of materialism. The play is written partly in prose and partly in blank verse.

The production will be directed by a past president of the club, L. John Profit, S. Roger Sheppard, his successor, and Jervis B. McMechan, thus returning in part to the policy of George Pierce Baker's 47 workshop, where the students acted in and directed their own plays. In staging this play, in which most of the action centers about the massive height of F6, the students plan to adapt Sanders Theater to a modern staging technique by building the stage out into the auditorium.

"The Ascent of F6" is the second Auden and Isherwood play to have been chosen by the Harvard Dramatic Club. In the spring of 1937, "The Dog Beneath the Skin" was given its American premiere by the Club.



'Don Quixote and Sancho Panza'

Painting by Daumier lent by Mrs. Charles Shipman Payson to the 1940 Masterpieces of Art Exhibition at the New York World's Fair.

AMUSEMENTS

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

The Fair American

By Elizabeth Coatsworth

Chapter One

The first thing that Pierre saw as he wakened was the moonlight that lay across the darkness of his room like the blade of some great sword. Jean, the old valet, was beside him, or at least the boy thought so; but since the man, whoever he was, carried no light, he could not be certain until he heard Jean's voice low and urgent.

"Get up, Master Pierre, quickly. They are coming back, I think."

Pierre slipped out of bed in silence. It was May, and the polished floor felt cold to his bare feet. He could smell the odor of damp earth and blossoming bushes from the overgrown gardens that surrounded the old draughty chateau in which he had always lived.

"I hear nothing," said the boy.

"Hush." Again there came the whisper. "Here are your clothes. Hurry."

In the vague light Pierre dressed, feeling the practiced hands of Jean moving now at his knee adjusting a buckle, now touching his wrist lightly to help him into his coat. Through all the haste he could feel the other listening, and now he too began to listen again.

Beginning of a Journey

"Where are the servants?" he asked, and again the old man said "hush" and answered in his voice that seemed almost soundless.

"Gone, except Marthe. I hear her now."

There was a whisper of skirts and a deeper darkness in the door, and a smell of orris root across the smell of blossoms on the quiet air. Pierre saw Marthe's hands in the moonlight holding a white napkin filled, as he guessed, with food. She gave it to Jean. Now she began crying, too loudly for Jean's taste.

"We must be going," he told her. "Where did you see the torches moving?"

"Mostly along the road from the village," she answered, trying to control her tears, "a few around the stables. See, I found Madame's earrings hidden in the little drawer in the secretary. Everything else has been taken by the others before they left."

She kneeled down, kissing Pierre's hands. He felt her tears against them and tried to comfort her. She had been his mother's maid and had stayed on as a sort of housekeeper. He remembered her face as far back as he could remember anything.

Jean pulled at his arm.

"Come! Come!" he whispered.

"Marthe must come too," Pierre said, but Jean snorted, "She'll be safe enough. It's her brother the blacksmith who will be leading the dogs."

"That is true," sobbed Marthe. "Go while you have time. And may God protect you."

Escape Into the Night

The house was old, and smelt of mould and damp stone, and soot in the chimneys. It was the only home Pierre had ever known, but it was too grim to love. Now it seemed menacing. The windows spied upon their flight. The stairs creaked.

"Quick! Catch them! They are trying to get away from us!"

The bolt in the small door at the end of the passage stuck and squealed, crying out to those who lay in wait outside. It seemed as though even stone and iron and wood hated their masters and had waited all these generations like the peasants to find a voice for their hatred. Pierre felt a kind of angry relief, as though he had escaped from some trap when he followed Jean through the door into the night.

For a moment they stood, man and boy, a large shadow and a small shadow in the greater shadow of the house. Beyond them lay the clear undisturbed moonlight, as though a silver cloth had been spread on the lawn for a festival. Jean had planned his path. Holding the boy by the wrist, he sidled swiftly along the narrow shadow under the wall, and disappeared down a walk nearly blocked by its own overgrown hedges, for the garden like much else at the chateau, had been long neglected.

A bird flew up and brought their breath back into their chests with a gulp. A mole scuttled underfoot. Now they could hear voices and catch the red smoky light of torches. Pierre wanted to ask why the men carried torches in moonlight and then he answered his own question, "to burn the chateau when they have looted it."

Torches in the Shadows

Why were they so silent? he asked himself, and again he knew. The pillagers wished to catch the household unawares. But why? Why should they wish to do him harm? He had grown up among them. He was not like his father, always at court, always writing the agent for more and more rents to be sent to Paris. No, he had lived here in the village. He knew them all by name, had always known them.

Jean stopped suddenly and Pierre collided against him and choked back an exclamation. Two men passed the entrance to their alley and one lifted his torch, but the bushy young growth of the hedge shielded the fugitives, and the torch half blinded its holder.

"The birds haven't stirred," said his companion. "There's not been a candle moving in the chateau."

It was Jacques Bordon, Marthe's brother, who answered.

They passed on. Pierre in the shadows was less frightened than angered at hearing himself and Jean so coolly referred to. Jean's hand was gripping his until his bones hurt, one finger guiding against the next. Pierre could hear that his breathing had quickened, in an anger like his own. The valet moved more boldly now. Their only hope was in moving quickly. He picked up a branch and held it upright, and walked out into the moonlight of a drive. A man passed, with a torch. He muttered as he went by Jean, "My torch has gone out! We must find Bordon."

The man passed, his eyes on the chateau. The fugitives had gained another walk, raying out towards what had once been the deer park. When they had gone a hundred feet Jean let go Pierre's hand and began to run.

In the Deer Park

Pierre ran after him. It seemed to him that their flight was noisy, crashing and stumbling over winter deadwood, but by now the circle of men about the chateau was tightenind and all eyes were fixed upon its doors and lower windows. No one had time to notice a crackling in the underbrush which would be but some wandering cow or sheep. No, they were after bigger game tonight—the master's son.

Jean reached the shelter of the deer park and turned. Here they were comparatively safe and might catch their breath, the leaves shielding them, the damp earth under their feet. The woods lay a little above the chateau, and looking back they could see it, with its towers, dark against the moon. The torches seemed pale, almost rosy, in the moon-whitened air. They formed a broken ring about the silent building.

As the two watched, they saw a group of men move toward the great door on the terrace. It was so still the heavy knocking came clearly to their ears.

The house remained silent.

Then Jacques Bordon's voice called loudly:

"Open the door, you in there! Your neighbors have come to call!"

There was a coarse laugh from the crowd, but no stir or sound came from the dark chateau.

A dozen torches were now grouped about the entrance, and small and far off, the watchers could see the blacksmith doffing his liberty cap in a gesture of savage jest.

The Blacksmith's Hammer

"Very well, citizens," came his voice in mock courtesy, "we will save you the trouble of opening the door."

Pierre caught his breath, seeing the man's arms swing back over his shoulder as the heavy blacksmith's hammer which he carried fell splintering on the oak of the door. The sound reached them after the sight, a loud reverberating crash, and at the sudden breaking of the silence there was an answering roar from the ring of peasants about the building.

Crash!
Shout!
Crash!
Shout!

The ugly music went on, till the dogs barked in the village, and the women could be seen running across the dew-bright grass to join their men.

Pierre did not love the house; he had always been lonely there, growing up with no mother and a father far away at court. A little while ago he had felt as though the house hated him. But it was the home of his ancestors. It was terrible to see it attacked.

Jean reached out and touched him on the shoulder.

"Come away, Master Pierre," he said in a low voice, "it does no good for us to watch."

Blindly Pierre followed him, deeper and deeper into the woods, while behind them sounded one blow louder than all the rest, one final roar from the crowd, and then suddenly came a sort of humming silence as the mob was sucked into the house through its shattered door, and the trodden grass outside was left again to the moonlight.

(To be continued next Thursday)

A drawing by Helen Sewell

The chateau with its towers stood dark against the moon.

The Land of Used-to-Be

By Laura Ingalls Wilder

It was the first of June. The days were lovely, warm, going-somewhere days, and one morning, when the blue haze hung over the Ozark Hills, Almanzo said, "Let's go back to De Smet, for the Old Settlers Day Celebration. I would like to see the old place and folks we used to know."

"Let's do," I agreed eagerly, for I had just finished writing "By the Shores of Silver Lake." "We could see the homestead Pa took so long ago and Carrie and Grace."

Friends thought we should not take such a trip by ourselves. We ought anyway to have a driver. They were very tactful, but their idea was that we were too old to go so far from home alone.

We don't think that seventy-three or eighty-two is old and we object to being taken care of.

Almanzo said, "I have driven horses all over that country and the roads to it, and I can drive a car there."

"I rode behind those horses with you and I can still ride wherever you can drive," I answered.

So we told the man, who lives on our farm, that we were leaving and didn't know when we would be back. He was very kind and promised to take care of everything while we were away.

Off for South Dakota

Then, one early morning, we packed our bags, put them in the trunk of the Chrysler, said goodby to our pet bulldog and started for South Dakota and the Land of Used-to-be.

It was still early in the morning when we came to Springfield, fifty miles away.

Going into Springfield we took the wrong turn and were some time finding the street leading to the highway we must take. A little way and the street detoured. We took the detour and went on and on.

"Haven't we gone far enough to come to the highway?" Almanzo asked at last.

"It seems like it," I said, "but going east we are bound to find the highway running North." Instead we found ourselves on a country road.

A friendly stranger directed us and soon we saw the highway signs and were on our way.

"This is a good start," I grouched, "lost twice this early in the morning the first day out. Do you suppose we will get lost coming and going in every city on our way?"

"It wasn't we were lost. It was the highway," Almanzo said earnestly.

We stopped for lunch at a little eating place beside the road, then went on again in the pleasant afternoon.

When we came to a junction of our highway with one crossing it, we took the wrong end of the new highway. After going a few miles we discovered our mistake, retraced our way and followed the highway on in the right direction.

"That is three times lost in one day," Almanzo said.

"I think it is the limit," I added.

"We will make it the limit," Almanzo declared. "Three times is enough to be lost in one day."

On the Prairie

We drove happily on across the level land of North Missouri and southwestern Iowa. Then out on the Dakota prairie where meadow larks sang beside the road. The sun shone into the car and the soft spring wind blew in my face. Almost I seemed to hear Ma say,

"Laura! Put your sunbonnet on! You'll look like an Indian." So I tilted my wide hat-brim to shield my face from sun and wind.

Late one afternoon, we came to De Smet.

The little town, we used to know, was gone. In its place was a town that spread north beyond the railroad tracks, east to the lake shore, south where the Big Slough used to be, and far to the west. The old schoolhouse was gone. Its place was taken by a large, brick school building.

Along Main Street were fine business houses in place of the one-story, with a two-story false front, stores of the old days.

A large brick bank, with offices above, stood on the corner where Pa had built his small office building. We took rooms in a hotel a little way from it.

Next morning, at breakfast, two men looked sharply at us as they passed our table, then came back and stopped.

"Hello, Laura!" one of them said.

I looked up, in surprise, into the laughing black eyes of a tall man.

"I am Laura, but who are you?" I answered him.

"I am Sam," he said. "I would know you anywhere." And then I remembered him for an old schoolmate, one of the younger boys in our crowd.

Talk of Old Times

The other man had known Almanzo well. They joined us at the table and we recalled old times together.

Main street was full of street-fair and it rained. It rained all day, but nobody cared. After so many dry years, people were happy to be rained on. When a hard shower came, they ducked under awnings and into doorways. Between showers they splashed smilingly up and down and across the street where water was running.

Almanzo and I were crossing the street when I heard someone calling "Oh Laura! Laura!" I looked back. Running after us, was a little woman.

"I knew you!" she exclaimed. "I knew you!"

"You are Maggie," I said. We stood in the middle of the street—we who had last seen each other as girls in school—and the rain poured down.

Wherever I went, someone called, "Laura." It made me feel quite young again. Then I met an old schoolmate with her grandchildren.

We drove out to see Pa's old homestead. There is a nice farmhouse in place of the little claim-shanty, but the cottonwood trees we set that long ago day, when Grace was lost among the violets, are still growing, big trees now.

We drove to a nearby town to see Grace and her husband. From there we drove across the plains to the Black Hills.

Sister Carrie lives in the Black Hills at the foot of Mt. Rushmore, where the great stone faces are carved in the living granite of the mountain top. As we drove the winding roads, these stone likenesses of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, and Theodore Roosevelt looked calmly down upon us.

Carrie and Grace who used to be my little sisters are now taller than I am. We talked together of childhood days and of Pa and Ma and Mary.

When we talked of our return journey, we decided not to go back the way we came. Instead we drove on to further adventures. But that is another story for, as we drove away from sister Carrie's home, our visit to the Land of Used-to-be was ended.

Club for Scouts in His Majesty's Forces

The Boy Scouts' Imperial Headquarters in London has taken on new activity with the opening of a Club Room for the use of Scouts serving in His Majesty's Forces and Civil Defense Units.

The Club Room, which was formerly the Chief's Room, is open every day from 9 a. m. to 11 p. m., including Sundays, and is already drawing a steady stream of visitors. It contains, among other things, many objects of special interest to Scouts, including the flag that flew over the house of General Stonewall Jackson; the harness presented to Lord Baden-Powell in 1902 by the people of Australia, who also gave him his famous charger, "Black Prince"; a cabinet of relics belonging to Baden-Powell in his early years, one of which is a treatise written at the age of eight entitled, "Laws for Me When I am Old," and a birch rod, said to have special memories for the Chief Scout, which was once used "for training boys in character at Charterhouse," his old school.

The tattered Union Jack, preserved in a glass case, has also a tale to tell. It took the place, each Sunday, of a smaller and less conspicuous flag which flew over B-P's Headquarters at Mafeking during the week, Sunday having been observed as a day of rest from fighting during the Boer War.

It is expected that the Club will prove a great boon to Scouts on leave or on duty in London, as well as to those passing through on their way overseas and to Empire Scouts serving in His Majesty's Forces.

How About a Flower Garden!

An Outdoor Column

By Hillcrest

Life in the open has many joys. Among the quieter ones is having your own flower garden. On the face of it you may not think that gardening is fun. Try it, though. Dollars to doughnuts, you'll be surprised!

To plan it, first select a good location. Give an eye to the sun. Have plenty of sun. Also have a good depth of soil, for, when you start spading, you will not enjoy gnawing at ledges; neither will your plants when they commence to grow.

Speaking of spading, make your first garden small. Ten feet by 10 feet is plenty. A five by 10 area is even better, perhaps. Spade the soil with a garden fork, turning it over well. Bury the sod and let it rot underground. Such buried sod makes good fertilizer.

Even with the sod buried in the bed, your soil will need additional plant food. Barn manure is perhaps the best fertilizer when it can be obtained. Lacking barn manure, use a commercial fertilizer like bone meal, or dried sheep manure or a compound. Sprinkle this powder thickly on your spaded bed, then rake it in thoroughly. This last move is important because most fertilizers will burn the seeds if the two come into direct contact.

Some Flowers to Try

Now for the type of flowers that will do well in your garden. Below is a list of "hardy annuals" that should grow almost anywhere. To be sure of a successful garden it might be well to select your seeds from among them.

For the border of your garden: Portulaca, colors mixed. Candytuft, pink, white and lavender.

For the body of your garden: Eight to 10 inches tall, Nasturtiums, yellow and red. Ageratum, blue. Taller growth: Caliopsis, yellow. Marigolds, yellow or orange. Cornflowers, blue. Gypsophilia, white. Cosmos, white, lavender, yellow, pink. Zinnias, all colors. Poppies, all colors.

In planting do not bury your seeds too deeply. A good rule is this: The finer the seed the nearer the surface it should be sown. In most cases merely sprinkle fine soil over your seed and pat it down. Then spray the bed with water. Continue to water the seed at least once a day, and soon the first tiny leaves will appear.

But perhaps you are fond of surprises. If so, plant a mixed seed garden. Buy a package of mixed seeds. You can get them anywhere. Plant them and wait and see what happens. Something will!

Transplanting Wild Flowers

Or, if your pennies are running low, try a wild flower garden. Go into the woods. Dig up a sample or two of the wild flowers you find and transplant them into your garden. Whenever you transplant, though, remember to take up a big clod of earth with the plant. Be careful to keep the clod together around the plant's roots.

Prepare a good sized hole in your garden for the new plant and fill the hole with water. You will then be able to place the plant in the hole. The water will keep the soil around the roots, and you can fill in what space is left with new soil. Be sure to press the plant down firmly and then water it once again. If the sun is strong, keep the plant covered with a tent of paper for the first day or so, uncovering it only at night.

A wild flower garden blooms year after year if your plants grow well and year after year you can add new varieties to your store. Needless to say, having a wild flower garden is a fine way to learn to recognize wild flowers.

American Indian Sign Language

By Gray Wolf and Melvin A. Martinson

XIV

(This is the last of 14 installments on the sign language of the American Indian that have appeared on this page every Thursday.)

Bow

Carry your left hand well forward, and bring the right hand up near the left. Press the thumb of the right hand against the right index finger, as if holding a bow string. Draw the right hand back as shown in the picture; this is the action of drawing an arrow.

Halt

Hold your right hand, shoulder high, in front of your body. Move the hand sharply to the front and downward, stopping it suddenly.

Silence

Place the tips of the fingers of your right hand over your lips.

End—Finished—Done

With your flat right hand strike down past the finger tips of the left hand in a quick motion.

Kin

With the first two fingers of your right hand, touch your lips. Then carry the hand straight forward. (Origin: Coming from same source.)

Sit—Remain

Close your right hand and hold it in front of and a little below your shoulder. Then, with short, quick motions move the hand downward several inches. Repeat this a few times.

Word Triangle

(Puzzle)

Start with a personal pronoun.

Add a letter and make a word meaning "within."

Add a letter and make a synonym for "wrongdoing."

Add a letter and make a word meaning "to make a musical noise with the voice."

Insert a letter to describe what a hornet does sometimes.

Insert a letter and make the name of something used for securing packages.

Insert a letter and you will have a synonym for "gazing persistently at something."

Insert a letter and name a certain kind of bird.

Insert a letter and make a word meaning "astounding or amazing."

(The answer will be published on this page next Thursday).

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Cultural Pursuits Help Irish to Carry On Despite Nearness of War

Eire Finance Firm Through Taxes Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN — Neutral Eire, now facing budget responsibilities, has not escaped the trials of increasing outlay on defense and war precautions, mounting taxation, and a rising cost of living.

Despite the jeremiads of bankers and professional economists, however, the country as a whole may be said to be in as sound a financial condition as most European states.

In authoritative circles there is no particular uneasiness over the state of public finance. The banking system is sound as a bell, it is held, and liquidity is assured. There has been no appreciable over-lending. Government borrowing, though increasing all the time, is being met largely by supplementary taxation, and has not yet come to constitute any serious drain on Eire's ample stock of foreign assets, financial experts avow.

A creditor country still, with foreign investment resources totaling more than £200,000,000, and bank assets abroad amounting to some £70,000,000, this country is well able to bear the strain of economic experiment and social welfare provision which Premier Eamon de Valera has imposed during the past eight years.

Sound Money

That this position of strength and solidity is due in the main to the British connection—the nation's money having a statutory link with sterling since the Currency Act of 1927—even the most nationalist-minded Irishman is ready to admit.

The tie-up in the financial sphere is only the most outward and visible sign of the close economic integration of the two countries, a state of affairs which the impact of the war has naturally accentuated. This interdependence was not to be gainsaid even at the height of the so-called "economic war," as witness the Coal-Cattle Agreement in 1935, by which Ireland agreed to buy all its coal from Britain in return for large British purchases of Ireland's principal export, cattle.

Resentment at this financial nexus with England is evidenced in the Four-Point policy on unemployment recently issued in the name of the Irish Labor Party, pleading in favor of a State credit institution managed on a non-profit-making basis. This is accompanied by a demand for abandonment of a fixed rate of exchange with any foreign currency. Experts, however, discount any move in this direction at present.

On the other hand, a central bank, as recommended in the Banking Commission's Report, is a possibility, the Government still apparently possessing faith in the magical capacity of such an institution to help it out of difficulties. The Minority Report declares that "in existing circumstances it may well be that an Irish central bank would be merely a satellite of the Bank of England, there would be little use in just painting the present system green."

Ireland's banks show a record of reliability with not a single failure in the past 50 years. The Bank of Ireland itself is patterned closely on the Bank of England; only the windowless façade of the handsome 18th century building which faces Trinity College would seem to symbolize a determination to look homewards rather than out into the broad highways of the world exchange system.

The charter for the establishment of the Bank of Ireland was actually conferred in 1783, whereas the other banks now operating in Ireland date from the thirties of last century. The present Governor, Major H. A. Henry, has another year of his two years' term of office to run. The Deputy-Governor is Sir John Keane, of an old Waterford family, a good representative of the Anglo-Irish gentry who has all along taken a keen interest in the new State.

Note Monopoly

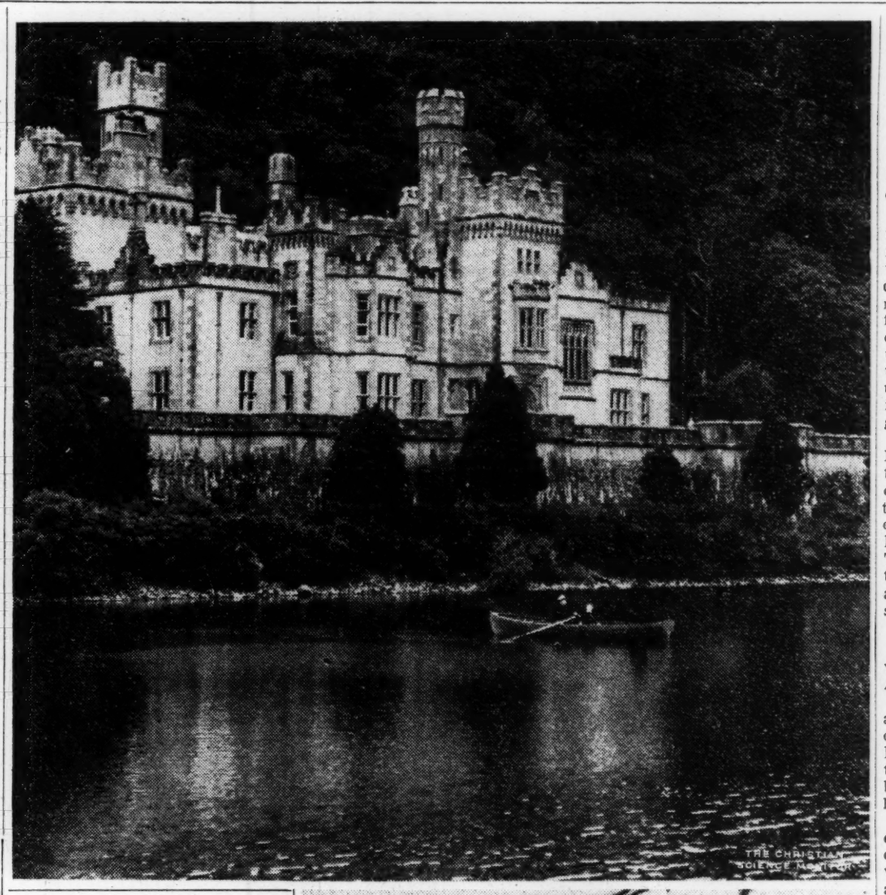
The Bank of Ireland enjoys a monopoly of the note issue. Governor and Deputy-Governor, together with three-quarters of the Directors, must be domiciled and resident in the territory of the Twenty-Six Counties. There are nine joint-stock banks, of which four only are actually incorporated in Eire—three have their headquarters in Belfast and two still maintain their head offices in London. It is significant that the ever-present problem of Partition, which is the hub of the Irish political situation, plays no sort of role in the banking sphere. Eire has had its own coinage and bank-notes since 1929, but they are alternative to, and not in replacement of, the English equivalents.

The deposits of the public reached £163,785,137 in January, 1937. During that year there was a decline of deposits by about £3,000,000, but any deficiency in the balance of payments is made up by the various resources in invisible exports which the country has at its disposal.

The nation's dividends and interest on external investments amount to approximately £14,000,000. The gross public debt of £48,000,000 is thus no very heavy load to bear.

Taxation is not light. The income tax rate was raised last year from 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d., and in the supplementary "war" budget, approved last November, there was another shilling rise—which, however, was not to take effect until April 5, 1940. Indirect taxation also is expanding all the time.

The Irishman sometimes groans and grumbles—but he pays. Even should there be inflation in England, the Irish people are likely to be better off because of the mass of external wealth, recent levies on which have scarcely made any serious inroad.



C. C. Fennell; Wide World

Town and Country in Eire

Upper: Kylemore Abbey, Connemara, County Galway, former home of the Duke of Manchester. Lower: Street vendor rides as he works.

More Tillage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—Irish farmers are being pressed to make a special effort to keep Eire's own larder well stocked and at the same time to supply the food which Britain so urgently requires at the present time.

Among recent measures which the Government is taking to meet this situation is the Compulsory Tillage Act which requires every farmer to till at least 12½ per cent more land in 1940 than in 1939. The Act also provides for loans to farmers for purchasing equipment.

Irish Drama Enters Phase Of Constructive Criticism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—Irish drama is entering a phase of constructive criticism.

In its earlier days the Irish theater played an important part in solving the problem of the land, which, for so long, had been the crux of Irish political and economic life, and in developing the feeling of nationalism. With these questions no longer demanding urgent attention, the dramatist of today is giving his attention to urban problems and to improving conditions of living in congested slum areas.

Mr. Sean O'Casey, a well-known Irish playwright, drew attention to the slums and to the condition of the human being who lived in them in earlier works. He, however, appeared to regard the problem as without hope of solution. Today, the theater, while seeking to destroy unjust conditions, gives a more hopeful and uplifting message.

Disclosed New Material

Nine of last year's new plays were sponsored by the famous Abbey theater.

Lord Longford contributed four and the Gate Theater Productions one, "Marrowbone Lane." The last-named aroused so much interest that its presentation may be regarded as something of an historic occasion.

The new plays taken as a whole establish very definitely that a complete break has been made with the "peasant" play and that authors are finding their material in a variety of new directions.

Perhaps the most striking example of this change was "Illumination," with which Mr. T. C. Murray, after a silence of several years, returned as an author of a full-length work. Mr. Murray has made a world-wide reputation with plays dealing with the problems of the peasant and the small farmer with both of whom he had always been on the closest terms. Leaving the countryside, Mr. Murray has now given a study of a young man seeking the composure that had eluded him.

Another interesting example of dramatic treatment was "They Went By The Bus" in which Mr. Frank Carney, the most recently "arrived" new dramatist, has skillfully caught the casual atmosphere of a small country town. It is a work that is "different" and shows that to the eye of a keen observer there is much in our everyday life that can be utilized to make good drama.

Mr. Austin Clarke, of the younger generation of poets, made, with "Sister Eucharia," a determined effort to restore to the Irish Theater verse drama which, for many years past, had been neglected even by Mr. William Butler Yeats. The play is clothed in verse which more than makes up for the failure of the author to make the best dramatic use of the climactic situation.

Business Satirized

The play was presented by Lord Longford, who also sponsored a new fantasy, "Strange Lover," written by Lord Dunsany in his customary whimsical manner, and "The Golden Cuckoo," Denis Johnston's modern version of the search of Diogenes for an honest man, in which the author satirizes business and other methods of today.

Dr. Robert Collis, in "Marrowbone Lane," strikes a new and telling note in plays of Dublin slum life. Dr. Collis insists that the conditions obtaining in the slums must be remedied as they are warping character and making criminals of people who are otherwise ambitious and would be good citizens. He pillories the methods followed to meet such conditions. The play is a tale simply told and there is no violence, physical or verbal, and no drinking. It aroused considerable interest and it focused attention on those responsible for the complained of conditions.

While plays, which may be headed under the description of entertainment, are not absent, the play with a definite purpose has become more frequent. Furthermore, the treatment is such that the problems do not stir to laughter.

Every play reflects an actual phase of some stratum of social life whether in the city or the small town. As such, they cannot fail to have their interest for the outside world.

Eire's Prisons On the Way Out; Lack of Tenants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—It's not all "Blarney"—that patriotic boast of Irishmen that crime is almost unknown in Eire, and that prisons are on the way out.

For when, in a nation of some 3,000,000 persons, there is a daily average of less than 400 in prison for civil offenses, as the Department of Justice recently made known, Irishmen believe they have something to boast about.

In 1937 the daily average prison population—for ordinary prisoners and convicts other than political prisoners—was 527. In 1938 this figure had dropped to 453.

And further to document the boast, Galway and Waterford gaols were recently closed for lack of "tenants." A women's prison at Port Laoighise, better known as Maryborough, was likewise shut, and the women's prison in Cork has for some time been operating as a radiocasting station.

Irish Plan Films in Gaelic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—Mickey Mouse might find "Saorstat Eireann" too much of a tongue-twister for "Eire."

But if the latest plan for spreading the use of Gaelic goes through, many of the screen favorites of Irish school children will henceforth utter their lines in the ancient tongue of the Celts.

Plans for a National Films Institute and a regular supply of short Gaelic sound films for use in the schools of Eire were discussed in a recent series of conferences arranged by the Irish Film Society.

The object was described as "the bringing of the Gaeltacht, or Irish-speaking district of Eire, to children who are unable to go there." Speakers declared that the provision of modest studios and a sufficient number of portable projectors would cost very little; yet it was a need that was scarcely likely to be met by ordinary private enterprise.

Scarcely a day passes in Eire without some new proposal for developing gaelicization on which the whole structure of the 18-year-old independent policy has been reared. This particular suggestion seems to have much to commend it.

It is claimed that shorts occupying 10 or 15 minutes, to illustrate a geography lesson, to impart vividness to a historical story, or featuring some of the charms of Irish country life and scenery, would contribute to the youngsters' rather drab schooling, could offer opportunity for hearing conversational Irish well-spoken to the majority of the nation, which lacks the facilities for attending the annual Irish-speaking courses in the West, and could hardly arouse any political differences.

The Irish are a nation of film-goers. There are said to be more cinemas in Dublin than in any other city of comparable size, and these are usually well filled at all hours of the day, the male population being well represented, possibly because, by some odd ruling, priests are allowed to go to the movies but not to the theater. But no special thought appears to have been given to the entertainment of the children. The provision of special children's matinees is under discussion, and the Gaelic films scheme, if not too patently "educational," should be generally welcome to the children themselves.

An interdepartmental committee is at present at work on various aspects of the film problem, and it is hoped that its report will include recommendations along the lines of the recent conferences of the Irish Film Society.

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'Business as Usual' Establishes the Keynote for This Year's Dublin Spring Show

Eire Plans Big Exhibit Despite War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—"Business as usual"—perhaps even a little better than usual—is the keynote of the Royal Dublin Society's Spring Show, to be held at Ball's Bridge, Dublin, May 7-11.

Undaunted, at least outwardly, by war lapping around its coasts, some of those connected with the organization of the Show are out to prove that Eire is better off than most neutral countries, let alone the war-participants, on this side of the Atlantic. For until now, Eire has escaped some of the rigorous restrictions being felt even in neutral countries. Petrol rationing on a mild scale is about the only direct penalty of war which this nation is incurring.

It is true there was air raid precaution practice, darkness at first, but then, following a protest from the German Minister against such "unneutral action," the blackout arrangements were suspended. Cowls over the street lamps in some districts are the sole visible evidence of the possibility of air attack.

The public is urged frequently to be well versed in the new technique of home defense, including first-aid, and it is asked to have blackout curtains in readiness for use. But one rarely believes that any such emergency will arise.

Imports and Exports

A Ministry of Supplies and a Ministry for the Co-ordination of Defense had already been set up before war broke out. Under Mr. Sean Lemass, the Ministry of Supplies has managed efficiently the business of imports and exports—without undue interference with the freedom of the trader.

Thus Mr. Sean T. Campbell, this year's President of the National Agricultural and Industrial Development Association, was able to proclaim in his address to the Association's annual general meeting in February that there had been little or no shortage of the raw materials necessary for Irish factories. Food supplies in this food-producing country are rarely a problem.

This satisfactory situation, however, is made possible in large measure by the British Navy. Raw materials valued at £25,000,000 must be imported annually to keep the country's economy going. Coal, cotton, timber, oil, all the metals, and certain semi-manufactured goods and tools—these essential commodities have to be brought from abroad, and with increasing difficulties for sea-borne traffic.

And so Irishmen are now making no bones about this dependence on the United Kingdom in wartime, consoling themselves with the thought that, as one of Britain's most convenient larders, the ties of mutual self-interest will be a guarantee of undiminished British sea protection.

There is, for instance, an arrangement whereby the British Government is to purchase at remunerative prices all the flax produced in the 27 Irish counties this season, after it has been retted and scutched by a newly-formed Irish company.

Eire's trade with the United Kingdom in recent months has increased from 93 per cent to 98 per cent, relative to trade with other countries; and while the 27 counties regime has, of course, no shipping of its own to help out—as compared with Northern Ireland—people in Dublin are quietly confident that, so long as Britannia rules the waves in this hemisphere, Ireland will be assured of its portion of trade.

And, if that portion must be on a reduced scale, well, then, Premier Eamon de Valera's policy of modulated self-sufficiency will be justified and Irish inventive genius will be called upon to develop still further the country's hidden potentialities.

Eire is still primarily an agricultural country, with 53 per cent of the population employed on the land. The fact will certainly be writ large over this year's Spring Show. Bookings for the trade stands in the Great Hall are as numerous as ever—85 per cent of the avilable space booked 12 weeks in advance. But whereas last year seemed to register a slight shift of emphasis to the "Irish Industries Fair" element, this year the farm is coming fully into its own again.

High Entry

At the Bull show held on the Society's premises on March 5, 6, and 7—which may be regarded as a preliminary canter—the Society could proudly point to the second highest entry in this show's 35-year history. More than 1,000 pedigreed bulls were on view. They came from all parts of the island, including Northern Ireland. Business was brisk, the average price at which sales were made being slightly higher than usual.

Circumstances, including the war, are certainly favoring the Irish livestock trade at present. At the Spring Show this year visitors will see cattle largely "groomed" for the British market and, as this is a new development of recent years, the nature of this store cattle trade is growing in importance.

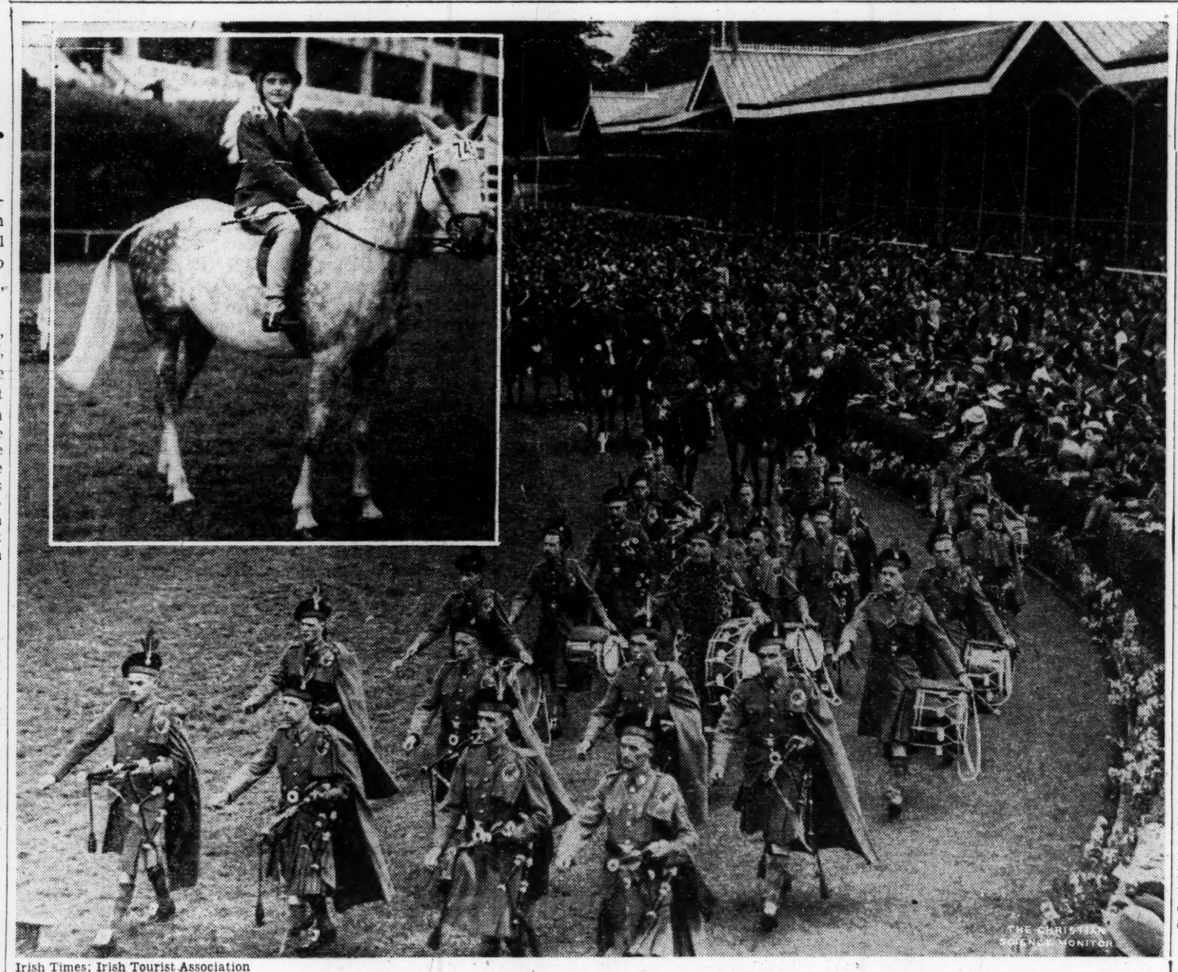
The animals are reared first on the light land of the west of Ireland, then purchased by the store-cattle dealers from districts such as Tuam, Ballinasloe, and Loughrea and brought to the first-class grazing lands of Meath and Tipperary, where they are fattened in a minimum period of 12 weeks—thus earning the Government bounty—so as to qualify for the grades now recognized in the English cattle-purchasing trade.

Controlled prices for cattle are higher in England than in Ireland, so the Irish farmer stands to benefit by selling in the British market. He is doing quite well these days, but he cannot expect to make the vast sums which were amassed during the war of 1914-1918, when prices were not controlled and £40,000,000 was the harvest gathered.

Once again the Show will be the farm in miniature—minus, however, probably the more elaborate agricultural implements that are usually on view from British firms.

The industrial section will have its usual quota of exhibits from some 300 firms. A prominent feature of the display will be the exhibition again this year of cottage industries of every kind, such as homespun goods. Home industries will be represented by Shannon twill sheets, Foxford blankets and tweeds from the Kilkenny and Dripsey mills.

Horses of the finest breed and fettle will be on view. But whereas in the past 75 per cent of them had an assured sale, there may be few buyers this year, certainly fewer from abroad.



Irish Times; Irish Tourist Association

Pageantry Marks Dublin Spring Show

The parade of teams of jumping horses in the arena at the Royal Dublin Society's showground at Ball's Bridge, Dublin. Inset: A young competitor in the popular children's pony class at the Spring Show.

Irish Literature Shows Trend to the Serious

By J. J. Hayes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—Doubtless there will always be an output of literature in Eire for the simple reason that most Irish people have a propensity for writing. One finds members of various professions, in which they have made reputations, also achieving some success in literature. In the past 12 months the tendency has been toward serious works and few novels by Irish authors appeared.

The outstanding publication in this period was Mr. James Joyce's "Finnegan's Wake" on which the author had worked for 16 years. Another volume, which, if it also was a break from conventional writing, was less difficult to read, was "At Swim-Two-Birds," by Flann O'Brien, a satirical comment on modern Dublin life.

Irish History Covered

Mr. M. J. MacManus, in "Irish Cavalcade," covers 300 years of Irish history. More serious in its treatment of history was "Irish Life in the 17th Century After Cromwell." In this book, Mr. Edward MacLysaght gives an excellent review of the social customs of the period.

Senator Frank MacDermot views with impartiality an outstanding figure of the rebellious days of the end of the 18th Century in "Theobald Wolfe Tone."

Another fine volume dealing with the same period was Mr. Stephen Gwynn's "Henry Grattan and His Times." Dean Kerr put to rout, with "Walker of Derry," much unsatisfactory criticism of the man whose name was so closely linked with the "anciente citie of Derry."

Senator Oliver St. John Gogarty followed up his "As I Walked Down Sackville Street," with "Tumbling in the Hay," in which the witty doctor gives a delightful picture of Dublin during his student days at Trinity College.

As a bolt from the blue came "AE's Letters to Minanlabin." The title suggests one of George Russell's own poetic inventions. Actually, Minanlabin is a small village in County Donegal and the letters were written to Mr. and Mrs. Kingsley Porter who were responsible for their publication.

Two Irishmen Studied

Two great Irishmen, of the 18th Century, who rose to fame outside of Eire, are well treated in "Here Lies Richard Brinsley Sheridan," by Mr. Kenelm Foss, and in "Edmund Burke," by Sir Philip Magnus.

Mr. Desmond Ryan's "The Sword of Light" traces the revival of the Gaelic language, while Mr. Maurice Healy, nephew of the famous "Tim" Healy, presents a volume of fascinating reminiscences of the Bar and Law Courts under the title of "The Old Munster Circuit."

Mr. Sean O'Casey has, in "I Knock at the Door," given a most vivid picture of his life as a child in Dublin. He spares nothing in this stark tale, and, if it is bitter, the fact is intelligible. One lays the book down with feelings of admiration that the author, overcoming his hardships, did not harbor enmity. The book, for some mysterious reason, was banned in Eire.

Yeats Heads Poetry List

Yeats heads the list of poetry with a posthumous volume, "Last Poems," which contains 19 poems and two plays, "Purgatory," produced at the Abbey Festival in 1938, and "The Death of Cuchulainn."

Mr. Robert Lynd contributed "An Anthology of Modern Poetry," which, subsequently, he followed with "Searchlights and Nightingales," a collection of delightful essays.

Among the novels worthy of attention were Mr. Michael McLaverty's first work, "Call My Brother Back."

Mr. Conal O'Riordan contributed still another volume to his now long "Adam of Dublin" series, with "Judith Quin," which goes back to Dublin life in the late 80's. An absorbing story of life on the west coast of Eire is "The Open Sky" by Mr. L. A. G. Strong.

Dublin Jobless Operate Farm On Basis of Self-Rule Co-op

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLONDALKIN, Eire—A novel experiment in self-government of the workless—the Dublin Mount Street Club—is registering development with successful cultivation of a communal farm.

Just as in the five years' existence of the Club an old livery stable was transformed by outcasts from the industrial system into a hive of industry—with the old horse boxes as workshops and the stable-loft as tailor's shop—so now a waste land, after a little more than a year's work, is a thriving farm. It is helping to feed the 250 to 300 in the membership of the Club, and their dependents.

Men from the Club had shown what could be done in the raising of vegetable produce on the allotment plots, for which facilities had been provided by the Government, and seedlings and fertilizers by well-wishers.

In the early part of 1939 an appeal for £10,000 was made to the general public—the first since the Club's inception—to purchase the farm and farmlands of Larkfield, Clondalkin, barely seven miles from Dublin, amounting to some 130 acres. The response was hardly up to expectations, but the sum of £3,600 was subscribed, and on this rather meager basis the Club decided to go ahead. In March, 1939, the farm was bought and a manager installed.

Everything had to be started from scratch; there were no horses, there was no equipment, and time was already short if the necessary work was to be put in hand for the spring sowing. A beginning was made with 30 acres to provide vegetables and animal fodder. Dairy and poultry production was an easier proposition; at first there were 10 cows averaging some 4½ gallons of high-grade milk a day.

Exactly the same principle of the "tally" as payment of one hour's work done is operated on the farm as in the Club's workshops. No money passes. And no produce may be sold to any one except members or their dependents.

Now a year later the farm is being run on up-to-date lines by some 40 men in constant employment. A 48-hour week, plus extra hours, according to requirements, is worked. A number of men live and sleep on the premises. Others come out from Dublin in relays. Each man is learning to fulfill a specialized task

Cows number 13, and it is intended to have 25 cows kept in milk, but the shortage of feeding-stuffs may delay fulfillment of this project. A tractor is in use, and preparations are going forward for putting the whole acreage into production during the current year.

Out of the 5,000 or so tallies earned each week by Mount Street Club members, as many as 2,000 are earned on the farm.

It is hoped that the Government will make the Club a small grant-in-aid to help on the work being done on the farm.

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The Home Forum

Song and Conversation

TWO OF THE commonest birds around here are chickadees and starlings. Chickadees are in good favor. Starlings are often frowned upon. But it seems to me that neither bird is given the recognition it deserves. In my opinion, the spring song of the chickadee is the purest bird call ever heard in New England. And the conversation of starlings is the last word in wit and cleverness.

When a chickadee talks — as everyone knows—he says "chickadee-dee-dee." When he sings, his song is in an entirely different voice, And that is something everyone does not know. If you will whistle the highest note you can and follow it immediately with the note one step lower in the scale, you will have a pretty good imitation of the chickadee's song. Good enough for the chickadee himself to recognize. Whistle the call the next time you are in or near the woods and the chances are fair that, in a few moments, you will hear a flutter of wings and see one or more small gray-and-black birds peering down at you from a near-by branch. Keep up the whistling and the bird may reward you by whistling back. Once you have him started, he will go on whistling as long as you will.

* * *

I do not know the song of the English cuckoo; but, when Wordsworth writes of the cuckoo, I think of the chickadee. It, too, is a "wandering voice." You do not think of a bird singing. You think of pure song. You see the bird and you hear the song and, if you didn't know they were one, you would suppose they were two. Such a simple song it is. Yet, if I had to make a choice, I would choose it in preference to the song of the bluebird or the meadowlark or the song-sparrow or the hermit thrush or the oriole.

To his own ears, the starling also is doubtless a singer and a fine one. But, to most human ears, his nearest approach to song is a loud descending whistle exactly like a boy's whistle of astonishment. The starlings are swapping stories, you infer, and one starling finds the last story a little too much for his credulity. "Whew!"

Except for this whistle, starlings speak in a conversational tone of voice. If you want to hear, you have to get near them and listen. What they are talking about and laughing about, you gather, is altogether too choice to be wasted on the four winds. They are not birds to make political speeches, as catbirds and brown thrashers do. If a starling were going to make any speech at all, it would probably be an after-dinner speech. But starlings prefer to laugh at speeches, all speeches and all speech-makers.

* * *

Once my bedroom window opened on an old apple tree, where a family of starlings made their home. I used to lie in bed and listen to them talk. One bird would make a wisecrack and the others would laugh. I would laugh, too. One day I heard a starling speak two words of good English. "Watch it," he said. But he didn't say what I was to watch.

At the precise time of year when certain spring birds were due from the south, those starlings have fooled me into thinking the migrants had arrived. I have run to the window, expecting to see grackles or redwing blackbirds or what not, and have found only the same old starlings roosting in the tree. What I want to know is this: if the joke was not intended for me, whom was it intended for?

How the starlings poke fun at our machine age! They never tire of giving us their version of how a rusty hinge sounds or a grindstone that needs oiling.

One of their favorite perches was on the steeple of a white country church near by. Sometimes as many as seven of them would sit in a row on the arrow of the gilt weather-vane, swinging jauntily in the breeze. I could only imagine what rare repartee passed back and forth up there, and what delicious comments they made on the people sitting in rows fifty feet beneath them. They were far too high to be overheard. They were safe from all eavesdroppers.

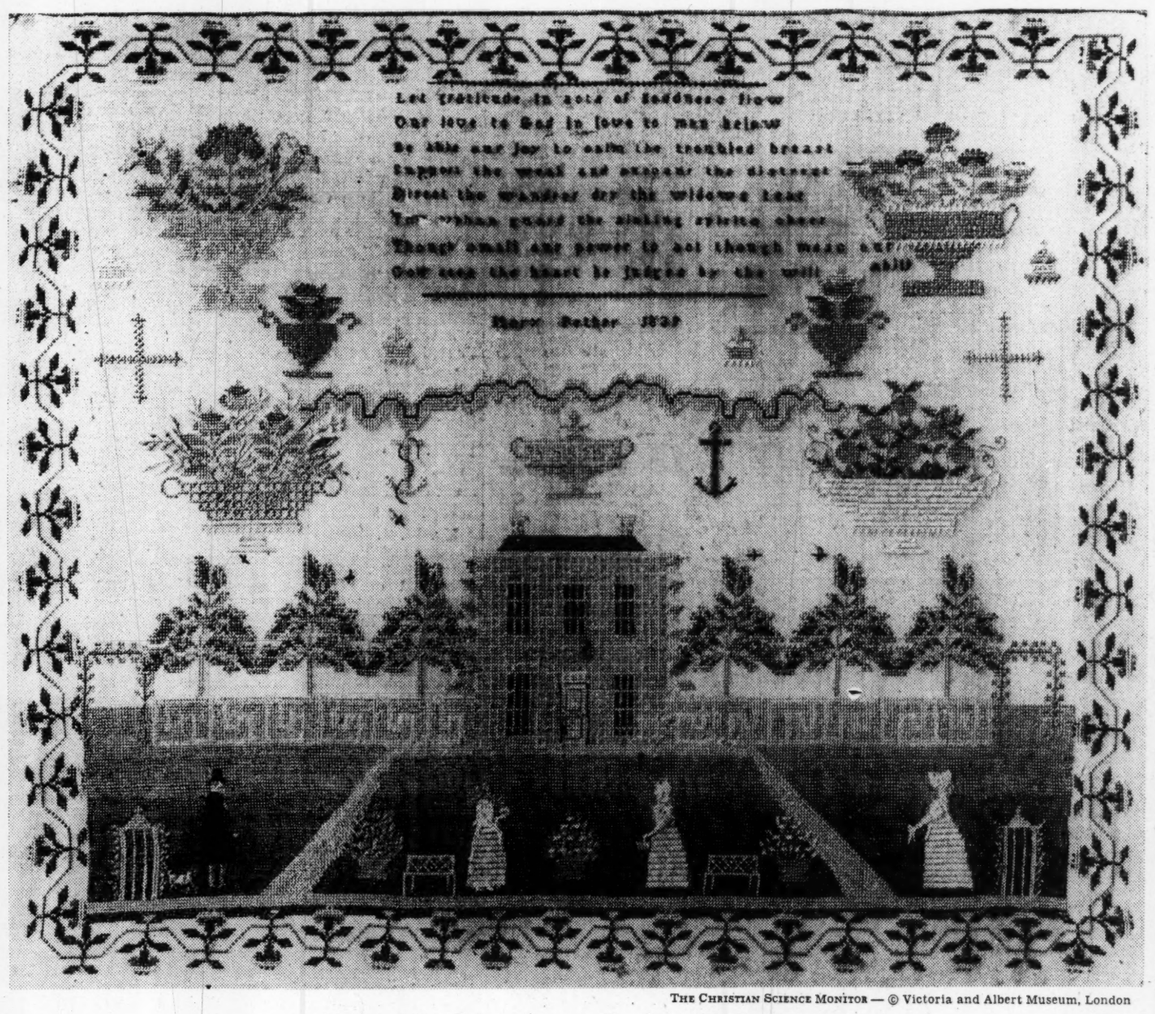
* * *

There have been times in my life when I thought nothing of spending half a day in the woods and fields, adding to my collection of bird calls and bird glimpses. I have spent half-an-hour tracking a single bird from tree to tree, then going round and round the tree to get him in the best light and to locate him with my glasses. The rarer the bird, the farther I would follow. Now that I no longer have time for such carefree excursions, it is comforting to think that the most interesting birds are not the rarest. Starlings, for example, and chickadees. I do not have to go to them; they come to me.

I like them all the more for being commonplace. They live here the year round, like myself. In late summer, to be sure, the starlings act as if they were going to leave. They make practice flights across the fields, whole flocks of them wheeling with beautifully co-ordinated wings. But, having got all ready to go, they decide not to go after all.

As for the chickadees, the idea of going away probably never enters their head. They do not pay too much attention to the change of seasons. Their spring song, for instance, is not just a spring song. I'll wager I have heard it every month of the year.

ROBERT FRANCIS



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © Victoria and Albert Museum, London

SAMPLER WORKED ON WOOLEN CANVAS IN COLORED SILKS

SINCE THE REIGN of Charles I, samplers have been worked by ladies to give practice in stitchery. The earliest known example dates from the year 1643. They were made on canvas, linen, or other loosely woven material, and followed a well-recognized convention. The alphabet was almost always included, together with the worker's name, the date, a Bible text, a verse or motto, and the whole surrounded by a border.

Mary Pether, who worked this sampler in 1839, is no longer remembered. No doubt the young lady would be more astonished than anyone else if she knew that the sampler she made a hundred years ago was now preserved in the collection belonging to the Victoria and Albert Museum in London.

Mary's trees are surely about the most attractive that have ever spread foliage in cross-stitch. The little figures, too, treading the sward in front of the boxlike mansion, have remarkable vitality.

As one examines the sampler more closely, the anchors inevitably invite speculation. Do they, for instance, denote some family connection with the sea? Or are they symbols with a more pious implication? One would prefer to think the first explanation the true one, and that the anchors mark certain places along a winding river which for Mary had a particular significance. Perhaps the anchor on the right marks the port where voyages began and ended and the second marked the haven of Mary's home.

Living in Christian Fellowship

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE IDEAL OF LIVING in Christian fellowship is coextensive with the establishment and advancement of Christianity. Followers of Christ Jesus have professed a desire to attain unto this ideal, and have widely labored toward this end. The present-day conditions in the world, however, are impressing upon Christendom the conviction that fundamental errors have entered into individual thinking and living, which have hindered the fellowship that can rest alone upon the Scriptural command to love one's neighbor as oneself.

Men may see that only the fellowship of love and kindness can redeem them from sin and sickness and check the crime of war; they may admit the remissness of their living and practice, and yet not clearly understand how to begin to remedy the situation and to bring about the establishing of the ideal which they accept. It is in its offering of a solution to this world problem, and all human problems, that Christian Science is being recognized by increasing numbers as of supreme value to mankind. Christian Science does not present a new Christianity, but in a new light shows the truth taught by the Founder of Christianity, indicating how we can get back to the fundamental requirements of living in fellowship with one another.

The prophet Malachi asked (Malachi 2:10), "Have we not all one father? hath not one God created us? why do we deal treacherously every man against his brother?" The Psalmist, revealing God's nature, said (Psalms 103:13), "Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear him." And Christ Jesus abundantly revealed God as Father, and in his life and works exemplified God's loving nature.

Christian Science, based upon the teaching of the Bible, and particularly upon the revelation and works of Christ Jesus, emphasizes the fact of God's fatherhood, and, further, reveals Him as the infinite, loving Father-Mother of all that really exists. There is no teaching, no theory or doctrine, that can give a demonstrable foundation for the brotherhood of man but the eternal fact that God is the Father-Mother of all. Jesus could stress the commandment to love one's neighbor as oneself as necessarily consequent upon obedience to the First Commandment to love the one God, because he so clearly understood the nature of God as Father of all.

Herein is no new remedy for the world's woe and bewilderment. The ever new-old love for God and for man, whom He creates and maintains in His likeness, is and always has been the only remedy. When men are willing to turn from the hatred of persons, races, and nations, which confuses thought and thereby prevents right solutions, and seek to know what is the nature of man made in the likeness of God; when they are awakened to look for this true man and to refuse to believe in the image of evil as being man, then they are beginning to learn the sacred secret of how to live in Christian fellowship.

While it is true that the whole world needs to learn this lesson, and while many men and nations do not know the one true God, yet each one can help toward achieving spiritual enlightenment as, in his own consciousness, he sees God and His idea, man, as alone real, and refuses to harbor evil thoughts against any person or race or nation. This practical application of the master Christian's precepts enlightens his own consciousness with loving-kindness, justice, and mercy, and enables him thus to gain a better sense of health, freedom, and harmony in his affairs and relationships.

Purification and spiritualization of thought and desire are the only way in which the individual can practically aid in bringing to humanity the ideal Christian fellowship, for thus he is bringing to all mankind the redeeming power of Truth and Love. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes (p. 560), "The great miracle, to human sense, is divine Love, and the grand necessity of existence is to gain the true idea of what constitutes the kingdom of heaven in man." She adds that "this goal is never reached while we hate our neighbor." And on page 205 she shows how to find this love, where she says, "When we realize that there is one Mind, the divine law of loving our neighbor as ourselves is unfolded."

Working from the basis of the one divine Mind in the family circle, in the community, and in business relationships requires constant alertness in correcting one's own thinking, in denying any reality to anything apart from God, and in striving to see as real in oneself and in others only that immortal selfhood which reflects God. "To love one's neighbor as one's self, is a divine idea," Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 88); and she adds, "but this idea can never be seen, felt, nor understood through the physical senses." Through spiritual sense alone can we behold the beauty and harmony of true being, and in reflecting God help the world to accept the government of divine Love.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

In christlicher Gemeinschaft leben

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DAS IDEAL, in christlicher Gemeinschaft zu leben, gewinnt mit der Einführung und dem Vordringen des Christentums an Boden. Die Nachfolger Christi Jesu haben gelobt, diesem Ideal nachzustreben, und haben weitgehend darauf hingearbeitet. Die heutigen Zustände in der Welt drängen jedoch der Christenheit die Überzeugung auf, daß sich Grundirrtümer ins individuelle Denken und Leben eingeschlichen haben, welche die christliche Gemeinschaft verhindert haben, die nur auf dem biblischen Gebot, seinen Nächsten wie sich selber zu lieben, beruhen kann.

Die Menschen erkennen wohl, daß nur die Gemeinschaft der Liebe und der Freundlichkeit sie von Sünde und Krankheit erlösen und dem Kriegsverbrechen Einhalt gebieten kann; sie geben wohl die Lässigkeit ihres Lebens und Strebens zu und verstehen doch nicht klar, wie sie es anfassen können, die Lage zu verbessern und das Ideal, an das sie glauben, aufzurichten. Weil die Christliche Wissenschaft eine Lösung für dieses Weltproblem und alle menschlichen Probleme bietet, erkennen immer mehr Menschen, daß sie von höchstem Wert für die Menschheit ist. Die Christliche Wissenschaft bietet kein neues Christentum dar, sondern zeigt die von dem Gründer des Christentums gelehrte Wahrheit in neuem Lichte, indem sie andeutet, wie wir zu den Grunderfordernissen, in Gemeinschaft miteinander zu leben, zurückkehren können.

Der Prophet Maleachi fragte (Mal. 2, 10): „Haben wir nicht alle einen Vater? Hat uns nicht ein Gott geschaffen? Warum verachten wir denn einer den andern?" Der Psalmist, Gottes Art enthüllend, sagte (Ps. 103, 13): „Wie sich ein Vater über Kinder erbarmt, so erbarmt sich der Herr über die, so ihn fürchten". Und Christus Jesus enthüllte Gott immer wieder als Vater und veranschaulichte Gottes liebevolle Art in seinem Leben und in seinen Werken.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft, die auf die Lehre der Bibel und besonders auf die Offenbarung und die Werke Christi Jesu gegründet ist, legt Nachdruck auf die Tatsache der Vaterschaft Gottes, und enthüllt Ihn ferner als den unendlichen, liebevollen Vater-Mutter alles wirklich Bestehenden. Keine Lehre, keine Theorie und keine Glaubenslehre kann eine andere beweisbare Grundlage für die Menschenbrüderschaft geben als die ewige Tatsache, daß Gott der Vater-Mutter aller ist. Jesus konnte das Gebot, seinen Nächsten wie sich selber zu lieben, als unumgängliche Folge des Gehorsams gegen das erste Gebot, den einen Gott zu lieben, betonen, weil er die Art Gottes als Vater aller so klar verstand.

Dies ist kein neues Heilmittel für das Elend und die Verwirrung der Welt. Die immer neu-alte Liebe zu Gott und dem Menschen, den Er zu Seinem Gleichnis schafft und erhält, ist und war immer das einzige Heilmittel. Wenn die Menschen bereit sind, den Personenen-, Rassen- und Völkerhaß aufzugeben, der das Denken verwirrt und dadurch rechte Lösungen verhindert, und zu wissen trachten, welcher Art der zum Gleichnis Gottes gemachte Mensch ist; wenn sie dazu erwacht sind, diesen wahren Menschen zu suchen, und es ablehnen zu glauben, daß das Bild des Bösen der Mensch sei, dann beginnen sie das heilige Geheimnis, in christlicher Gemeinschaft zu leben, verstehen zu lernen.

Obwohl es wahr ist, daß es der ganzen Welt sehr not tut, diese Lehre zu lernen, und obwohl viele Menschen und Völker den einen wahren Gott nicht kennen, kann jeder zur Erlangung geistiger Erleuchtung mithelfen, wenn er in seinem eigenen Bewußtsein nur Gott und Seine Idee, den Menschen, als wirklich sieht und es ablehnt, gegen irgend eine Person oder Rasse oder Nation böse Gedanken zu hegen. Diese praktische Anwendung der Gebote des Meisterchristen erleuchtet sein Bewußtsein mit liebevoller Freundlichkeit, Gerechtigkeit und Barmherzigkeit, und befähigt ihn so, einen besseren Sinn der Gesundheit, der Freiheit und der Harmonie in seinen Angelegenheiten und Beziehungen zu gewinnen.

Reinigung und Vergeistigung des Denkens und Verlangens sind die einzige Art, auf die der einzelne praktisch helfen kann, der Menschheit die ideale christliche Gemeinschaft zu bringen; denn so bringt er der ganzen Menschheit die erlösende Kraft der Wahrheit und der Liebe. In „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" schreibt Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft (S. 560): „Die göttliche Liebe ist das hohe Wunder für den menschlichen Sinn, und die große Notwendigkeit des Daseins ist, die wahre Idee von dem zu gewinnen, was das Himmelreich im Menschen ausmacht". Sie fügt hinzu, daß „dieses Ziel nicht erreicht wird, solange wir unsern Nächsten hassen". Und auf Seite 205 zeigt sie, wie diese Liebe zu finden ist, indem sie schreibt: „Wenn wir uns vergegenwärtigen, daß es nur ein Gemüt gibt, dann hat sich das göttliche Gesetz, unsern Nächsten zu lieben wie uns selbst, entfaltet".

Im Familienkreise, in der Gemeinde und in Geschäftsbeziehungen von der Grundlage des einen göttlichen Gemüts aus arbeiten, erfordert beständige Wachsamkeit im Berichtigen des eigenen Denkens, im Verneinen jeder Wirklichkeit alles dessen, was von Gott getrennt ist, und im Bestrebtsein, in sich und in allen anderen nur jenes unsterbliche Selbst, das Gott widerspiegelt, als wirklich zu sehen. „Seinen Nächsten lieben wie sich selbst, ist eine göttliche Idee", schreibt Mrs. Eddy (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 88), und sie fügt hinzu: „aber diese Idee kann niemals durch die physischen Sinne gesehen, gefühlt oder verstanden werden". Nur durch den geistigen Sinn können wir die Schönheit und die Harmonie des wahren Seins wahrnehmen und durch Widerspiegeln Gottes der Welt helfen, die Regierung der göttlichen Liebe anzunehmen.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

Above All, Mozart Was Intelligent

MOZART'S SELF-ASSURANCE was proportionate to his greatness. We find scathing, contemptuous, even despairing tones in his letters, but never a hint of fawning. And he anticipated—ahead of his time in this respect too—that sublime conception of freedom which was to sweep Europe from France like a roaring wind. True, he was *a priori* raised above such things as groups, parties, ideologies and illusions. It is because his intellectual qualities never obtruded that we so rarely mention his intelligence. He had, however, seen through the hollow mechanism of our earthly existence, which denied him all opportunity of self-fulfilment. . . .

It was impossible to spoil him. It was extraordinary how rapidly he dismissed all the externals of life, absorbing only the essentials. We find him even as a small child refusing to lose himself in worldly vanities. True, he jumps on the Empress's lap. But he gives the pianist Wagenseil pride of place. "He must come over here, he knows something about music." . . .

More vividly than all his portraits do the shrewd words of his sister-in-law, Sophie Haibl, conjure up a picture of him for us:

"He was always in good humour, but even in his best moods very contemplative, looking one straight in the eyes and answering all questions, cheerful or sad, after due consideration, and yet seeming to be profoundly occupied in turning over something quite different in his mind. Even when he washed his hands in the morning he would pace up and down his room, never still for a moment, knocking his heels one against the other, lost in thought the whole time."—ANNETTE KOLB, in "Mozart," translated by Phyllis and Trevor Blewitt. (London: Gollancz.)

Northern April

The music of the earth, the lovely sound
Of little brooks and rivulets and rills
Flowing in bright skeins upon the hills
Rises above the sodden land; the night
Comes with new beauty and the polar star.
Flying above the wood
(Where vanishes the last, creviced remnant
of the snows)
The geese return to summer harborage,
A living arrow from the bow of spring.

HENRY BESTON

Complimenting the Minstrel From Maine

FOR THE TIME Longfellow said no more about this business of leaving Bowdoin. That September he was asked to write the Poem for the Phi Beta Kappa at the Bowdoin Commencement. He took as subject *Education*, giving the poem the title "The Past and the Present." His reading of it made a very strong impression.

That autumn the Longfellows went to Cambridge for a short visit. They were widely entertained and thanks to Ticknor and his group Longfellow found himself regarded as an important man in the educational world. . . . A friend of his belonging to his pre-college days, Charles Folsome, also a Phi Beta Kappa, asked to see his Poem. . . . He was enthusiastic over "The Past and the Present."

"You're going to hear from me about this," he told his friend, as he returned the manuscript. "You've said things in these lines that much need saying, and you've said them beautifully."

He was as good as his promise. Not long after Henry's return to Bowdoin came a letter from Folsome inviting him to read the piece at Cambridge next year during the Harvard Commencement. His letter was peculiarly agreeable to Longfellow, not only because it was a signal honor to be asked to read the poem, but because it accentuated the poet in him. Folsome wrote: "I thought we ought to be sure of having a *poem*, by choosing a *poet*. Was I not right to wish to bring a minstrel from Maine, if the best was to be had there?"

The allusion Folsome had made to the quality and size of the expected audience was due to the promise that John Quincy Adams would deliver the Oration. This promise could not be kept, however, and it was Edward Everett who replaced Mr. Adams. But Everett was perhaps the most popular man on the Harvard Faculty, and Boston's pet speaker and preacher. . . . It was the custom to give the Oration first, but Henry, in recognition of the far greater renown of the Harvard professor, asked that the usual order be reversed. He therefore appeared first.

He was in his twenty-sixth year, but looked much younger. That bright chestnut hair curling about his fine head, those blue eyes, that darkened and lightened with his emotion, his well-knit figure, a certain boyish shyness that did no harm to his grace of bearing, his musical voice and the excellence of the poem itself brought him an ovation. When Everett followed him upon the stage, he paid him a graceful compliment.

"My subject, too, is Education," he said. "But I find myself in a field where the threshing sickle has already passed."—From "Poet of Craigie House," by HILDEGARDE HAWTHORNE. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

Unbelief

Why do we say spring is delayed,
when only today I saw a cardinal
drinking from an icicle!

EDITH HILL CARNES

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Thirteen

Closing Stocks Pages 20-21 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1940

G. O. P. Leader Hails Proposal Of Third Term

Wadsworth of New York at Maine Convention says it would simplify Republican campaign.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, April 4—At least one Republican leader hopes President Roosevelt does seek a third term.

Representative James W. Wadsworth of New York, keynoter at today's State G. O. P. convention here, told delegates: "I don't know how you feel about it, but I hope he runs. The issue would then be perfectly clear—the New Deal and the third term, the things that should be considered together."

Representative Wadsworth asserted that the underlying philosophy of the New Deal "is wrong and must be rejected."

Bitter attacks on the lack of thrift and the fact of spending, and the continuance of large scale unemployment were launched by the New York Congressman.

Go Unpledged

William S. Linnell, National Committeeman, of Portland, stated definitely today that Maine's national delegation of 13 will go unpledged to any of the presidential candidates.

Another Republican leader indicated that the Young Republicans would succeed in their drive to seat three national delegates from their organization. They have been working with that intention and, even in the face of what some termed a reprimand from National Committeewoman Marion Martin that they should first learn the "art of discipline."

The Young Republicans intended to push their fight if necessary. They are pursuing a definite program to bring youth to the foreground in the party councils. That they are meeting with some success was clearly shown by the attendance of all candidates for major offices at their luncheon meeting, Wednesday.

Not So Directed

Miss Martin said this morning that her remarks were in no way directed to the Young Republicans, adding, "there is no age limit on discipline."

Though party leaders were reluctant to discuss platform planks, Mr. Linnell said he understood that of the Young Republican suggestions that pertaining to a recommendation for the adoption of run-off primary held some favor. He pointed out that such a plan would assure that the candidate nominated would be a mojority choice. It is known some feel that the large number of candidates in the primary makes for rift within the ranks.

This year, for instance, there are four gubernatorial candidates, five Third District Congressional candidates, three in the Second and four in the Third.

Four-Year Terms

Young Republican suggestions that the Governorship be made a four-year affair and for the formation of a legislative council modeled after that functioning in Kansas were not expected to materialize in the platform.

While there have been convention rumors that the platform will be greatly liberalized and that there is a definite liberal movement, one party leader remarked this morning, "I would say 'liberal for Maine.'"

Corridor talk of Presidential candidates was conspicuously absent both last night and today. The impending State contests were obviously foremost in the minds of the delegates, particularly that between Gov. Lewis O. Barrows and Representative Ralph O. Brewster for the United States Senate.

Hall Packed

The contests, including the four-way Gubernatorial fight, were held responsible for the unusually large attendance. Major office candidates all had headquarters at the convention hotel and they were tightly packed, last night, with delegates and visitors.

If there was any attempt made at all to cut down the number of candidates for Governor, Blin W. Page of Skowhegan had not heard of it and declared so far as he knew all were in to the finish.

One of the night-before surprises came in the defeat of Miss Nettie Burleigh, six years a State Committeewoman from Kennebec. But the significance lay less in the personal element than in what was behind the defeat. The opposition arose on the grounds of Federal legislation to extend the Hatch Act to include State employees partly paid from Federal funds. Miss Burleigh is Chairman of the Old Age Assistance Board.

Airplane Carrier Not Endangered

QUINCY, Mass., April 4 (AP)—Any possibility that dynamite found across Fore River from the shipyard berth of the new U. S. Navy aircraft carrier Wasp might have been part of a sabotage plot was dropped today after an investigation by the State Fire Marshal.

Marshal Stephen C. Garrity said that 66 sticks of the explosive, discovered buried 18 inches under ground near the Boston Edison Company plant, had been left there three years ago by bridge builders.

Soilless Culture Is Explained

By a Staff Photographer

Victor J. Ball of West Chicago, Illinois

He shows the New England Conference of Florists the self-watering method for house plants and window gardens. The top portion of the pot contains silica instead of soil. The bottom half is filled with water and chemicals. And the plant waters itself without tending for several weeks.

Self-Watered Plants Appear As Result of New Discoveries

Plants that water themselves!

"You can go off and leave them for weeks in silica, or sand, and return to find your pet blooms fresh and thriving," declared Victor Ball of West Chicago at a conference of New England florists at the Massachusetts State College at Waltham, Mass., today.

Mr. Ball was one of the speakers at the two-day conference ending this afternoon.

This method is quite different, added Mr. Ball quickly, from water culture which had amateur growers all agog a few years ago over the idea of raising a full-fledged garden in the bathtub or the kitchen sink.

In fact, water culture is practically out now, he claims. "It was a step along the way, but not practical for general use. Plants roots dangling in pure liquid did not get enough air," he explained.

Burrow Naturally

But roots burrow naturally into silica or gravel, just as they would in the earth. For the growing of house plants by the new soilless method, a special divided pot is necessary.

In the upper portion is the plant itself, while in the lower half is the chemical solution. Or rather, the water to which has been added only a few drops of the chemical. A porous clay wick extends from an opening in the top half way down into the chemical. Through this the plant gets its moisture, the wick carrying up to the roots just the right amount of nutrients.

And pots may be left as long as two or three weeks without refilling.

Chemi-culture, as applied to house plants, is so new as yet that the growers are frank to admit that they have not had time to discover just how many different kinds of plants will flourish under it. Of the ordinary line—Peperomia, Sanservieria, Philodendron, ferns, especially Boston, Impatiens, Begonias, Chinese Evergreen and Geraniums—they are certain.

For professional greenhouse growers, however, gravel culture has had a thorough testing. Results have been most promising, Mr. Ball reports, and it is being tried experimentally by the majority of responsible flower growers in the country, he said.

Costs Less

While gravel culture may not be practicable for field crops because of the equipment necessary, Mr. Ball predicted that within five or ten years entire greenhouse crops will be planted in gravel, or cinders, irrigated with the fertilizer solution. It costs less, he claims, and produces plants that are equal to, if not better than, those raised in ordinary soil.

One particularly important item of business to come before this meeting of New England florists was the question of organizing a national growers' association—an entirely new venture for this department of the trade.

The proposal was outlined by George H. Sicard of the Society of American Florists. And the Waltham conference was the first of a series of such meetings all over the country which Mr. Sicard will address in order to submit the plan to the growers.

The name of the proposed organization would be the American Flower Growers, Inc., and a $10,000,000 backing must be pledged in order to assure its establishment.

Other speakers at the conference included George J. Ball of West Chicago, Ill., Kenneth McCully of Saugus, Mass., E. B. Broadbent of Boston, Miss Rachel Butterworth of Framingham, and Miss Ruth Batchelder Friedberg of the Prince School, Boston.

War Pinch Crosses Maine Line

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALAIS, Maine—Retail stores and most other businesses along this section of the Canadian-American border are beginning to feel the effects of the decline in the Canadian dollar and the resulting high exchange rates.

Ordinarily residents of the neighboring Canadian towns of St. Stephen and Milltown, New Brunswick, do a good deal of shopping in Calais, while St. Stephen and Milltown merchants have many good customers from Calais. But all this has been just about ended, at least temporarily, by the 20 per cent discount on Canadian money which Calais merchants have been forced to charge. Canadian banks and business houses, on the other hand, are only permitted to allow a 10 per cent premium on American money.

Border residents, with unhappy memories of the havoc caused by the fall in Canadian exchange during the last war and again during the period between 1932-33, had hoped this time that extreme fluctuations might be avoided. For the first six months of the war, local American banks managed by a private understanding with Canadian banks just across the boundary, to hold the exchange at 10 per cent.

While this was in effect, most local merchants accepted Canadian money at par with American; but last week, the agreement fell through and the exchange rose to 20 per cent. Now Calais storekeepers must charge the discount or be flooded with Canadian money.

The American town of Eastport at the mouth of the St. Croix River, 30 miles below Calais, has also been hard hit. For years Eastport has been heavily dependent on its trade with nearby Canadian island towns in the Bay of Fundy. The shift in the exchange has forced the island folk, most of whom are fishermen, to do their trading with more distant Canadian towns, such as St. Stephen, St. George, St. Andrews, and St. John.

Dire Results Seen Under Treaty Policy

Wool men told three years more of present U. S. program would force lower domestic prices.

If the Reciprocal Trade Treaties program is extended for three more years, domestic producers will have to reduce prices to meet intensified competition from abroad or will have to create a demand, too strong for any political party to resist, for adequate protection of American standards, Col. Millard D. Brown, official of the Continental Mills of Philadelphia declared in Boston today.

Speaking at the seventy-fifth annal meeting of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers at the Copley-Plaza Colonel Brown told members that the fight on the trade treaty program is not yet over.

"An amendment requiring a majority vote of both Houses before a treaty is concluded has yet to be voted on," he said. "Even assuming that all amendments are defeated everything is not yet lost. The matter is apt to become somewhat of a campaign issue and it is more than likely that the complexion of Congress may so change before any further substantial use can be made of this treaty-making power that it may be possible to cause Congress to reverse itself."

War Stems Imports

Colonel Brown said in his opinion only the outbreak of hostilities in Europe had prevented a flood of imports which would have had a disastrous effect on the American woolen industry. "We don't want to wait until peace comes to endeavor to protect ourselves against the competition of low paid, and what may be virtually conscript, labor abroad," he declared.

"The first effect of the war on the woolen industry," President Arthur Besse of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, said in an interview, "was to raise prices of raw wool when England took the entire Australian wool clip. This was offset, however, by better prices for manufactured products when imports from England fell off after war was declared. If the war should suddenly end," he added, "under the present reciprocal trade agreement, American woolen mills would be forced to shut down because of the immediate influx of foreign competition."

Output Adjustment Sought

With mill activity contracted to the low level of early 1938 and the period of the textile strike in 1934, Mr. Besse urged members of the Association to be willing to adjust their production schedules to the limitations of the market.

"Season after season we offer our customers too much," Mr. Besse said. "We press them to buy before they are ready and urge them to commit themselves beyond their requirement; we give them reason to believe we can supply them goods faster than they can use them. This is inevitable if every mill in the industry is going to insist upon striving for full operation. If they are successful it will mean that the industry is producing twice as much as can be sold."

"There seems to be but one solution for the immediate future," Mr. Besse asserted. "Offerings of the industry must be planned with a more realistic understanding of the amount which can be sold. This means that costing on the basis of a single shift operation must become the rule rather than the exception."

Officers for 1940 elected this morning were: President, Arthur Besse, New York; Vice-Presidents, Franklin W. Hobbs, Arlington Mills, Boston; Frank D. Levering, Eavenson & Levering, Camden, N. J.; Allen R. Mitchell, Jr., Allen R. Mitchell & Son, Philadelphia; Abbot Steven, M. T. Stevens & Sons Co., North Andover, Mass., and Arthur O. Wellman, Nicholas & Co., Boston; Secretary-Treasurer, Walter Humphreys, Boston.

Scheduled to be present at the dinner this evening were Senator David I. Walsh and Gov. Lewis O. Barrows of Maine.

There's Not Much Objection Here

By a Staff Photographer

Taking Census at New England Home for Little Wanderers

The United States' decennial nose-count comes up for discussion even among the youngest members. Tally here is in process under the direction of George A. Kelley of the Census Bureau in Boston.

One Refusal Reported In Census Count

Only one objection from Massachusetts' otherwise co-operative 4,000,000-odd residents was reported as the United States' 16th decennial census entered its third day.

One man in Lowell refused to answer questions relating to his income, and a report by census officials was forwarded to Washington.

From other sections of the State, reports indicated that the roll-call was proceeding in what census supervisors termed "amazingly" good order.

From Connecticut came news that the only complaints were from enumerators who objected to such sparsely settled districts as one which included a gas house and a public park.

John L. Sullivan, State Supervisor, conceded that compensation under such circumstances would be slim, and added that attempts would be made to find more populated districts for these enumerators.

Several resignations from the army of nearly 3,000 workers on a door-to-door tour of Bay State homes were announced. Some of these found permanent jobs, others found the constant pound up and down stairs, particularly in tenement districts, too great an obstacle.

Census headquarters reported many calls by precise citizens who wished to correct misinformation given earlier to the enumerator as he called at the door.

Council Members Off for Washington

Five Boston City Councillors left today for Washington to confer with leaders of the third term movement.

The Capital-headed Councillors were William J. Galving, Charlestown, President of the Council. Theodore A. Lyons, West Roxbury; Michael J. Ward, of Brighton; Joseph Scannell, South Boston; and Joseph Russo of the West End.

Councillors Lyons and Ward are both members of the anti-Farley slate from the 10th Congressional District. Mr. Ward, only district leader in Massachusetts to carry his district for Mr. Roosevelt in 1932, stated before he left that he had the support of 15 of the 22 Councillors for President Roosevelt.

Jobs: Best and Poorest Kinds Indicated by UCC Bulletin

Jobs that pay most and jobs that pay least to the wage earners and clerical workers of Massachusetts are indicated in the current statistical bulletin of the State Division of Unemployment Compensation, it was pointed out today at the Division's headquarters at 1 State Street.

Public utilities top the relative pay list, finance—meaning mostly banks—stands next, and so on down through a lengthy roster of industries and occupations, until at the bottom comes manufacturing.

Despite a number of well paying lines, manufacturing's average check for unemployment insurance is pulled down considerably below the State average by low pay in the textile and apparel industries.

Thus it is evidenced that the typist in one business may draw more money than the typist in another, and likewise the man who becomes skilled in one industry may find his pay envelope fatter than the man with just as much skill in another—simply because the first industry is prosperous and the second is depressed.

Youth fresh from college this spring and undecided as to what line of endeavor to go into may well look into such a chart, it is commented by observers, because—if they have a choice—they might as well pick out a well-paying industry. Also, if possible, they might do well to acquire some training, so as to avoid getting into the overcrowded and small pay industries.

By-product of Study

The outline of relative pay of the different industries comes as a by-product of studies of unemployment insurance. The Division did not undertake to make a wage table. All it sought was to produce a table showing the average weekly check for unemployment insurance paid to each industrial group.

However this weekly benefit check runs 50 to 55 per cent of the normal full-time wages.

The outcome is this:

Average weekly benefit check for all industries	$10.25
Utilities (light, heat, power)	12.36
Finance (banks and trust companies, etc.	12.33
Transportation	12.08
Insurance	11.92
Mining and quarrying (principally quarrying)	11.91
Administrative offices, etc. (principally home offices of big companies)	11.84
Communication (telephone, telegraph, radio, etc.)	11.58
Professional services (medical, law, etc.)	11.0[illegible]
Real estate	10.82
Trade (wholesale merchants, retail stores, etc.)	10.79
Service (hotels, restaurants, movies, etc.)	9.79
Manufacturing	9.64

Jobs thus reported on are not those of presidents, proprietors, managers, doctors, lawyers, etc., but rather their lesser subordinates, office workers, factory employees, etc., the mass of the workers.

The low average for manufacturing appears deceptive, because of high spots in several individual industries. Some of the major lines show:

Iron and steel and their products	$11.77
Printing, publishing, etc.	11.51
Food manufacturing	10.06
Leather and its manufacture	9.84
Electrical machinery	9.55
Paper and allied products	9.46
Rubber products	9.40
Apparel and other finished articles made from fabrics	8.80
Textile mill products	8.79

Conclusions from such figures need to be taken with certain qualifications, it is noted. Only a single month is covered, payments made in last January. These payments also are based on the highest three months' earnings out of 21 months. Further, they include earnings up to $3,000 a year—but not over.

In addition, there are important exemptions in the law, which excludes and so omits from unemployment insurance statistics farm laborers, public employees, and several other groups.

Harvard Parents Live as Sons

In an attempt to reproduce for "the folks who pay the bill" practically every phase of college life. Harvard's Lowell House today opened its doors to about sixty mothers and fathers of students who regularly live within its gates.

Today, and for the next three days, parents of Harvard students will live in the House, eat in the dining hall, visit the Harvard buildings, and even go to "class" with some of the distinguished professors. All this is at the invitation of Prof. Julian L. Coolidge, who is retiring as Master of the Lowell House.

"Parents' Week" is possible because official Harvard is on vacation. Many students are away and their rooms are vacant. The idea of reversing the roles of parent and son, and sending the grown-ups through Harvard, occurred to Professor Coolidge five years ago, but after his first experiment with it during the Tercentenary Celebration it was dropped and not revived until this year.

There is no doubt that the parents are delighted with the idea. Dozens of cars, with license plates as far afield as Virginia and Pennsylvania, arrived this morning—with or without Harvard banners flying from the hood.

First on schedule after "registration" with the House secretary was lunch, which they ate in the House dining hall. They signed the same green slips, ordered from the same menu, and were waited upon by the same young waitresses, as their college sons.

This afternoon they wandered about among the college buildings, learning their way around exactly as undergraduates do when they first arrive at the Yard as freshmen. Tonight they will sleep in suites of rooms above radios blaring "N'ya, N'ya, said the Little Fox" and below other radios booming with a Brahms symphony.

After sleeping late tomorrow morning, as their sons will do, they will awake with a schedule of "classes" ahead of them—including a lecture by Dr. Heinrich Bruening, former Chancellor of Germany.

Other classes, a tour of the University Library, and informal teas with tutors and professors, will occupy their time till Saturday night, when a formal banquet will top off the ceremonies. If they wish, they can have one last look into college life the next morning at the Memorial Church, for they are invited to the Sunday services to be conducted by Dean Willard L. Sperry, of the Harvard Divinity School.

Tobin Shown Ways to Reduce City Tax Rate

Few cents each on Library, Welfare, Sinking Fund, Departments, and Overlay may aid cut-down.

By DeWitt John

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A 1940 tax rate well under Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's March 11 forecast of an all-time record of $41.50 on $1,000 appeared probable today.

Informed sources disclosed several devices by which the rate may be scaled down below the Mayor's estimate, and declared that the figure can be held under the previous record of $41.30, reached in 1938. It may indeed, some sources suggested, be compressed under $41.

In view of the rising protest against the prospect of a $41.50 rate, and the use which the Mayor's political opponents are already making of the forecast of the "highest tax rate in the history of Boston," Mayor Tobin is especially determined to reduce the figure, persons close to him declare.

His action recently in calling in representatives of economy organizations for a two-hour lecture on City finance was interpreted by some political observers as an indication that the Mayor is disturbed at the reaction to his forecast. His luncheon today for the editors of all Boston newspapers has served to confirm this belief. Experts in city finance cite several avenues for reduction:

1. When the Mayor figured the tax rate at $41.50, he used the city budget figure which he had sent to the City Council. Subsequently the council eliminated $55,000 from the allowance for a new roof at the Public Library. That will reduce the tax-rate requirements by 3 cents.

2. The budget contains a special item of $165,000 for a new men's dormitory at Long Island Hospital, and that sum was involved in the Mayor's estimate. Charles J. Fox, City Auditor, today declared that the sum can be lumped with other welfare costs and borrowed along with the $4,010,000 which is contemplated will be borrowed for relief purposes this year. That would reduce the tax-rate requirements by 11 cents.

3. The Fund Commissioners hold an excess of $1,446,000 above the sums needed to meet their obligations. It is legally practical to transfer a portion of this money to meet the city's general debt-service requirements. Indeed, a City ordinance provides that "whenever the amount of any sinking fund exceeds the entire amount of the debt for the payment for which it was established, the Commissioners shall use the surplus for the purchase and cancellation of any outstanding bonds of the City." Transfer of $450,000 would reduce the tax rate 30 cents.

4. Departmental revenues are running substantially above last year. The Mayor assumed an increase of $300,000 in making his estimate, but this increase has been obtained. If it continues, the City may be able to find another $150,000 or more here, and thus reduce the rate by at least 10 cents more.

5. The overlay account, now set at $2,394,000, is set aside to meet losses from tax abatements and to adjust the tax rate to the nearest multiple of 10 cents. The Mayor counted on only the equivalent of 1.2 cents in the tax rate being met by adjustment of overlay receipts. Under certain conditions, up to 4.9 cents can be provided for from this account. So there is opportunity for some reduction here.

6. The overlay account is 4 per cent of the total net requirements in the tax rate. If the requirements are reduced, the overlay requirements are also reduced. That would help to the extent of a few cents if these devices for reduction are used.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Continued cloudy with moderate fog and light rain this afternoon and tonight, followed by clearing late tonight; Friday fair; lowest temperature tonight in the upper 30's, moderate to fresh southeasterly winds tonight, becoming westerly during Friday.

Maine: Occasional rain in south, rain or snow in north portion slightly warmer on the coast tonight; Friday cloudy with light rain or snow in north portion.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy with rain in south and snow or rain in north portion tonight, slightly warmer in south portion tonight; Friday cloudy with occasional light rain or snow.

Massachusetts: Cloudy and slightly warmer preceded by rain in east portion tonight; Friday fair.

Rhode Island: Cloudy and slightly warmer preceded by light rain tonight; Friday fair.

Connecticut: Partly cloudy and slightly warmer tonight; Friday fair.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong southeast winds tonight, shifting to west on Friday over north portion, and fresh east winds this afternoon, diminishing and becoming variable tonight and shifting to fresh west on Friday over south portion; weather overcast preceded by rain over central and with rain over north portion tonight; generally fair on Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	35	35	New Orleans	71	71
Chicago	42	42	New York	41	39
Denver	28	27	Norfolk	55	52
Helena	30	30	Philadelphia	45	40
Kansas City	41	41	St Louis	45	45
Los Angeles	51	51	San Francisco	53	51
Miami	69	64	Washington	47	44
Minneapolis	33	32			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., April 4.
B—Minimum, April 3.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 9:22 p. m.; height, 8.9 feet.
Friday, 9:41 a. m.; height, 9.1 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:43 p. m.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 14

Theaters

Colonial— "There Shall Be No Night," by Robert E. Sherwood. With Lynn Fontanne, Alfred Lunt, Richard Whorf, Sydney Greenstreet and Maurice Colbourne. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Shubert— "Hot Mikado," swing version of Gilbert and Sullivan opera, starring Bill Robinson. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Copley— "Mulatto," by Langston Hughes and Martin Jones. Presented by a Nef York Company. A play of miscegenation. 8:30.

Movies

Brookline Village— "The Invisible Man Returns," with Vincent Price and Nan Grey. 3:50, 6:50, 9:50. Also "Flying Deuces," with Laurel and Hardy. 1:30, 5:10, 8:10.

Coolidge Corner— "He Married His Wife," with Joel McCrea and Nancy Kelly. 1:50, 5, 8:15. Also "Little Old New York," 8:20, 6:35, 9:45.

Exeter— "He Married His Wife," with Joel McCrea and Nancy Kelly. 2:10, 5:05, 8:10. Also "Vigil in the Night." 3:30, 6:25, 9:30.

Fenway and Paramount— Bing Crosby, Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour in "Road to Singapore." 1:15, 4:10, 7, 9:55. Also "Women Without Names," with Ellen Drew and Robert Paige. 2:50, 5:45, 8:35.

Fine Arts— "The Human Beast," with Jean Gabin and Simone Simon. 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:40. Also "Donald's Penguin." 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

Keith Memorial— "Pinocchio," a full-length Walt Disney feature. 10:15 a. m., 1:10, 4:05, 7:05, 10. "Information Please." 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45. Also "Courageous Dr. Christian." 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:40.

Metropolitan— "The Grapes of Wrath," featuring Henry Fonda. 10:55 a. m., 2:20, 5:50, 9:15. Also "The Farmer's Daughter," with Martha Raye and Charles Ruggles. 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:35, 8:10.

Orpheum— "Broadway Melody of 1940," starring Fred Astaire and Eleanor Powell. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:50, 7, 10:10. Also "Blondie on a Budget," with Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake. 11:20 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.

Paramount— Bing Crosby, Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour in "Road to Singapore." 10:20 a. m., 1, 3:45, 6:40, 9:35. Also "Women Without Names," with Ellen Drew and Robert Paige. 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

R. K. O. Boston— "Lone Wolf Strikes," with Warren William and Joan Perry. 10:45 a. m., 2:40, 6:35, 10:15. Also "Boots and Saddles," with Gene Autry and Judith Allen. 12:10, 4:05, 8. Stage: Jimmy Shields; Helen Denizon, Medley & Duprey, 2 Zephyrs and Four Ambassadorettes. 1:20, 5:15, 10:10.

South Station Theater— "Birth of a Queen," "Test Your I. Q. with Pete Smith," "Training Flying Stewardesses," latest newsreels and other shorts. Tomorrow: "Information Pleas," "Bowling Skill" "Screen Snapshots," "Fashions for Travel; Dude Ranch and Beach." Latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay and Modern— "Castle on the Hudson," with John Garfield, Ann Sheridan, Pat O'Brien and Burgess Meredith. Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50. Modern: 9:40 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:45, 9:50. Also "Seventeen," with Jackie Cooper. Scollay: 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:25. Modern: 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:20. Tomorrow: "I Take This Woman." Also "The Man From Dakota."

State— "Broadway Melody of 1940," starring Fred Astaire and Eleanor Powell. 12:45, 3:50, 7, 10:10. Also "Blondie on a Budget," with Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Trans-Lux— "Sons of the Navy," with Jean Parker and James Dunn. 11 a. m., 1:30, 4:40, 7:25, 10:10. Also "Lancer Spy," with George Sanders. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:10, 6, 8:45. Tomorrow: "Werwolf of London," with Henry Hull and Valarie Hobson. Also "Forgotten Girls," with Louise Platt and Donald Woods.

Telepix— "The City"; "Mississippi"; "Fitzpatrick Tour"; "Carl Hoff's Orchestra"; "Pete Smith I. Q. Quiz"; newsreels and other shorts. Continuous from 10 a. m. until midnight. Tomorrow: "Information Please"; "Venezuela"; a Walter Catlett musical; an Airline Hostess' Training & Routine; Fox Hunting; New Jobs; cartoons; and thirty minutes of news. Continuous from 10 a. m. until midnight.

Tremont— "We Are Not Alone" with Paul Muni and Jane Bryan. Also "The Great Waltz," with Fernand Gravet. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

University— Nelson Eddy in "Balalaika," 2:50, 6:05, 9:35. Also "Congo Maisie," with Ann Sothern. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

Uptown— "The Light That Failed," with Ronald Colman and Walter Huston. 2:50, 6:25, 9:55. Also "Swiss Family Robinson." 1:10, 4:45, 8:20. With Thomas Mitchell and Freddie Bartholomew. Tomorrow: "Little Old New York," with Richard Greene and Alice Faye. Also "Doctor Ehrlich's Magic Bullet."

Opera

Boston Opera House— "Boris Godunoff," presented by the Metropolitan Opera Company. Kerstin Thorborg, Irra Petina, Marita Farell, Anna Kaskas, Ezio Pinza, Charles Kullman, Nicola Moscona, Alessio De Paolis, Ettore Panizza, conductor. 8.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts— Guidance tour on English Rooms by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

N. H. Village To Move When Summer Comes

HILL, N. H., April 14 (AP)—Springtime is moving time, but the housewives of this village will wait for a few more months before crating dishes and bric-a-brac for a mass evacuation to satisfy progress.

The advent of weather suitable for construction work will mark the birth of a model town to replace the 172-year-old community, doomed by a flood control project.

Nine miles to the south, at Franklin Falls, the Federal Government is building against the menace of floods. In time, waters backed up by a huge dam in the Pemigewasset River, will cover most of the present village area in freshet seasons, according to Army engineers.

There are about 76 homes in Hill, and 450 residents. A corporation of citizens has been formed as well as a finance committee to handle the gigantic task of moving an entire community. A State engineer, Herbert C. Person, has been retained to supervise the $600,000 job of village erection and to map out the 80-acre tract where the new Hill will nestle at the base of Huse Mountain.

Each home owner will be paid for his old house by the Federal Government; thus, he can build a new home after buying a lot—varying in price from $200 to $300—from the corporation. The town estimates it will cost from $80,000 to $100,000 to lay out new streets, erect new town buildings and get under way again as a municipality.

Although it is anticipated the whole expense will be borne by the Federal Government, the Selectmen have received authorization from Gov. Francis P. Murphy and his Council to borrow up to $50,000 to finance the job.

Streets will be laid out with grass strips along the roadway so that repairs to sewers and water pipes will not result in tearing up the highway. There will be residential and business zones, and plenty of shade trees.

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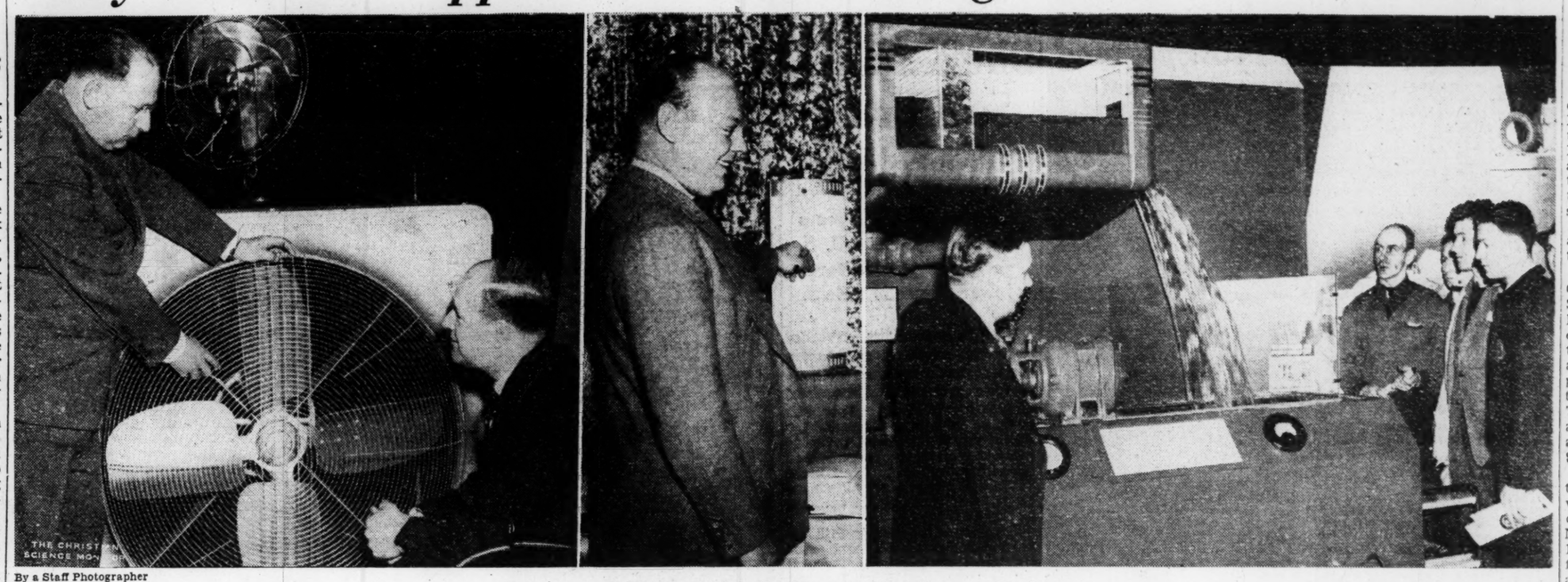
Many Household Appliances Shown at Big Boston Electrical Show



By a Staff Photographer

7th Annual Electrical Trade Show at the Boston Garden

Left: Charles A. Stone of Boston, Editor of the New England Electrical News, and H. J. MacDonald of New York, Honorary President, Electrical Manufacturers' Representatives' Club of New England, sponsor of the show, examining safety screened fan. Middle: H. W. Fay of the John Fay Company, specializing in fluorescent lamps. Right: H. L. Clary of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, describing a water pump to a group of Wentworth Institute students.

Connecticut Cleavage Persists Over Filling of Merit Plan Job

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., April 4—The method of selecting a personnel director to administer Connecticut's State merit-system law is becoming a major issue. Horace D. Taft, President-Emeritus of the Connecticut Merit System Association, and Joseph P. Talbot, State Treasurer, have been engaged in a newspaper debate on the subject, and the matter is apparently far from settled.

Harry W. Marsh, Personnel Director since the law went into effect in 1937, is leaving in a few weeks to take a job with the National Civil Service Reform League. Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin will appoint his successor from a list certified as competent by the Personnel Advisory Committee.

The issue is whether that Committee will conduct any examination, and if so, what kind of an examination, before it sends the names of eligible candidates to the Governor. He will be limited in his choice to the names the Committee lists.

Governor Baldwin recommended that an examination be held. The Personnel Advisory Committee, suspected by its critics of a willingness to scuttle the merit system in favor of more old-fashioned methods of hiring and firing, has not said whether it will follow the Governor's advice.

The Committee, moreover, has set up qualifications for applicants, which drew fire from Mr. Taft. The Committee, he said, had opened the door to candidates "quite unfit for the job," while excluding qualified men by a decision to favor residents of Connecticut.

Outlines College Safeguard

Strong private colleges, says Dr. James Lukens McConaughy, President of Wesleyan University and Lieutenant Governor of the State, are the best safeguard against the surrender of State colleges to political pressure.

Addressing Wesleyan alumni in Hartford, Dr. McConaughy predicted a dismal future for State universities, should private colleges lose standing. "If they disappear," he said, "except perhaps in the East, it will not be long, I fear, before State-supported institutions will find themselves under political pressure to lower standards, cater to public taste, and even possibly cease really to be educational institutions.

"That almost happened to Louisiana State University. Tulane and Vanderbilt serve two purposes in the South. They are excellent institutions in themselves, and they set a standard for education and academic freedom for all the southern State universities."

Flood Control Prospects

With the United States Weather Bureau advising that there is scant likelihood of a flood in the Connecticut River this spring, the Hartford Board of Aldermen has cleared the way for completion of flood control works to protect the City against a repetition of the 1936 inundation.

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Hot Lunches To Be Served Needy Pupils

Beginning April 16, 103 needy children at the John A. Andrew school in South Boston, whose parents are on the welfare rolls, will begin receiving hot luncheons under the sponsorship of the Boston School Committee. The City is providing $350, $145 of which is a gift for the purpose from the Boston Elementary Teachers' Club. The WPA is supplying the servers, and the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation is furnishing supplies.

The meals will consist of milk, bread and butter or macaroni, and prunes. A committee of citizens and public officials is working on a plan for expansion of the project to other City schools next autumn, and will report during the summer.

Joseph W. Hobbs, head Supervisor of attendance, urged establishment of an adjustment center or disciplinary day school for girls, when the School Committee met in conference recently. He called attention to an increasing problem of truancy. There is now such a school for boys.

A program of construction of wading pools for Boston public schools, to be financed from the $1,000,000 surplus accumulated by the George Robert White Fund, was advocated by School Committeeman Joseph Lee Jr., last night.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00	WRUL	6.04mc

For Friday, April 5

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WRUL	6.04mc
11:00	WRUL	6.04mc

Today on Short Waves

Berlin—5:30 p. m.—Book Review (Recent German Books). DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.
Moscow—7 p m.—Broadcast in English. RV96 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m
Budapest—7 p. m.—"Hungarian Phantasy." HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
London—8 p. m.—"Background to the News" GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Paris—9:15 p. m—Light Music. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.
London—9:45 p m.—News Summary. GSC, 9:58 meg., 31.3 m.
Rome—9:50 p. m.—Answers to Radio Listeners. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 91.61 m.
Berlin—10:50 p. m.—Lecture in English. DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.
Paris—11:30 p. m.—News in English. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

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Safety the Keynote of Electrical Show

About all the average householder knows about electrical appliances in the home is that he presses a button and light or power comes on, and he presses the button and it shuts off. How this comes about and why, and the fact that this tremendous power, concealed in wires behind walls and under floors, is safeguarded from fire risk, is illustrated in up-to-the-minute apparatus at the seventh annual Electrical Trade Show which opened last night in Boston Garden. W. L. Baxter, secretary of the City Housing Commission, represented Mayor Maurice J. Tobin in formally opening the show. The show continues through tomorrow night.

Safety is emphasized in all the exhibits, of course, but with several new features in the 175 booths displaying the products of 625 different manufacturers in the electrical industry. Scores of new developments are making their bow at the show. There is wire that defies fire, fuses that show at a glance whether they are capable of further performance, and switches that guarantee continuous contact.

The show, from the standpoint of trade interests, will surpass all previous shows, according to Charles A. Stone, editor of the New England Electrical News, and one of the show officials. It is a harbinger of increased trade, he said today, as the wide variety of exhibits indicates the manufacturers' recognition that the residential building program being about 45 per cent ahead of the figure for 1939, they want to be in on the market for appliances, materials and wire.

September, Mr. Stone said, was the best third-quarter the business has had for years and the electrical trade is geared for the business increase ahead.

The exhibits—to the householder who is not an electrical engineer—appear to feature particularly the new fluorescent lamps. Several booths feature these lamps and with them are charts and graphs comparing them to the general run of illumination. The new light is shown in wall and ceiling lights, both for the home and for display purposes in stores.

A spectacular exhibit is a pump for general service set up by the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company. This complete unit shapes up in a miniature waterfall. By the dial readings of horsepower, pressure, and the amount of water flowing, the efficiency of the pump can be charted in a graph. A number of students of engineering from Boston institutions visited this exhibit during the day.

Stafford J. King is President of the Electrical Manufacturers' Representatives Club; James H. Sullivan, Vice-President; James V. Leary, Treasurer; Charles D. White, Secretary; James S. Patrick, Trade Show Chairman, and Charles A. Stone, Publicity Director.

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)
5:15 p. m.—Czechoslovak Goodwill Program.
5:30 p. m.—"Understanding Music," transcribed.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—"The Poetry Corner": transcribed.
7:15 p. m.—"Science and Man," presented by the American Association of Scientific Workers, Boston and Cambridge Branch.
7:30 p. m.—"Understand Music." Dr. Donald J. Grout, Harvard.
8:00 p. m.—The World of Art.
8:15 p. m.—The Diary of a Traveler: The Americas.
(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
8:45 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"Billy and Betty"	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Midstream": drama	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	"Young America Speaks"	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"The O'Neills": drama	"Little Orphan Annie"	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Talk; weather; music	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports Rendezvous	Serenaders	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	String Orchestra
6:45	**The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"Cafe Continental"	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	News Service
7:30	"Vox Pop": interviews	"Novatone Time"	"Cafe Continental"	"Curtain Calls": recorded music	Pete Herman's Orchestra
7:45		Robison's Buckaroos	"Confidentially Yours"		"Pinocchio"
8:00	"Ask - It - Basket": questions; answers	**Musical Americana: choir and orchestra**	"Mr. District Attorney": dramatic sketch	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	"Fireside Time"
8:15					The Staley Players: dramatization
8:30	"Strange as It Seems"; war news	**Joe Penner; Jacques Renard's Orchestra**	"I Love a Mystery": dramatic sketch	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	American Legion speaker
8:45					
9:00	**Major Bowes' amateur hour**	**Harry James' Orchestra, Harry James' Orchestra**	**"Good News of 1940": music; comedy**	Sportswriters' Quiz	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15				Sportswriters' Quiz	
9:30	Major Bowes' amateur hour	**America's Town Meeting of the Air: "Are**	**Rudy Vallee; Maxie Rosenbloom; orchestra**	100th Ann.: Tippecanoe Club of Cleveland	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45					
10:00	Glen Miller's Orch.	**We Americans Basically a Moral People?"**	**Music Hall; Bing Crosby; Bob Burns; Virginia Bruce; Donald Budge; Music Maids; orchestra**	Dance Orchestra	News Service
10:15	How to Make Money			News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Sports; News	Florence Wyman, Conrad Thibault; orch.		Henry Weber's Orchestra; soloists	New England Fellowship program
10:45	Music; weather				
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; weather	News Service	Concert Orchestra	"Sportoscope"
11:15	"Master Works on the Air"	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Dick Jurgens' Orchestra	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:30		"Music You Want"	Benny Goodman's Orch.	Frank Gagen's Orch.	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:45	Eddie Duchin's Or.	"Music You Want"	L. A. Philharmonic Or.	George Sterney's Orch.	News Service

Friday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Gene and Glenn: comedy songs; patter	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Listen to the Band		News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	Variety program	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	**Today in Europe**	Variety Program: Rakov's Orch.; soloists	News Service	"Eight Bells"	News Service
8:15	Shopping talk		Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30	Jimmie and Dick	Variety Program: Rakov's Orch.; soloists	"Kate Hopkins": drama	Andrew Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45	Fashion Review		"Portia Blake": sketch		"Musical Timetable"
9:00	"About Us"	News; "Helpful Harry"	Dramatized news	Arthur Godfrey, songs	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	**American School of the Air**	"As You Like It"	Food news	Allen Prescott	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30		"Breakfast Club"; orchestra; soloists	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	Bachelor's Children		"Julia Blake"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Pretty Kitty Kelly	'Thunder Over Paradise'	'The Man I Married'	Sport comment	Al Rawley
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Vic and Sade": comedy	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	'New England Cupboard'	Organ Melodies
10:30	"Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"Ellen Randolph"; sk.	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother"	Rakov's Orch.; soloist	"Woman in White"	"Choir Loft": organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Short, Short Story	Mildred W. Carlson	"David Harum": sketch	Ruth Moss, interview	Jean Harper, songs
11:15	"Life Begins": sk.	Dramatic sketch	"Road of Life": sketch	"Buckeye Four"	"Symphony in Jazz"
11:30	Big Sister: sketch	Jack Berch Song Club	"Against the Storm"	"Buckeye Four"	"Lost and Found"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; comment	"The Guiding Light"	Highlights, Halftones	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; talk; "Checkerboard Time"; stocks	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Air"
12:15	"Girl Marries"		"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	Studio program
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home Hour: Walter	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian Melodies	"Musicalogues"
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"		"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian Melodies	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	"Tony, Juanita, Buddy"	"George and Dixie"	"Carters of Elm Street"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Right to Happiness	"Harvey and Dell": sk.	Marjorie Mills Hour	Dick O'Heren, tenor	Song recital
1:45	"Road of Life"	"Notebook": weather	Marjorie Mills Hour	Pegeen Fitzgerald, talk	"Let's Dance"
2:00	Concert Miniature	**NBC Music Appreciation Hour: Dr. Walter Damrosch, conductor. Music Appreciat'n Hour**	Hymns of All Churches	News Service	"Front Page Drama"
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"		"Grimm's Daughter"	"It Happened in 1915"	"Sing Song Time"
2:30	"Your Family": sk.		"Valiant Lady": drama	El Paseo Troubadours	Shirley Mason, songs
2:45	"Your Son and I"		"Light of the World"	"Musical Album"	News Service
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	**Harvard-John Marshall Law School debate on Govt. Control of Telephone and Telegraph**	Western Serenade
3:15	Male Quartet	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch		"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family		"Melody Mart"
3:45	**WEEI Food Fair**	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch		Organ Concert
4:00	WEEI Food Fair	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	"Hits and Encores"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Harvard program	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": sketch	Zeke Manners and His Gang	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch		"Consolairs"
4:45	What's the Answer?	Club Matinee: news	"Young Widder Brown"	"Book a Week"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	"Superman": sketch	"Girl Alone": drama	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"Billy and Betty"	Tomorrow's Opera	"Midstream": drama	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	'Young America Speaks'	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"The O'Neills": drama	"Little Orphan Annie"	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Talk; weather; music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports Rendezvous	"Serenaders"	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	String Orchestra
6:45	**The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	WBZ Pilot Home	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	Music; weather	Richard Himber's Orch.	W. Williams, comment	News Service
7:30	"Professor Quiz": questions; answers	"The Revelers"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger": dramatic sketch	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45		Allen Roth's Orchestra	"Stage Door Memories"		Celia Page, soprano
8:00	**Kate Smith Hour: Tyrone Power; Abott and Costello; orch.; news**	"This Amazing America": quiz program	**Lucille Manners, soprano; Ross Graham, baritone; Frank Black's Orchestra; chorus**	"Quixie Doodle Contest": Col. Stoopnagle	"Melodic Moods"
8:15					"Melodic Moods"
8:30		Carson Robison and His Buckaroos		**Alfred Wallenstein's "Sinfonietta"**	Variety program
8:45					Tenor and piano
9:00	Johnny Green's Orchestra; sketch	"Plantation Party": vocalists; orchestra	"Waltz Time": Frank Munn; Abe Lymans Or.	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15				"Dinner at Home"	
9:30	"First Nighter" dramatization	"What Would You Have Done?": quiz show	'Whats My Name': quiz program	'Command Performance'	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45				'Command Performance'	
10:00	"Grand Central Station": drama	**Frank E. Gannett, talk Frank E. Gannett, talk**	**Don Ameche Variety Program**	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15				News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Robert L. Ripley: vocalist; orchestra	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Behind the Headlines"	Griff Williams' Orch.	Jose Martinez' Orch.
10:45		Glen Gray's Orchestra	Human Nature in Action	Griff Williams' Orch.	Clarence Williams' Orch.
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; weather; talk	News Service	Charlie Agnew's Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15	Weather; news	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Charlie Agnew's Orch.	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:30	Sports; "Master Works on the Air"	"The Music You Want"	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:45		"The Music You Want"	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	News Service

No Hearings On New Haven Summer Plan

No public hearings will be held on the proposed elimination on 16 New Haven passenger trains between Boston and Fall River, New Bedford, North Easton, Dedham, and West Roxbury, it was learned today from the State Public Utilities Commission. It is not necessary to hold public hearing unless 10 per cent of the passengers affected by the change file protests, it was said.

The new schedule filed with the Commission yesterday by C. E. Smith, Vice-President of the New Haven Railroad, will result in an estimated reduction of $100,000 in the Old Colony's annual deficit, according to Mr. Smith. With the present service, he said, the Boston to New Bedford branch loses $174,783 a year, the Canton Junction and North Easton branch $93,625, and the Myricks-Fall River branch $35,706.

Under the proposed schedule the New Bedford branch service will be cut from 12 to 9 trains a day, the Canton Junction and North Easton branch from 24 to 18, the Myricks-Fall River branch from 6 to 4, Dedham from 7 to 5, and Blackstone from 10 to 8 trains daily.

R. I. Court Upholds Providence Mayor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 4 (AP)—The Supreme Court today threw out Benjamin P. Moulton's challenge of the validity of Mayor John F. Collins's self-appointment to the Bureau of Police and Fire.

The Court refused to permit the filing of a petition by Mr. Moulton—whom Mayor Collins replaced as Chairman of the Bureau of Police and Fire—which would have tested the legality of the Mayor's self-appointment.

Costa Rican Gets Degree

WORCESTER, Mass., April 4 (AP)—Holy Cross College conferred an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws today upon Dr. Rafael A. Calderon-Guardia, President-elect of Costa Rica.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This is a portion of a total of 226 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Britain—Friday, 10:15 a. m., WNBC, 1380kc.
New Haven—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WELI, 900kc.

Maine

Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 640kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Third Sundays, 5 p. m., E. S. T., WRUL, 11.73mc (25.6m), WRUW, 6.04mc (49.6m).
Boston — Mondays and Thursdays, 1:30 p. m., WORL, 920kc.
New Bedford — First Tuesday, 9 p. m., WNBH, 1310kc.
Springfield—Series of programs, April 15-20, inclusive, 8:30 a. m., WMAS, 1420kc.
Worcester — Second Friday, 4:30 p. m., WORC, 1280kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia — Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WLNH, 1310kc.

Rhode Island

Providence—Saturday, April 20, 8:30 a. m., WJAR, 890kc.

Vermont

Springfield—Tuesdays, 8 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.
Waterbury—Thursdays, 10:45 a. m., electrical transcription program on April 16, 3:45 p. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Third Sundays, 5 p. m., E. S. T., WRUL, 11.73mc (25.6m), WRUW, 6.04mc (49.6m).

Republic of Panama

Colon—Third Tuesday of the month, 7:10 p. m., HP5K, 6.005mc (49.1m).

Canada

Manitoba

Winnipeg—Sundays, 4:15 p. m., CJRO, 6.15mc (49m).

Ontario

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX, 6.07mc (49.4m).

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Boston Communist Cited For Contempt by Dies

Continued from Page 1

raid by Dies' agents on the Boston office of the New England Communist Party last Friday.

Woman Takes Stand

As Mr. Frankfeld left the room Miss Anne Burlak, well-known New England Communist who has taken part in many strikes throughout the United States and is sometimes called the "Red Flame," took the stand.

Miss Burlak's appearance before the Committee was in contrast to that of Mr. Frankfeld.

She did not hesitate to answer the questions of J. B. Mathews, Chief Investigator of the Committee.

Gives Her Background

She told the committee she joined the party in 1929, that she has been an active worker ever since, that she has participated in union activity as well in an effort to better the cause of the working classes, that she ultimately rose in the Party ranks to become both Administrative Secretary of the Party in New England and an alternate on the National Committee of the Communist Party in the United States.

Seated behind the press table, some 15 feet away from Miss Burlak was Representative George J. Bates (R) of Salem, who was Mayor of Salem in the textile strike of 1934 in which Miss Burlak was a leader. He had never seen Miss Burlak until today.

Miss Burlak told the committee of her varied activity as both a union and a communist leader. She declared she thought the Communist Party an ideal party.

At one point in the testimony she revealed that no membership records of the party have been kept since 1937.

"There is no written list anywhere."

Throughout her interrogation by the Committee and Mr. Mathews Miss Burlak remained poised but frequently displayed vigor and independence in her replies. When Mr. Mathews pressed her hard on one point Miss Burlak declared:

"You seem to know more about this than I do."

"Or more than you are willing to state," interposed Mr. Mathews.

"I refuse to be insulted, Mr. Dies," Miss Burlak flared, appealing to the Chairman.

During the testimony she was not pressed for the names of Communists, or other evidence which previous witnesess, now held for contempt proceedings, have refused.

Miss Burlak estimated that there are 1,500 to 1,600 Communists in five of the New England States, Connecticut excepted since it is not in her territory. She placed the Massachusetts membership at 1,000 and she estimated that 300 new members have joined the party within the last six months.

As the Committee recessed, Chairman Dies advised the Communists' attorney, Sol H. Cohn of New York City, that Mr. Frankfeld and Mr. O'Dea, both cited by the Committee for contempt, must remain in Washington.

Legal Test Set

As the Dies Committee continues its vigorous probe of Communist activities, it now seems likely that the Communists, in turn, may give the Committee the most important challenge in its career.

The issue upon which the Communists are taking the offensive and defying the Dies Committee is a challenge to the legal powers of a congressional investigation.

Already two Communists have been cited by the House for Contempt for failure to answer questions to the Dies Committee, a third may likewise be cited, while a fourth, who yesterday refused to answer questions, may be added to the list.

The Communists are refusing to identify party members and names and naturalization of parents on grounds of constitutional rights. Citations for contempt of the Committee have been voted on these grounds. The Communists are also challenging the Committee for "unlawful and unconstitutional seizure" of papers and records.

Communists Plan

From what Communist leaders attending the Dies Committee hearings say, it is apparent that the party strategy is to carry these cases beyond Congress to the courts. If this is done, the whole question of Congresstonal authority in conducting investigations may face judicial review, responsible sources indicate.

If this proves to be the case, the rôle played by the Dies Committee in current history may be of much greater importance than anything that has taken place up to now.

For a series of judicial decisions affecting the rights, powers, and legal limits of a congressional investigation committee, might basically — perhaps drastically — alter the future of this type of inquiry.

Mass. Liquor Taxes Gain $1,468,860

State liquor taxes produced $1,468,860 more revenue in 1939 than in 1938, Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation reveals. The 1939 liquor revenue totalled $6,043,917, while the 1938 total was $4,575,057.

The Commissioner explained that the increase was due partially to increased taxation and increased consumption. He pointed out that on Sept. 1, 1939, under legislation proposed by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, the tax on hard liquor was increased 55 cents per gallon, while the tax on sparkling wines was boosted 30 cents a gallon.

Tufts Gives Jumbo New Barnumiana

By John C. Bond
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The recent discovery at Tufts College, Medford, Mass., of personal correspondence of P. T. Barnum indicates that, despite some of his biographers, the "greatest showman of them all" was anything but penurious when a new triumph in the show world was in sight.

In a letter written to Prof. John P. Marshall of the college staff in August, 1889, the famous circus man outlined his plan to take the "Greatest Show on Earth" to England. "It will probaby be the closing act of my eventful life—and one of which I shall be proud if it is carried through without accident or disaster," wrote Barnum. "The risk financially and in almost every way is great—but if successful, it will long be remembered."

The name of P. T. Barnum is closely linked with Tufts College. In 1883 the Barnum Museum of Natural History was established at the school in honor of the circus man who was a trustee of the college. Not only did Barnum furnish funds for building the Museum but for many years kept it supplied with wild-life specimens, culminating in 1889 with the arrival of Jumbo, the famous pachyderm which the impressario had brought from England in 1882.

Barnumiana

The Barnum Museum is in a fair way to become the greatest storehouse of Barnumiana in the United States. It certainly will become that if Dr. Russell L. Carpenter, Professor of Zoology, who has recently been appointed Curator of the Museum has anything to say about it.

With the stuffed hide of Jumbo for a nucleus, and recent acquisitions including the collection of Barnum's personal correspondence, found in a dusty table drawer tucked away in a storeroom, the college and Dr. Carpenter in particular, visualizes the building up of a Barnum collection of great significance.

When Barnum purchased the giant elephant Jumbo from the London Zoo he incurred the wrath of nearly everyone in London where the animal was a favorite. Editorial columns were indignant and Punch published this poetic plea for keeping the elephant in England:

But since in England's fallen state
She owns two things supremely great—
Jumbo and Gladstone (each we find
The most prodigious of their kind)
And one won't budge. Then, Barnum, make
A fair exchange, for quiet's sake.
Take the Rt. Honorable and go.
He'll make the better raree show—
Leave Jumbo.

Trip to England

The trip to England which Barnum described in his letter to Professor Marshall as "probably the closing act of my eventful life" was to feature the return of Jumbo. Despite the fact that the "steal" of Jumbo had not made Barnum popular and that Jumbo was returning in slightly different form—having met with a fatal accident when struck by a train while traveling with the show in Canada—the crowds turned out to see the stuffed hide of the mighty mastodon. The tour was an unqualified success and another letter in the Tufts collection written by Barnum from his home in Connecticut to Professor Marshall gives an inkling of what the reception of the show was like, "I shall send soon a large scrapbook for the Museum or Library at Tufts—containing London illustrations, caricatures, etc. of Barnum and his show; merely for the purpose of showing the present and future generations what a fuss I cut in Great Britain—since every English paper that ever published a picture had a cut at Barnum—in perfect good nature. This book does not contain many extracts from newspapers. I have such a book filled with them, but keep it for reference." Incidentally the whereabouts of the scrapbook is a mystery to Dr. Carpenter who has been unable to find it at the college.

That Barnum never lost sight of the value of publicity is evidenced in a letter in the Tufts collection written from his home in 1886 announcing that he was sending "Bridgeport," a baby elephant, for the college museum. He wrote "When you get the 'baby' fixed I hope you will get Boston newspapers to say that P. T. Barnum has placed it in the Barnum Museum of Natural History at Tufts College and send me a copy of some Boston papers containing the notice."

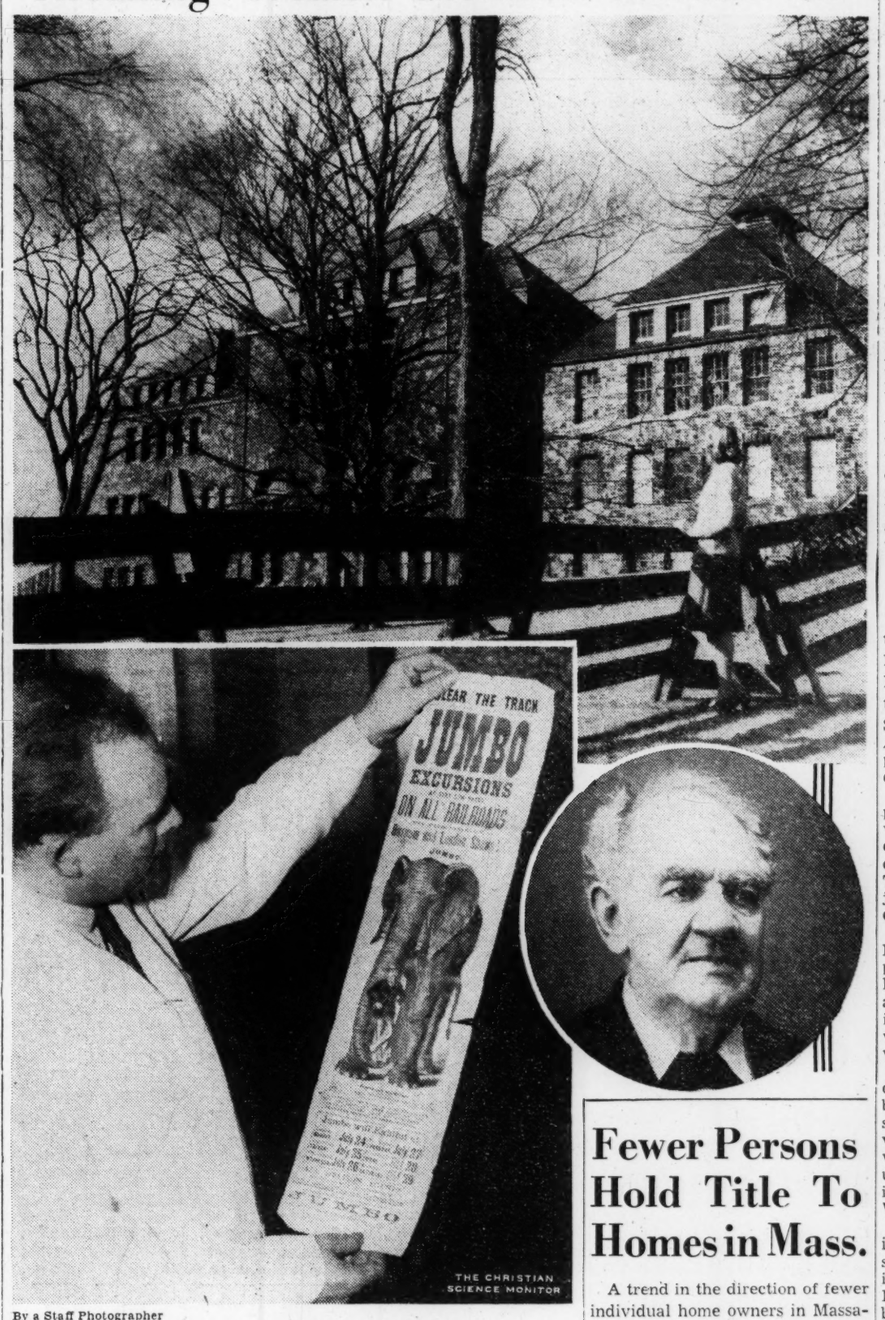
Publicity Sought

When Barnum decided to present Jumbo to the museum at Tufts, named after him, he told Professor Marshall in a letter telling of completion of arrangements for shipping the elephant, "In announcing that you have Jumbo, better let the Barnum Museum of Natural History stick out plainly and emphatically."

How the skeleton of Jumbo comes to be in the American Musum of Natural History in New York instead of Smithsonian Institution where it was promised, is disclosed in still another letter in the Tufts collection. Apparently irked by the Smithsonian failure to supply the Tufts Museum with duplicate specimens, as apparently had been agreed, Barnum wrote "My partners want the honor of giving the animal to that institution. Indeed entre nous—the Smithsonian has behaved so shabbily I hope Jumbo's skeleton will go to the New York institution eventually."

To open the campaign for funds to renovate the Barnum Room in the Museum Dr. Carpenter will lecture on "Who was P. T. Barnum" in Goddard Chapel tomorrow evening at 8 p. m. Illustrations for the lecture will be obtained from old photographs as well as Barnum and Jumbo material which has been recently acquired.

Recalling 'Greatest Showman of Them All'



By a Staff Photographer

Tufts College Adds to Barnumiana

Top: Barnum Museum at Tufts College. Lower left: Dr. Russell L. Carpenter, Curator of Barnum Museum, examines an old show bill. Lower right: P. T. Barnum, "The Greatest Showman of Them All."

Dual Control Plan Is Opposed For the State Nautical School

Educators, port officials, and shipping men are mustering their forces today to prevent legislation that would place the Massachusetts Nautical School under direction of both the United States Maritime Commission and the Navy.

For more than 45 years the school has used schoolships, loaned by the Navy, and has been entirely satisfied with the rules and regulations promulgated by the Navy, spokesmen for the school stated today. The old Enterprise was used for some time, then the Ranger—now the Nantucket—and the need for a new ship has become so pronounced that legislation asking appropriations for four new schoolships for each of the four States having nautical schools, has been introduced at Washington.

In the bill asking $10,000,000, for the four ships, it is proposed to have them built by the Maritime Commission, turned over to the Navy, and subjected to rules and regulations of each. Officials of the nautical schools in all four States—Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania and California—approve the proposed legislation, with exception of the dual control section, and opinion is unanimous against that plan, according to Capt. George P. Lord of the Boston Port Authority, who registered his opposition at a recent hearing in Washington before the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Commissioners of the Massachusetts school; Capt. Clarence A. Abele, U. S. N., retired, who is superintendent of the school; the Boston Port Authority, and other interests have registered opposition to the dual control plan. The Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, in a letter to Schuyler O. Bland, Chairman of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, voiced its opposition and urged substitution of a bill sponsored by Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, that would provide:

1—An appropriation of $8,000,000 to be made available to the Navy Department for construction of four new vessels to be loaned to the four States for nautical training ships.

2—A sum, not exceeding the amount annually appropriated by any State, to be appropriated by the Federal Government, for aiding in the maintenance and support of each school, provided the amount in each case does not exceed $50,000.

Fewer Persons Hold Title To Homes in Mass.

A trend in the direction of fewer individual home owners in Massachusetts was disclosed today by Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Taxation and Corporations.

Reporting on 1939 tax activity in the 351 towns and cities of the Commonwealth, Mr. Long said there were 10,000 fewer individual home owners despite an increase in total number of real estate taxpayers assessed. "This means," the Commissioner said, "that nearly twice as many people as in 1938 lost their homes through foreclosures and have become tenants."

Massachusetts taxpayers were assessed a total of $230,658,348 last year, the report disclosed, a reduction of $2,672,726 compared with 1938 but nearly $6,000,000 more than in 1937.

Based on valuations, the average tax rate a $1,000 for the State slipped from $36.94 in 1938 to $36.78 last year, Mr. Long reported.

President's Plan Threatens Job of N. E. Immigration Head

Behind all those dry facts and figures on immigration and naturalization in New England put out with statistical regularity by the Federal Government is Miss Mary H. Ward, whose official position is threatened with abolition by Presidential reorganization plans.

Miss Ward is a newcomer to Government service—a newcomer of only seven years' experience who has been Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization in Boston since the two departments were combined in 1933. She is a Democrat.

Miss Ward's interpretation of the duties of her office are unusual. The work of the naturalization division, she explains, is essentially to see that an applicant is qualified for citizenship. Miss Ward takes this to mean that the applicant "keeps the sidewalk in front of his home clean, sends his children to school and does not yank them out as soon as possible, who will not join clubs or societies whose purposes are subversive." These things are as important in her eyes as remembering the name of the President.

That her methods have succeeded is shown by the figures released for last year's activities. Final papers for citizenship were obtained through the local office by 40,584 men and women, believed to be a record in the Naturalization's history here. First papers were taken out by 24,015 more. On the immigration side, the Department handled 5,940 investigations.

Miss Ward's territory includes New England, two counties in New York (for naturalization only), and an immigration station at Yarmouth, N. S.

Thompson Spa Workers Vote

Voting which will probably end the Thompson Spa strike, the largest restaurant labor dispute Boston has seen, began at 1 o'clock this afternoon at the offices of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration. The polls close at 9 p. m. and the ballots will be counted tonight.

The issue on which the 750 employees of the chain are voting is whether or not the labor unions concerned shall become the sole collective bargaining agency for all Thompson Spa workers. A majority of those balloting will decide.

The unions are an American Federation of Labor group, comprising locals of waitresses, cooks, laundry workers, retail clerks, and maintenance employees. This is the third week of the strike, which has been accompanied by vigorous picketing

The election was agreed to by company and unions and ordered by the Conciliation Board, which set time and place, and is supervising. Offices of the Commission, which have been fitted up with the usual booths for a secret vote, are in the Old South Building at 294 Washington Street.

Feeding 20,000 people a day in its eight restaurants, the Thompson Spa chain is among the largest in volume of business in the city. It is not part of a national system, but locally controlled.

If the unions win today's election, they will ask the company to take back all who went out on strike, and that it bargain collectively with them.

The company has declared that the unions did not represent a majority of its employees and therefore did not qualify to represent them all. On the other hand, the unions have insisted that they did have a majority. The election is expected to settle this basic point.

The "COMMON CENTS TWINS" say:

Talk about lucky pennies

TAKE TWO PENNIES AND RIDE A MILE!

Now you can go by train to any point in the East on any Railroad at a new low coach fare of 2 cents a mile.

Take advantage of this new low fare - plan your next trip the comfortable, money-saving, "common cents" way - by Boston and Maine train.

BOSTON and MAINE

Please, Mother, I'd Like a LONG Party Dress!

It's a season full of parties for the dancing school age, and your little tomboy suddenly yearns for a long party dress that swishes. The Christian Science Monitor carries the advertisements of many local stores who have just the breath-taking kind of party dresses a young girl dreams about.

Western Milling Co.
Montana Spring Wheat Patent
Bluestem—Patent
Finest Soft Winter Wheat Patent
PENDLETON, ORE.
Capacity 1200 Bbls.

Slade's CELERY SALT
Delicious in soups and on cold meats.

HARTLEY'S
Imported Orange MARMALADE
The true orange flavor . . . made from selected Seville Oranges and pure cane sugar. At all Grocers.
R. U. DELAPENHA & CO., INC.
Distributors, New York
FULL POUND NET · BY THE MAKERS OF HARTLEY'S JAMS

WOODWORK GRIMY?
USE Wyandotte
QUICKER SAFER CLEANING
• For bright, lustrous painted woodwork, use soft, pure Wyandotte. Fine for general household use.

DUCKY DRAKE SAYS
TICKLE THE FAMILY BY SERVING ICE CREAM INSIDE THOSE TENDER DRAKE'S SHORTIE SHELLS 6 FOR 10¢
DRAKE'S CAKES
GUARANTEED FRESH

FIRST NATIONAL STORES
Sale of PURE MIRABEL JELLIES
Just fruit juice and granulated sugar - - the way you'd make it at home.
APPLE 2 1 LB JARS 23c
GRAPE ALSO QUINCE, MINT and CRABAPPLE 2 10 oz JARS 25c
CURRANT ALSO BLACK RASPBERRY 2 10 oz JARS 29c
Richmond TOMATOES 2 28 oz TINS 25c 3 19 oz TINS 29c
SOLID PACK — RED RIPE
Just Like Home-Made "Olde Style" New England BREAD — Buy and Try a Loaf Today
WELLESLEY FUDGE CAKE each 15c
ROLLED OATS WHITE SPRAY 2 3 LB PKGS 29c
PRUNES LARGE SIZE — CALIFORNIA 3 LBS BULK 23c
PICKLES ROYAL ASSORTED Dill Snacks or Fresh Cucumber 2 BOTS 19c
BLUE ROSE RICE 2 LBS BULK 9c
SEEDED RAISINS 2 15 oz PKGS 15c
SEEDLESS RAISINS 3 15 oz PKGS 19c
CLAPP'S Strained Baby Foods 3 4½ oz TINS 23c
PARD DOG FOOD 3 1 LB TINS 25c
EVR-REDY Chicken Fricassee 14 oz TIN 29c
DOUGHNUTS CINNAMON SUGARED 2 DOZ 25c
RAISIN COOKIES 2 LBS BULK 25c
COCOMALT 1 LB TIN 43c ½ LB TIN 23c
MACARONI OR SPAGHETTI WHITE SPRAY 8 oz PKG 5c
BAKED BEANS FINAST 2 28 oz TINS 23c
BROWN BREAD FINAST 2 16 oz TINS 23c
Finast KETCHUP FANCY GRADE 2 14 oz BOTS 25c
Finast Pure Peanut Butter 2 1 LB JARS 29c 2 LB JAR 25c
ONLY U. S. No. 1 GRADE ARE USED
Unsweetened Evaporated EVANGELINE MILK — Over 100 uses in home cooking 4 TALL CANS 27c

SUGAR-ISTOCRAT!
CrystalDomino Tablets sparkle with beverages! Serve on all occasions. The 100% pure sugar-cane social sugar!
PURE SUGAR CANE SUGAR
Domino Cane Sugar Tablets

I SAVE YOU MONEY-I WEIGH 2 FULL POUNDS
WORCESTER IVORY SALT
ALWAYS FLOWS FREELY

Real Spaghetti Dinner
Less than 10c per portion!
A grand dish, quickly made—and perfectly made with tender, wholesome Mueller's Thin-Spaghetti.
SPAGHETTI BEAUX ARTS
1 pkg. Mueller's Thin-Spaghetti
1 lb. hamburg steak
½ cup mushrooms (fresh or canned)
1 grated onion
½ cup bread crumbs
2 tablespoons milk
2 tablespoons butter
1 tablespoon flour
2 cups water
2 tablespoons catsup
Salt and pepper to taste
Moisten bread crumbs with milk, combine with hamburg steak; mix in thoroughly salt, pepper and onion. Form in small balls and sauté with mushrooms in butter until brown. Remove from pan, stir in flour and brown; add water and catsup; cook, stir until smooth. Cook Mueller's Thin-Spaghetti as directed. Mueller's cooks firm yet tender in just 9 minutes, due to an exclusive "quik-dried" process. Put meat balls and spaghetti on hot platter and pour sauce over. Serves 6.
Mueller's use only the finest ingredients. Mueller's never has that sticky coating of excess starch that requires a cold-water rinse after cooking, so it can be served piping hot! Order Mueller's today.
MUELLER'S THIN-SPAGHETTI
More Recipes on Every Package

All-Star Second Baseman May Play Third Base in Next All-Star Game—Hockey

Cuccinello Hitting Well Since Shifted to Third

By Ed Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ORLANDO, Fla., April 4—Tony Cuccinello, the little round man who should be the No. 1 third baseman in the National League this season, was carrying the offensive spark of the Bees today as they continued their exhibition series with the Washington Senators at this inland community. Maxie West and some of the other young fellows may hit an occasional ball that travels further than Tony's but for downright consistency at the plate, the veteran stands head and shoulders over the entire squad.

Cuccinello always has been an artist with a bat, but this spring his timing of pitched balls seems more perfect than in the past. In batting practice he daily puts on a rare exhibition, driving outside balls to right field and pulling inside ones to left. This is Casey Stengel's style of hitting and the manager gets a bigger grin out of Tony's stick work than any other man on the club.

Hitting Great

"Cuccinello is hitting the ball great this spring," Stengel said early today. "He's meeting them better than I've seen him for some time. Puts on a pretty good show before the game, doesn't he? Yes, and after the game starts, too. He's my No. 4 hitter. Nobody can push him out of there—not even my boy West."

How did the manager of the Bees account for this apparent improvement in Cuccinello's hitting?

"Well, of course, Tony always has been a good hitter," Casey said. "But during recent weeks he seems to do everything exceptionally well. Perhaps it's because he's playing third base. He doesn't work as hard there as he did at second, and maybe he has more time to think about his hitting.

Easier at Third

"At third base, I think Tony will be the No. 1 man in the league at his position. A few weeks ago he played second base for the National League all-stars at Tampa, and I predict he'll cover third for our league in the annual July all-star game. How can they keep him out of there? There is no one better defensively. There is no one smarter. And look at the way he's hitting. It isn't just a spring spurt. He'll hit that way all year. With less pressure at third, I wouldn't be surprised if he had his biggest year at the plate."

As Cuccinello said a while back, going from second base to third is like going on a vacation. There is much more work at the keystone bag. There are signals to watch, cut-off plays to make, base runners to watch, as well as plenty of ground balls and short outfield flies to chase. At third, balls come at you sharp and almost without warning, which keeps the fielder from going to sleep. But everything considered, the work is reduced at least 50 per cent as compared with second.

Saves His Legs

Less activity on the infield figures to lengthen Cuccinello's career. He may be able to stay in the National League four or five more years, where at the old berth he might not have lasted more than two. The inactivity will save his legs. But more important to the Bees at the present moment, is the increased offense which Tony is supplying.

As the Bees' offense has looked rather bad down here in the Grapefruit League, Cuccinello's hitting will play an important role in the approaching National League flag campaign. If Tony continues to hit in a robust manner and uphold the tradition of that No. 4 spot in the batting order, Stengel may show Boston a far better team than the one which finished sixth in 1939. Max West should hit those long ones more often than he did in '39 and Eddie Miller is a year smarter at the plate. Much depends on young Sibby Sisti and the offensive gestures of the new outfielders. Stengel's hope is that they all will follow the leader—Cuccinello.

* * *

The Bees say goodbye to Florida at 10:30 this evening and board a special train for Valdosta, arriving in the Georgia town shortly after 11:30 tomorrow morning. Other stops in Georgia will be made at Savannah and Augusta.

* * *

Cuccinello was doing very well last year when injured by Dick Bartell. It happened on May 10th at the Hive and Cooch did not get back into the line-up until the June 27 game with Brooklyn—which went 23 innings without a decision. Tony was hitting .313 when taken out by Bartell and closed the season with a .306 average.

* * *

Now that Buddy Hassett has returned to the infield, at first base, Stengel's regular outfield lacks a man who has hit .300 in the major leagues. After 15 years in the National League, Johnny Cooney's average is .283. Max West lifted his lifetime big league mark last season, but it still stands at a low .261.

Soccer Teams Meet Again

The decision in the longest-battled-for divisional soccer rating in the 18-year-old history of the United States Football Association's National Amateur Cup competition is expected to be reached in Ponta Delgada Stadium, North Tiverton, R. I., Fall River, Fall River, this Sunday afternoon.

The teams taking the field for the third consecutive Sunday in an effort to settle the issue of supremacy in an eastern semifinal of the national eliminations are the Firestone F. C., of Fall River, and the Lusitania Recreative eleven, of East Cambridge. Going into this third tilt, they have struggled through five hours of the toughest kind of going—and still are tied, with 4 goals apiece.

Still Tied

A fortnight ago, at North Tiverton, they fought through the first 2½ indecisive hours. At the end of the first half, they were even, 1-1. Then, at the completion of the regular two 45-minute periods, they were 2-2. Two extra 15-minute periods were played, and the result was a 3-3 score. Two additional 15-minute overtime sessions failed to produce any scoring.

A week later, in East Cambridge, the Firestones tallied after 15 minutes. Just a quarter hour later, the Lucy Recs evened the count. Thereafter they struggled a full hour to the end of regular time without breaking the deadlock. Then, through four extra quarter-hour periods they tested each other's defenses time and again, still without undoing the tie.

Back at Tiverton

This Sunday, back where it all started, Referee Phil Fox of New York, who will replace the arbiter of the two previous games, Manuel Piri, because of another commitment, will signal for the start of the game one-half hour earlier than usual—at 2:30 o'clock.

Fox will be under orders to keep the elevens at it until dark, if necessary, to establish which of the sterling New England teams will qualify for the eastern final of the national Amateur Cup play. The winner will meet Philadelphia's Hosiery Local squad April 14th on a site which will be announced by the committee in charge of the tournament next Monday.

Vassar vs. Dartmouth

HANOVER, N. H. (AP)—Vassar, a girls' college, appears for the first time in history on a Dartmouth College athletic schedule. The event will be a sailing match between the yacht crews of the two colleges at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on May 11.

LEARNING THE FUNDAMENTALS

At summer camp, every child obtains a working knowledge of various sports such as tennis, swimming, and riding. Correct form is taught by skilled instructors. Campers return home from a summer at camp with abilities that often surprise their parents.

The camps advertising in The Christian Science Monitor offer a wide choice of locations, activities, and rates. They are selected camps of recognized standing. Consult the advertisements on the Children's Page, Mondays, and the Young Folks' Page, Thursdays.

CAMPING LEADS TO ACHIEVEMENT

Their Spangles Packed Away

These nine forwards for the Boston Olympics have played their last game of the season and will not don their uniforms again until some time next October, when they will prepare for another Provincial Hockey League race. Left to right, rear: Bob Jeremiah, Al Carvelli, Junie Allen; center: Gerry Desrosiers, Frankie Spain, Dick Lewis; front: Paul Guibord, Buddy Foster, Cliff Thompson.

Pairing of Wood, Sarazen Recalls 1935 Double Eagle

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 4 (AP)—Perhaps by chance but more probably by well-conceived design, Craig Wood and Gene Sarazen were sent into today's opening round of the Masters' golf tournament in the same twosome.

To start off with, it was one of the most colorful pairings in the entire list. Wood, the handsome golfer from Mamaroneck, N. Y., is playing the game as well as ever, and Sarazen, the outspoken little gentleman farmer, is playing almost as well as he ever did.

Merriwell Finish

But there was more behind it than that. It revived one of the best Merriwell finishes in the history of this or any other golf tournament—Sarazen's double-eagle on the 15th hole of the last round in the 1935 tournament, which enabled him to tie Wood for first place and go on to beat him in a play-off the next day.

Sarazen's shot ranks as one of the epic one's of the game—a 235-yard No. 4 wood that cleared the deep ditch in front of the green and popped into the hole.

Behind today's pairings, though, stood something else,—a long line of similar finishes to tournaments in which Wood has looked like a winner only to be beaten out either at the last moment or in a play-off. The last time was in the U. S. open at Philadelphia last June, when it took two extra rounds for Byron Nelson to do it.

Runner-Up

Wood has been playing some of his best golf since then. Runner-up to Horton Smith as well as Sarazen here, to Denny Shute in the British open, and to Paul Runyan in the PGA, among others, Wood figures he's playing so well now because almost two years ago he solved a big problem.

"I'd been in a slump, mainly because I was putting terribly," he explained. "So, after I failed to qualify for the open in 1938, I set to work on my putting. I worked on that pendulum stroke for months. At first it was terrible. But gradually they started dropping for me. Then, once I had putting under control, I had that much more time to work on the rest of my game."

Today, after 17 years of professional golf, he sees no reason why he should not be regarded as favorably as anyone else. In fact, largely because he didn't hit a golf ball from the time he was 13 until he was 20, he argues he has a jump on most of the up-and-comers.

Graded at Top

"These fellows have been playing since they were 12 or 13," he said. "They may become tired after a few years of tournament play. But there's no reason why I shouldn't continue to play good golf. After all, I should know a lot more about hitting golf shots than the rookies, and I expect to keep going a long time."

He has been hitting the shots very well lately—well enough to be graded right up with Ben Hogan, Ralph Guldahl, Byron Nelson, Henry Picard, Jimmy Demaret, and the other favorites in this hand-picked field of 59 masters.

Billy Taylor Is Back With Hornets' Six

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 4 (AP)—The Providence Reds might as well hear the worst: Billy Taylor will be back in their way again tonight.

The Reds hold a one-game lead in their best-of-five final series for the International-American Hockey League championship, but unless they can keep Billy Taylor under control tonight they may have a lot of trouble remaining in front. Billy almost upset them in the series opener Tuesday before Johnny Chad and Eddie Ambois got together for a last-minute goal that gave Providence a 4-3 decision.

Recalled by Leafs

Taylor was recalled by the Toronto Maple Leafs to play against the New York Rangers and he scored one Toronto goal, but Manager Connie Smythe sent him right back to play his third game on successive nights. He may return to the Leafs again and there's a chance that Don Metz will be called up, too. But meanwhile the series will shift to Pittsburgh for two games and Providence will lose the "home ice" advantage.

It's quite a task to stop the 20-year-old Taylor, especially in play-off games. Last year at this time he was playing for the Oshawa, Ont., Generals in Canada's Memorial Cup final. He scored nine goals in the first two games, and when the Edmonton Roamers concentrated their defense on him, his teammates skated off with the series.

Gave Hornets Spark

When he came to Pittsburgh this season, he gave the Hornets the spark that put them into the play-offs, and he has scored six goals and three assists in seven games of the Int-Am- play-off so far against Springfield, Hershey and Providence.

Five-Man Team Fails to Hold Bowling Title

DETROIT, April 4 (AP)—In the 40 years of American Bowling Congress history, not once has an individual or a team walked away with two titles in a row. The nearest approach to a double was in 1916, when the winning team of the previous tournament came back under a new name and with only one new face in the line-up to capture the trophy.

Thus far in the present tournament, the singles, doubles, and team champions of 1939 have been dethroned. Joseph Wilman of Chicago, the all-events champion, has yet to roll.

The five-man winners at the Cleveland tournament last year, the Goebels of Detroit, fell by the wayside in the firing at the State Fair Coliseum last night.

With 5,000 spectators looking on, hailed as the largest crowd ever to witness a bowling match, the Goebels folded under pressure in the first game. Once their cause was lost, however, they came back in the final games to ring up a score of 2,920, still high enough for a sixth-place tie in the current standings.

While the crowd was watching the Goebels, an experienced but virtually unknown crew on another alley, the Kling's five of Flint, Mich., began piling up strikes. They were well on their way toward posting the first 3,000 score of the tournament when the pressure began to tell.

Finding themselves in the spotlight, the Klings dropped down in their last game, but on the strength of their previous firing amassed a total of 2,983 and bounded into first place.

Tigers Beat Yale

NEW YORK, April 4 (AP)—Princeton defeated Yale 14 to 10 last night to gain the right to meet the Pennsylvania Military College trio in the finals of the intercollegiate polo championships Saturday.

Shifts to Easier Spot

The veteran infielder, Tony Cuccinello, who has starred at second base for years, has moved over to third base with the Bees this season and expects to have his best summer. His hitting has improved during the spring training sessions.

Red Sox Need More Hitting On Left Side

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., April 4—Now and then the Red Sox have hit like the team should that led the American League on the attack for two seasons, but there is still one weakness in the club's batting array: insufficient left-handed power. Ted Williams is the only hard-hitting southpaw batsman and although Doc Cramer also hits from the left side of the plate, the Red Sox are a right-handed hitting team.

"What we need is another left-handed slugger to go along with Williams," remarked a Red Sox pitcher recently. "We still have too many right-handed hitters in the line-up and we lose too many games to good right-handed pitchers.

Yankee Edge

"That's where the Yankees have it on us. They have a balanced line-up, four right-handers and four left-handers, and they can beat the good right-handed pitchers more than we can. The reason we finished second last season was that Williams came through for us. I can remember games he alone won from Mel Harder and Tom Bridges."

Of the eight Sox regulars, Williams and Cramer bat left-handed. The right-handed hitters are Dom Di Maggio, Jimmy Foxx, Joe Cronin, Jim Tabor, Bobby Doerr, and Gene Desautels. Among the reserves are three left-handed hitters, none of them sluggers: Lou Finney, Leo Nonnenkamp, and Johnny Peacock.

Only Four Times

Last season southpaws were started against the Red Sox only 15 times, and only four times were the Sox beaten by southpaw hurlers. Their trouble was against right-handers, the same right-handers who failed repeatedly against the Yanks.

Only through a trade can the Red Sox remedy this lop-sidedness, for they have no outstanding left-handed hitters on their minor league teams. The Sox were especially eager to get Jeff Heath from Cleveland because of the left-handed punch he would give their attack.

Fenway Park is more suitable for left-handed hitting now than ever before, with the right field distances shortened. Ted Williams will have more of a struggle outslugging the entire league there, as he did handily last season, for the fences are more within reach of mediocre hitters now.

* * *

Because he was disappointing when he pitched last, in Charleston, Bill Butland's efforts against the Reds tomorrow in Greensboro will be closely observed. Of the young pitchers, Cronin liked Mickey Harris and Butland best when the Red Sox left Florida. . . Jim Bagby says that he is pitching more overhand this season than ever before.

* * *

Cronin approves of the Red Sox schedule for the coming season, because the team does not have to make the tiring Boston-St. Louis trip a single time in either direction. . . Dom Di Maggio was surprised to learn that the home teams in the American League had infield practice after the visiting team. . . It is unlikely that Ted Olson, former Dartmouth pitcher, will be kept long by the Red Sox once they reach Boston They may sell him to another big league team. . . Bill McKechnie approves Cronin's strategy of moving Ted Williams to left field, where he will not have to peer so much into the sun.

Cincinnati Wins

STATESVILLE, N. C., April 4 (AP)—The Cincinnati Reds and Boston's Red Sox evened things up in their road tour yesterday, giving the customers everything but their uniforms in a carnival of runs, hits and errors good for a 13-to-7 Red victory.

Each team has won two since starting North but there was scant cause yesterday for anything short of remorse. In all, 30 hits rattled through the stadium, the Reds holding a 16-14 edge, while Boston committed four of five miscues.

A first-inning homer by little Lonnie Frey put the National Leaguers to the front but the Sox tallied seven runs through the fifth stanza including a circuit-smash by Jimmy Foxx with one aboard in the fourth.

The Reds more than batted around in the sixth to come from behind with five runs, then added two more in the eighth and ninth to call it a day.

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati (N)	1	0	0	2	1	5	0	2	2	13	16	1
Boston (A)	0	1	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	7	13	3

Thompson, Shoffner (4), Beggs (6) and Lombardi, Baker (5); Rich, Heving (4), Wagner (6) and Peacock.

Bees Lose

SEBRING, Fla., April 4 (AP)—The Newark Bears, aided by several of the Yankees' discards, pounded three Boston Bees pitchers for a total of 14 hits yesterday as the International Leaguers slugged away for a 10-4 win.

Casey Stengel hoped that Bill Posedel, who appears to be his ranking pitcher, would go the full distance, but that right-hander gave the Bears four runs and six hits during the three innings he lasted. Mike Chartak paced the Bears with a double and a triple and Jack Graham and Lou Blair got homers.

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston (N)	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	—4	9	1
Newark (IL)	1	0	3	1	3	1	0	1	x	—10	14	0

Posedel, Early (4), Barnicle (7) and Aldrews, Masi (7), Branch, Washburn (6) and Sears.

Olympics End Year Tonight; Paul Guibord Leads Scorers

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

One last official act remains for the Boston Olympics before they disband for the season—the annual dinner at the Hotel Manger this evening. The official team picture was taken at the Garden last night.

Looking at the season in retrospect, Coach Hago Harrington declares himself "perfectly satisfied"—but qualifies it by saying that he is as satisfied as he can be with a team which did the next best thing to winning the league championship. The Olympics finished second.

"I thought the boys did very well to nose out six other Canadian clubs in the Provincial League," he declared this morning. "And if it had not been for that injury streak which sent first one player and then another to the sidelines, there is no telling what we might have done."

High Point

Hago picked the Olympics' winning streak of nine straight games and their undefeated streak of 11 straight contests as the high spot of the season. "We were sailing right along," he said. "The boys had good spirit and believed they could not be beaten. Lachine ended that streak and then the injuries came. We were able to win six and tie two out of the remaining 14 games, due to the necessity for juggling the lines and trying out new men."

During the season the club tried out no less than 13 new men—Ty Anderson, Al Yourkewicz, Buddy Foster, Dave Walsh, Al Carvelli, Jim Feeley, Ernie Garron, John Fitzgerald, Garnet Isola, Rollie Lamb, Mort Buckley, Bill Robinson, and Frankie Sullivan. Anderson proved the most valuable addition to the club, adding strength and experience to the defense. Foster, Feeley, Walsh, and Carvelli, college players last year, showed they could step up into faster company, while Garron, Fitzgerald, Isola, Buckley, Robinson, and Sullivan were products of Walter Brown's "farm" system—the Junior Olympics.

Needs Polish

Of all the new recruits, excluding Anderson of course, Hago picked Yourkewicz as the one who may help the club most next winter. "He's young and needs a lot of polish," the coach declared, "but I believe he can learn a lot by playing with Anderson and give us a strong defense pair next year." Yourkewicz, who comes from Brockton, played this year with Providence Scarlets in the New England Amateur League.

Harrington expects Foster to be an improved hockey player next year, and that Dick Lewis, who was injured in the Atlantic City Sea Gulls game, will return to the team. New additions from the college ranks may include Dan Sullivan, captain of Dartmouth last year and termed the outstanding college player in the country, and Ray Fortin, Colby's one-man gang, who may not be able to finish his senior year at the Maine college.

The other regular forwards—Paul Guibord, Gerry Desrosiers, Cliff Thompson, Frankie Spain, Junie Allen, and Bob Jeremiah are all due to return, with the possible exception of Spain, who may be transferred by his company to New York. Jack Harris is the only one who has announced he has played his last year.

The other regular defense duo, Bill Splaine and Junie Stubbs, may have competition next season in retaining their jobs. Hago feels the defense needs polishing, and intends to place the best men on the ice. Stubbs will stand a lot of competition, however, because of his powerful offensive punch.

Guibord High Scorer

For the second straight year, Paul Guibord led the team in scoring, netting 24 goals and 20 assists in 45 games to lead Gerry Desrosiers by four points. Gerry totaled 14 goals and 26 assists for 40 points. In third place came Cliff Thompson with 19 goals and 18 assists for 37 points, while Buddy Foster ranked fourth with 12 goals and 16 assists. Guibord came with a rush in the last 10 games to score 12 points and overtake Desrosiers, who led the scorers in the league season.

The goalie records prove interesting, and show that Tom Moon had the edge over Ted Frazier. In the 17 games he worked, Tom allowed 50 goals to be scored against him, an average of 2.94 per game. Ted let in 94 goals in 28 games for an average of 3.36 per game. Moon won 10 games, lost five, tied two; Frazier won 13, lost 12, tied 3. Each had one shutout, Moon against Valleyfield, and Frazier against Verdun. In Ted's behalf, however, it might be pointed out that three defeats hurt his average tremendously. Sherbrooke and Lachine scored 8-0 shutouts, while Verdun rang up a 12-2 victory on the Olympics' last trip to Canada.

Individual Scoring

	Games	Goals	Assts.	Pts.
Guibord	45	24	20	44
Desrosiers	43	14	26	40
Thompson	44	19	18	37
Foster	38	12	16	28
Spain	30	16	11	27
Allen	32	13	12	25
Lewis	34	12	10	22
Stubbs	41	11	8	19
Jeremiah	45	15	3	18
Carvelli	32	3	8	11
Anderson	45	2	8	10
Harris	19	2	6	8
Splaine	45	1	6	7
Walsh	13	1	4	5
Fitzgerald	9	3	2	5
Garron	8	0	3	3
Smith	16	0	3	3
Feeley	34	0	1	1
Sullivan	2	0	1	1
Isola	2	0	1	1
Buckley	1	0	1	1
Costello	2	0	0	0
Robinson	1	0	0	0
Yourkewicz	4	0	0	0
Lamb	2	0	0	0

Fordham Liked in Penn Games

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 4 — Fordham, for years a candidate for top-flight honors in the major events on the program, may realize its fondest hopes this year in the 46th annual University of Pennsylvania Relay Carnival on Franklin Field, April 26 and 27, by winning one of the feature events.

Robert F. Giegengack, coach of the New York team, has entered his brilliant two-mile relay team, two sprint teams, two one-mile teams and a sprint medley team to compete against the best the country has to offer in those events.

The team with the best opportunity to upset the misfortune that has pursued the Rams for many years is the two-mile combination. During the past winter the quartet composed of Peter Callery, Joseph Fay, Walter Cary and Edward Shine, was practically invincible and concluded the indoor campaign by winning the championship in the event in the annual I. C. 4-A. championships.

If they can better their time of 7 minutes 50 seconds on the quarter-mile track on Franklin Field, their chances for victory are regarded as better than average. New York University, which last year won the event in 7.45, is expected to again compete although its entry has not been received. In addition to the Violets, several ranking mid-western teams may enter the event, thus giving it all the flavor of a national collegiate championship.

In the 440 and 880-yard sprint relays, Fordham's coach has nominated Robert Dorland, Wesley Wallace, Robert Winn and Hugh Bennett. The Class A and B relays will find Dorland, Wallace, Winn and Callery carrying the baton.

The sprint medley team will be composed of Wesley Wallace, Robert Dorland, Robert Winn and Walter Cary.

There is a possibility that a number of field event athletes also will compete for Fordham. Their entries have not been received as yet.

Olympets Hold First Drills

About 75 girls have been working out at the Boston Garden this week as Coach Jack Harris makes ready for the local girls' softball season this summer.

Many of last year's veterans have returned to the Olympets' team, and a large number of new players, all hopeful of earning positions, have reported. Several of the newcomers showed enough ability to cause apprehension in the ranks of last summer's stars.

Several pitchers took their turn on the mound and hured to batters. Mary Pratt, last year's ace, Florence Boudreau, another veteran, and the latest acquisition, Hermina Franks, of Wisconsin, each pitched to about 15 batters, and all three displayed unusual form for the first time out.

Coach Harris announced that all positions on the two Boston arrays were open to all comers. The Hub will be represented by two entries this summer in the newly formed New England League. Boston Gardenias and the Norumbega Totem Pole teams will be united to make the second major club, which will be called Totem Pole.

All of last season's stellar infield—Dot Green of Natick, catcher; Marion Schulzo of Malden, first base; "Gabby" Chiano of Roxbury, second base; Milly Mooney of Dorchester, shortstop, and Ellie Haydock of Revere, third base; were on hand and went through a snappy drill.

Navy Defeated

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 4 (AP)—Harvard's baseball team picked up four runs in the second inning and three in the eighth to down Navy's nine yesterday, 9 to 6.

Matched hits and errors kept the game even through the first seven innings and the visitors came to bat in the eighth leading 6 to 5. Fred Keyes made a free trip around the bases, getting a base on balls, taking second on Capt. Tom Healey's sacrifice, and coming home on a Navy error.

Harvard's Torbie MacDonald doubled to score Bob Fulton, who had reached first on an error, and then came in himself on Les Pitchford's single to make the victory certain. Tom Blount doubled Ben Blue home in Navy's eighth for the last Middie score.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Harvard	0	4	1	0	1	0	0	3	0—	9	11	4
Navy	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0—	6	7	5

Cavaliers Win

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., April 4 (AP)—The catchers were the homerun heroes as the University of Virginia edged Dartmouth, 6 to 5, yesterday.

George Sommers, Dartmouth backstop, drove out a second inning homer with the bases full. Big Bill Harman, Cavalier catcher, got his home run in the fifth with two bases occupied. Harman also tripled in the second and scored on Chuck Walsh's single.

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Dartmouth	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—	5	6	1
Virginia	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	1	x—	6	13	1

Sexton, Lendo, and Sommers; Hornowski, Willey, and Harman.

Northwest City Proves 'Perfect' Host in Recent Badminton Championships

Californians Dominate 'Silver Rush of 1940'

Pacific Northwest Sidelines

SEATTLE, Wash.—If there be such a thing as playing a part too well in the drama of sports life, the badminton players of this Northwest city have done so in acting the role of hosts for the 1940 National badminton championships.

For three year. Seattle shuttle-swingers traveled to Chicago, Philadelphia and New York for National tournaments, always returning with at least one-half of the trophies awarded.

Last year the local players put in a bid to hold the 1940 nationals, and were accepted without argument. A more cautious group might have been surprised at the willingness of the rest of the country to let Seattle play "host," but all unsuspecting, the Seattlites rushed home and laid plans for a big tourney.

Came March and invitations were sent all over the nation. By March 28, 125 of the best badminton players in the country were in Seattle, ready to start play. All went well the opening day, except for the early upsets of fourth-seeded Clinton Stephens and sixth-seeded Paul Vancso of New York by two California boys, Carl Loveday and John Murphy.

Axe Falls

Then the axe began to fall. Seattle's national mixed doubles champions, Zoe Smith and Dick Yeager, were defeated in the quarterfinals by Helen Gibson, Westport, Conn., and Ken Quigley, Cleveland, who in turn were ousted a few hours later by Sara Lee Williams, Spokane, and Dave Freeman, Pasadena. Remember that last name—Freeman—he's the villain of the story.

Also a victim of the second-day upsets was the top-seeded women's singles player, Miss Gibson, defeated in the quarterfinals by Elizabeth Anselm of San Francisco, 11—1, 11—4. Miss Anselm bowed out to a fellow Californian, Evelyn Boldrick of San Diego.

Even with all this, the finals were reached and nothing much seemed amiss. Seattle's defending men's doubles champions, Ham Law and Yeager, were favored to repeat and Miss Smith looked like a winner in women's singles against Miss Boldrick. The East still had Walter Kramer, twice titleholder in men's singles, to oppose the youngster who dethroned him last year—Dave Freeman.

Women's Singles

The women's singles event started the California landslide. Miss Smith won the first game, 12—11, and had an 8—2 lead in the second when Miss Boldrick decided to start the "silver rush of 1940." She rallied to win the second game, 12—11, although the Seattle girl was once within one point of victory. The final game and the title went to the California player.

Then appeared on the courts the 19-year-old Freeman. For two hours he dashed about on rubber-springed legs, making spectacular shots, covering court like a locust horde and amusing the crowd with his natural and colorful antics.

In those two hours he played a lot of badminton. First he turned back Kramer, 15—4, 15—4. Teaming with Chester Goss of Pasadena he defeated Law and Yeager in men's doubles. And climaxing his evening, Freeman paired with Sara Lee Williams of Spokane to win the mixed title from Mrs. Roy Bergman, Westport, and Kramer.

As a California pair also won women's doubles, it completed the rout and gave the southerners almost all the "silverware." Seattle's only consolation came from a part share in the veterans' doubles event, won by T. M. Royce, Seattle, and George McCook, Pasadena.

Also a Tennis Star

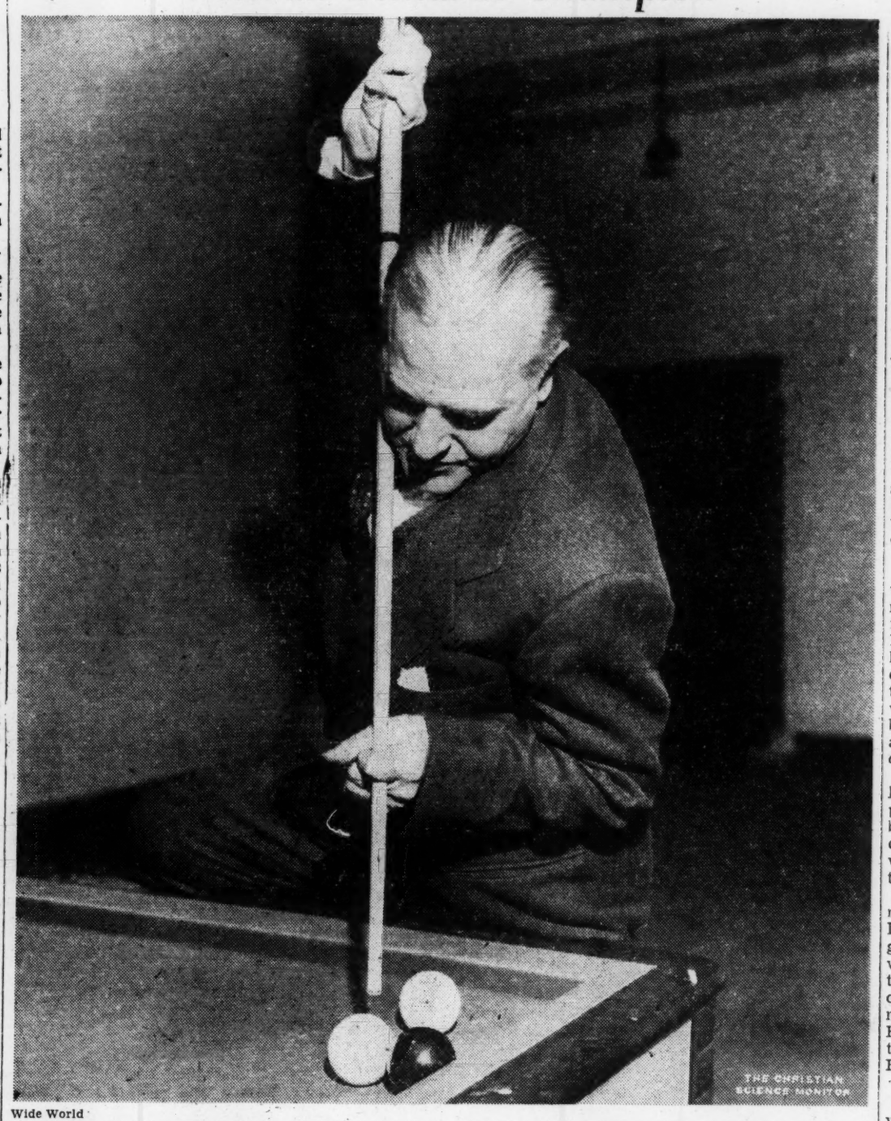
Freeman, a Pomona College sophomore, is also an outstanding tennis player, winning the national junior championship in 1938 and gaining the No. 22 national men's ranking last year.

A few hours before the finals, the annual delegates' meeting heard reports including an announcement of the increase in membership to 349 clubs, with an estimated membership of more than 15,000 players, showing the rapidly-growing popularity of the game.

At this meeting, bids were received for the 1941 championships. Ken Quigley of Cleveland presented his city's offering, as did George McCook of Pasadena. The executive committee met and awarded the 1941 championships to Cleveland.

As the last event ended, one prominent Seattle player expressed the sentiments of his fellow hosts: "I wish they'd given the 1941 championship tournament to Pasadena and let the Californians try to duplicate our hospitality."

Veteran Billiards Champion



Wide World

CHICAGO, Ill.—Willie Hoppe, New York veteran cue star, who won the world's three-cushion billiard title here, has won 17-straight games without defeat to date. His victory here marks the high spot of a career that knows no parallel in sports. He was only seven years of age when he first held a billiard cue 45 years ago. He won his first world title in 1907—the 18.2 balkline crown.

Hextall Hero In Rangers' Second Win

NEW YORK, April 4 (AP)—You don't often notice Bryan Hextall when the New York Rangers are playing hockey until the red light behind the goal flashes. Then, like as not, you look up and find he was the one who scored.

That's the way it worked out during the regular National Hockey League season, when he led the circuit in goals scored, and it worked out again last night as the Rangers walloped the Toronto Maple Leafs 6-2 for their second-straight victory in the Stanley Cup play-off finals.

Hextall is the right winger on New York's "rough house" line, which usually gets the task of checking the enemy's crack forwards and seeing that they don't score. He plays with the colorful Phil Watson, who usually keeps the customers' attention while he's on the ice.

Hextall Shines

In spite of those handicaps, Hextall made himself the hero of last night's lopsided triumph by scoring three goals, passing to Dutch Hiller for another and generally keeping the Leafs in trouble. Because of his feats, the Rangers will take a two-game lead to Toronto, where the remaining games of the best-of-seven series will be played, and the Leafs were thoroughly downcast as they started home.

Toronto's hope was to hold the Blue Shirts even in New York, then play their favorite wide-open brand of hockey at home. But they couldn't hold the Rangers, and when they were forced to open up their defeat became a rout.

"They were too good for us," moaned Coach Dick Irvin of the Leafs. "We couldn't hold a two-goal lead; we couldn't score when we had the advantage; they kept the pressure on all the time." He didn't even think it would have made much difference if Red Horner hadn't drawn three penalties, two of which led to three Ranger goals.

Unyielding Pressure

It was that unyielding pressure which made the difference. It squared the count after the Leafs had tallied twice in the first six minutes; it carried the Blue Shirts through the gaps in the Toronto defense as the Leafs opened up in vain efforts to score; and it led to a lot of costly penalties, too. Horner was banished three times by his old pal, Referee King Clancy, and each offense was tripping Hextall.

The deciding goal came the second time Horner was off, after Hextall, Watson and Hiller had flashed away from a Leaf raid for the first Ranger tally and Defenseman Babe Pratt had fooled Turk Broda with a long shot to tie the score. Hextall slammed home the rebound of Ott Heller's long drive. His third tally came early in the final period on another fast passing play with Broda down with shots and Hiller and Lynn Patrick fired over him for the last two tallies.

A couple of rookies, fast enough to get in on the net and flatten Dave Kerr, the brilliant Ranger netminder, made the two Toronto goals. Billy Taylor, recalled from the Pittsburgh Hornets for last night's game, banged in the first and a minute later Hank Goldup scored.

Indiana Proving Ground For Basketball Players

Midwest Sidelines

CHICAGO—Hammond, Ind., a city of some 75,000 inhabitants way up in the northwest corner of the State, just about stopped every activity of the town last Sunday noon to put on the wildest demonstration seen in many a day, in celebration of the State championship in basketball.

The Hammond Tech High School team, the night before in Butler Gymnasium at Indianapolis, won the state prep final game and brought the championship to this section of Indiana for the first time in the 30 years of the tournament competition. The Hammond Tigers had defeated Mitchell by a score of 33 to 21, never being behind after early in the first quarter. This was without doubt one of the most enthusiastic receptions ever given a high school team. But then that is the way they go for high school basketball in this State which is the basketball center of America.

Is it any wonder that the University of Indiana and Purdue University of Lafayette, Indiana are always at the top of the basketball race in the Big Ten? A little investigation will also show that Northwestern and Michigan have both had their share of Indiana boys in those years they have been up in the lead.

* * *

The names of these champions are evidence of the cosmopolitan country this middle west is: John Mrzlock, Stan Shimala, Robert Kramer, Mike Bicanic, Richard Smith, Joe Abatie, John Thomas, Bob Haack, Dick Haack, John Gaul and John Kielbowicz, Americans all.

* * *

The National Collegiate Athletic Association executive committee met in several sessions over the week end here in Chicago to review the action of last December's convention. The president of the association announced that the organization was taking a new line of attack in the endeavor to meet the eligibility problems that arose and were now aiming to establish the idea, that the institution had the main responsibility, instead of throwing it all on the boys. The evils in football are recognized, but they in no way are so great that they would indicate a discontinuance of the sport, for the faults do not nearly outway the good of the game. There is no idea that athletes should not have aid, but it must be the same as is offered all other students and the boy receiving the help must do the work set up for him.

The committee of the association is only concerned with setting up the general principle under which the school groups will formulate their own rules.

* * *

Among hockey fans in these parts, a young fellow by the name of Marrucci is much talked about and great things are expected of him by the Chicago Black Hawks who are rapidly rebuilding their team in a new effort to return to the championship heights of a few years ago. Larry Armstrong who coached his Minnesota University hockey team to an undefeated season among the colleges and the A. A. U. championship says this boy is the No. 1 man in college hockey. He played 56 minutes of a game one afternoon and one hour later he came back to play 57 minutes in the next contest. Besides this ruggedness he was the leading goal getter of a great team.

This same boy was also a star in another sport during the last season. He was so outstanding as an end in football for the Gophers that Bernie Bierman, his coach said he would easily have made all-America if he had taken the game seriously. He believes in having a little fun with his sports.

* * *

Over this week end nearly every major football team in the middle west will be engaged in spring practice. At Purdue the athletic department will hold the annual clinic for the high school coaches of this territory. Seven of the high school coaches will co-operate with Joe Boland, line coach at Notre Dame University in conducting discussions at the sessions.

At Ann Arbor coach Fritz Crisler has started with more than 60 boys in an effort to find replacements for a center, a guard, two tackles and an end from last year's first team. It is a rather large order and yet from the wealth of substitutes last fall he will be able to start with a team nearly the equal of the squad that defeated Ohio State in the last game. They must put in a lot of hard work this spring, because just two weeks after they start practice in the fall they will have to be ready to take on Stanford in California.

Ed Felt

Richards Fined For Tampering With Grid Men

DAYTON, April 4 (AP)—Carl Storck, President of the National Professional Football League, announced today he had fined George A. Richards $5,300 for tampering with players before he sold the Detroit Lions to Fred L. Mandel, Jr., of Chicago.

A fine of $5,000 was imposed, Storck said, because Richards dealt with Clyde Turner, Hardin-Simmons center, after the National League's player draft.

Richards was ordered to pay $8,000 to coach Gus Henderson in settlement of a two-year contract before the sale of the Lions to Mandel was approved, Storck said.

Richards also was ordered to repay $300 to the Cleveland Rams the purchase price for Ralph Niehaus, University of Dayton tackle, and Bill Lazateck. The two were given their verbal release by Detroit, Storck said, and eventually connected with the Columbus team. When they were purchased by the Cleveland Rams, Detroit asked and received $300. Later, Cleveland protested and the order for repayment of the $300 followed.

In the Dugout

By Rumill

Billy Evans Digs Up Players

ORLANDO, Fla.—Whenever baseball men gather to talk about big league ivory hunting, Jack Doyle, Paul Krichell, Branch Rickey, Gene McCann and Bill Essick generally have their names mentioned and their deeds reviewed. Seldom does Billy Evans get very much attention. Perhaps he never will be popular, as Casey Stengel suggests, because he was once an umpire. But the rotund veteran who carries the heavy title of "minor league director" of the Boston Red Sox has been one of the most successful diamond scouts in the majors during the past 12 years.

After discarding his indicator and signing a contract with the Cleveland Indians, Evans walked into the bushes and came out with such potential stars as Hal Trosky, Mel Harder, Earl Averill, Joe Vosmik, Oral Hildebrand, Monte Pearson, Tommy Henrich, Jeff Heath, Sammy Hale, Frankie Pytlak, Roy Weatherly and Bill Knickerbocker, and the Indians could have planted a fancy price tag on every one of these men after they had been in uniform for a few weeks.

Ahead of Schedule

When Evans joined the Red Sox organization, he told Tom Yawkey that it would be four or five years before he could develop material for the varsity, but Billy underestimated himself. Because he is a keen judge of talent and has the right connections around the country, the one-time arbiter is well ahead of schedule.

Evans gave Jim Bagby to Joe Cronin and the youngster won 15 games in his freshman try in the American League. After missing the boat in 1939, Jim figures to come back and be a big winner in '40. Watch him. The same goes for Woody Rich, another one of Bill's pets. Rich started last season as if he was going to win 20, but hurt his arm. He will be all right in the pennant race just ahead. Herb Hash and Mickey Harris, who are in the running for rookie honors this year, are also Evans products. Such boys as Al Brazle, Randy Heflin and Ralph Waite, now minor league farm hands, may be back for varsity duty next spring, if not before. Emerson Dickman, one of Cronin's bull pen aces in '39 and a much improved pitcher this spring, owes his chance to Evans.

Tabor a Find

Jim Tabor, starting his second year as regular third baseman of the Sox, was a fresh young sandlotter when first spotted by Evans. Moving up from Minneapolis last spring, the Alabaman stepped into the hole vacated by the capable Pinky Higgins and did a satisfactory job. Jim should be a steadier defensive player and a better hitter in 1940.

George Lacy, the big catcher from Minneapolis and a former University of Richmond star, is another diamond in the rough uncovered by Evans. In fact, Billy discovered Lacy and Hash together, while they were winning games for their Alma Mater. Big Lacy is not yet Cronin's No. 1 backstop, but he probably will be some day. He has the necessary size and hits a ball for distance. A big player has something on a small player every time.

By next spring, Evans will have at least two more high grade rookies ready for Cronin to review. "Red" Walsh, a third baseman from Exeter, N. H., is doing a great job with the Louisville club and will get a trial with the varsity next March, at Sarasota. Ralph Pelligrini, a young shortstop who grew up on the sandlots of Somerville, Mass., should be ready for his first big chance at the same time.

Cronin will not go on forever. By 1941, and perhaps before, Evans will be expected to produce a big league shortstop to replace the manager. Billy brought along young Pee Wee Reese for two or three years, but the Red Sox finally gave up on the boy's hitting and sold him to the Brooklyn Dodgers. So now Evans must start all over again. It is not easy developing a player to succeed the manager. But Billy will do it, and with the same success he has had producing the Tabors, Bagbys, and Dickmans. It is getting to be a habit with him.

Generals Triumph

TORONTO, April 4 (CP)—Oshawa Generals, Dominion junior hockey champions, marched into the Eastern Canada finals here last night by defeating South Porcupine 10-1 to take a best-of-three series in straight games.

Hockey Play-Off Results

Results April 3

By the Associated Press

National League (Stanley Cup)
New York Rangers 6, Toronto 2.
American Association (Finals)
Omaha 4, St. Paul 2.

College Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results April 3

Rutgers 8, Brown 2.
Virginia 6, Dartmouth 5.
Fordham 14, St. Peter's (Jersey City) 1.
Columbia 7, City College of N. Y. 6.
William and Mary 3 Vermont 2.
Harvard 9, Navy 6.
Elon 2, Cornell 1.
Wake Forest 8, Pittsburgh 7. (Seven innings, darkness.)
New York University 9, Princeton 6.

Intercollegiate Indoor Polo Championships

By the Associated Press

Results April 3

Penn. Military College 11, West Point 7.
Princeton 14, Yale 10.

College Lacrosse

By the Associated Press

Results April 3

Navy 13, Dartmouth 3.
Harvard 4, Pennsylvania 2 (Overtime).

Jay Bozeman Equals Record In Three-Cushion Billiards

CHICAGO, April 4 (AP)—The world's three-cushion billiard tournament still has three days to go, but already the $20,000 event has grabbed its share of record and near record performances.

While Willie Hoppe of New York ran his undefeated string of victories to 17 yesterday and edged nearer a new grand average mark, Jay Bozeman of Vallejo, Calif., became the second to equal a world's record in the current tournament.

Bozeman, the youngest player in the tournament, polished off Allen Hall of Chicago 50 to 18 in 23 innings, the record number set by Johnny Layton of Sedalia, Mo., in 1930. Earlier in the tournament, Tiff Denton of Kansas City had hit a high run of 17 to tie the mark he already shared with Gus Copulos.

Bozeman had high runs of 11 and 14 in his record equalling match yesterday, and tonight was due to meet the veteran Hoppe, who needs only to dispose of Bozeman, Layton, and Jake Schaefer of Cleveland to complete the tournament undefeated.

Hoppe turned in another slick performance yesterday, going only 30 innings to turn back Joe Chamaco of Mexico City, 50 to 21.

Hoppe also improved his grand average to 1.18 on 850 points in 721 innings and is almost assured of a record. The present record of 1.12 is held by Walker Cochran of San Francisco who established the mark in nine games. All the more remarkable is the fact that Hoppe already has gone eight more contests than that.

In other matches yesterday, Schaefer strengthened his second-place position with a 50-to-46 victory over Cochran in 41 innings, and Art Rubin of New York defeated Art Thurnblad of Kenosha, Wis., 50 to 46 in 51 innings.

Yesterday's matches were the tournament finales for Hall, Cochran, and Rubin.

The standings:

	Won	Lost	H.R.	B.G.
Willie Hoppe	17	0	12	25
Jack Schaefer	11	6	15	35
Johnny Layton	10	7	9	39
Jay Bozeman	9	7	14	23
Welker Cochran	11	9	8	38
Joe Chamaco	8	11	11	37
Allen Hall	8	12	10	34
Arthur Thurnblad	7	11	10	37
Tiff Denton	7	11	17	41
Otto Reiselt	7	12	8	32
Arthur Rubin	5	15	7	39

Exhibition Baseball

Results April 3

By the Associated Press

At Statesville, N. C.—Cincinnati (N) 13, Boston (A) 7.
At Orlando, Fla.—Washington (A) vs. St. Louis (N) cancelled, rain.
At San Antonio, Texas—St. Louis (A) vs. Toledo (AA) cancelled, rain.
At Rome, Ga.—Brooklyn (N) 6, Atlanta (SA) 1.
At El Paso, Texas—Chicago (A) 6, Chicago (N) 4.
At Waycross, Ga.—Cleveland (A) 9, New York (N) 5.
At Sebring, Fla.—Newark (IL) 10, Boston (N) 4.
At Miami Beach, Fla.—Philadelphia (N) 3, Rochester (IL) 0.
At Oklahoma City—New York (A) 8, Oklahoma City (Texas) 1.

College Tennis

By the Associated Press

Results April 3

Davidson 6, Colgate 1.
Dartmouth 10, Wake Forest 0.
North Carolina 9, Williams 0.
Navy 9, William and Mary 0.

Medalist Falls Before Alexander In North-South

PINEHURST, N. C., April 4 (AP)—John B. Ryerson, the Cooperstown, N. Y., veteran yesterday defeated Bill Cozart of Durham, 5 and 4, in their second-round match of the annual North and South amateur golf tournament.

Cozart, the tourney's surprise, Tuesday eliminated Champion Frank Strafaci of Brooklyn, N. Y., the 1939 winner.

Medalist Grover Poole of Raleigh also fell by the wayside in his match with Chuck Alexander of Duke University who won, 2 and 1.

Skip Alexander of Durham defeated Paul Hyde, Buffalo, N. Y., 5 and 4, after which Hyde commented:

"These Southern lads are too tough for us Yankees. On the long fifth I hit two wooden shots and was 25 yards short of the green. Skip was home with a drive and an iron."

Other results:

George Dunlap, Jr., Pinehurst, defeated Bob Stranahan of Toledo, Ohio, 7 and 6.

James Hunter of North Adams, Mass., defeated R. W. Knowles, Jr., of Brookline, Mass., 6 and 5.

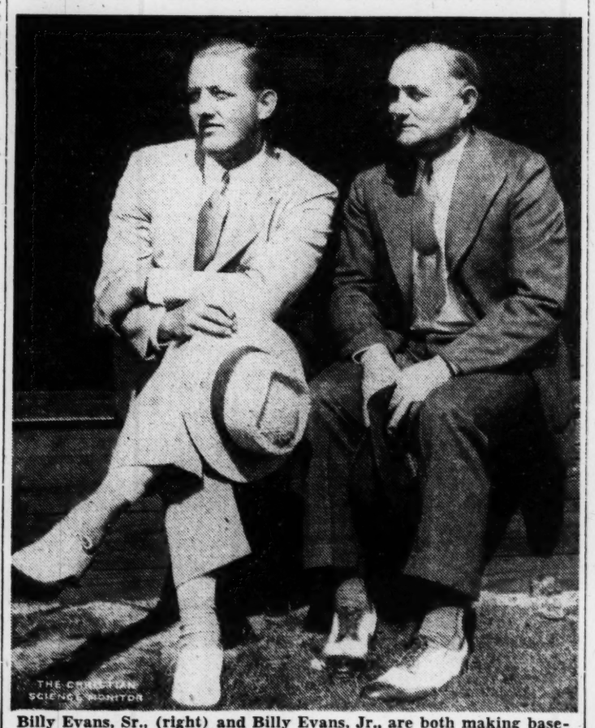
Bobby Dunkelberger of High Point defeated H. H. Mandly, Jr., of Hartford, Conn., 3 and 2.

Joe Thompson of Hamilton, Ont., defeated J. W. Grange of Bryn Mawr, Pa., 5 and 4.

W. D. McCullough, Jr., of Philadelphia defeated Ben Goodes of Burlington, 1 up.

Today's pairings: C. Alexander-Dunlap; Hunter-Dunkelberger; Thompson-Ryerson; Skip Alexander-McCullough.

Father and Son Combination



Billy Evans, Sr., (right) and Billy Evans, Jr., are both making baseball their profession, Senior being in charge of the Boston Red Sox farm system and Junior a club secretary in the minor league.

Stanley Cup Play-Offs

Series A

(Best four out of seven)
First game—Rangers 4, Boston 0.
Second game—Boston 4, Rangers 2.
Third game—Boston 4, Rangers 3.
Fourth game—Rangers 1, Boston 0.
Fifth game—Rangers 1, Boston 0.
Sixth game—Rangers 4, Bruins 1.
Rangers win series, four games to two.

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst.
Rangers	4	2	15	9
Boston	2	4	9	15

Series B

(Best two out of three)
First game—Toronto 3, Chicago 2. (6m. 35s. overtime).
Second game—Toronto 2, Chicago 1.

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst.
Toronto	2	0	5	3
Chicago	0	2	3	5

Toronto wins series, two straight games.

Series C

(Best two out of three)
First game—Detroit 2, Americans 1 (25s. overtime).
Second game—Americans 5, Detroit 4.
Third game—Detroit 3, Americans 1.

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst.
Detroit	2	1	9	7
Americans	1	2	7	9

Detroit wins series, two out of three games.

Series D

(Best two out of three)
First game—Toronto 2, Detroit 1.
Second game—Toronto 3, Detroit 1
Toronto wins series, two straight games.

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst.
Toronto	2	0	5	2
Detroit	0	2	2	5

Series E

(Cup Final)
(Best four out of seven)

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst.
Rangers	2	0	8	3
Toronto	0	2	3	8

First game—Rangers 2, Toronto 1. 15m. 30s. overtime.
Second game—Rangers 6, Toronto 2.

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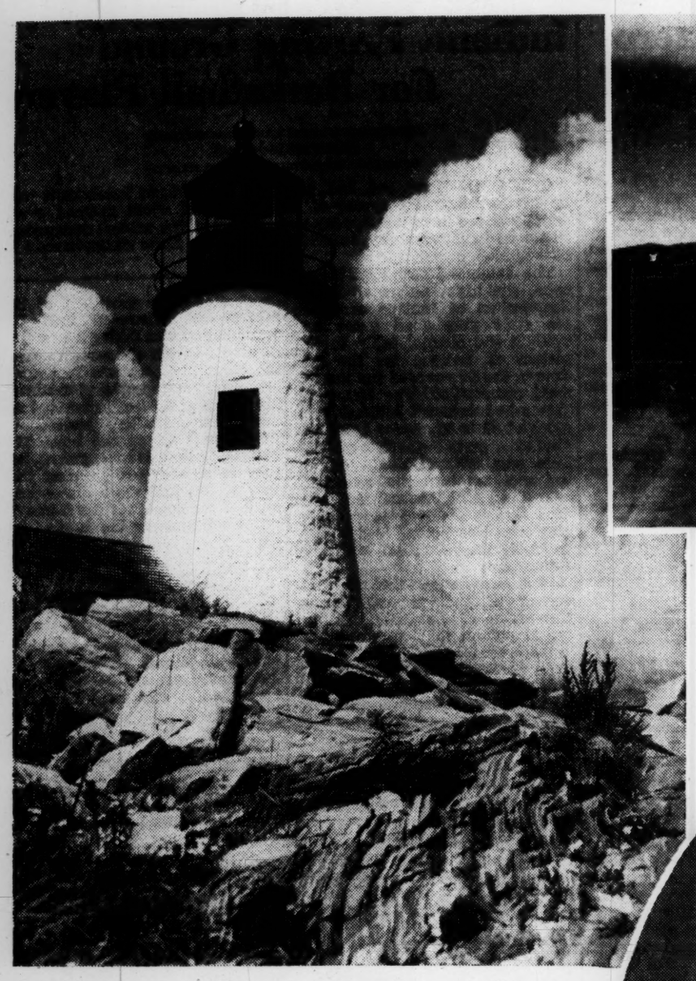
The Camera Takes a Tour and Records a Few of the High Lights



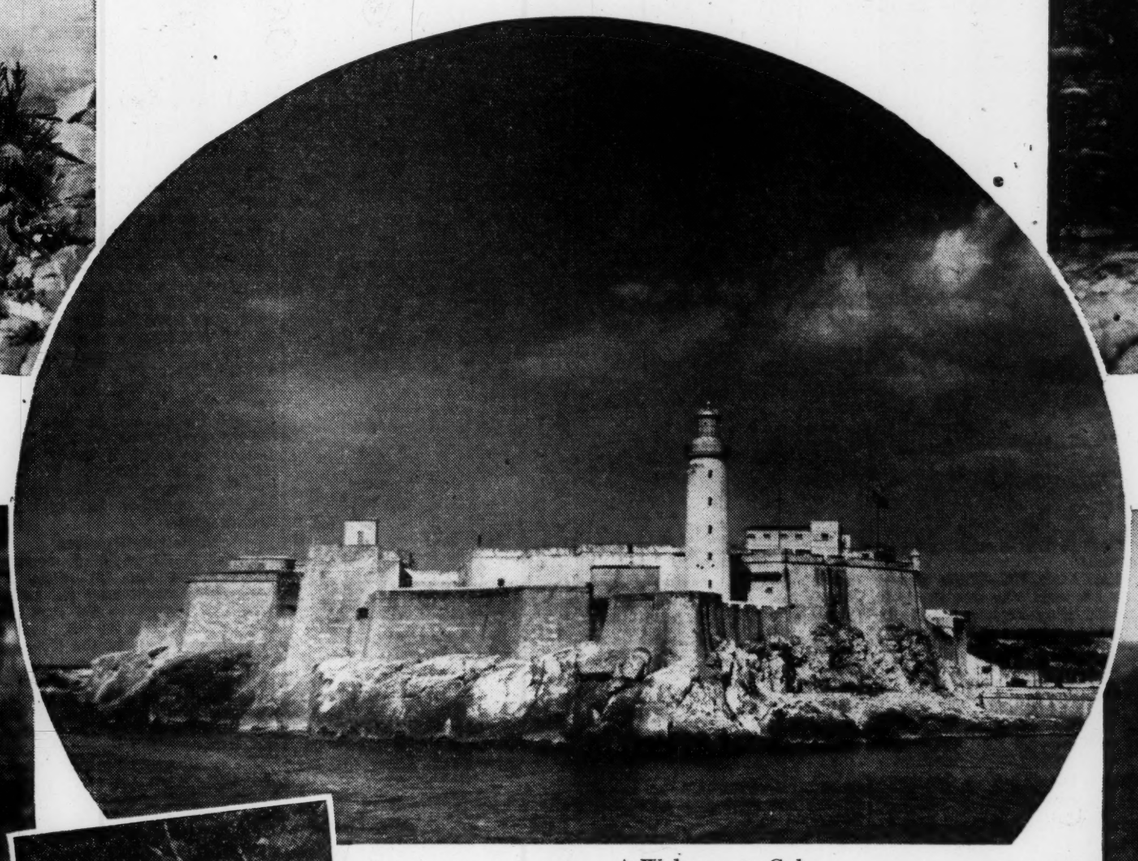
A Glimpse of Maine

Picturesque Pemaquid Point Light adds to the charm of Maine's rugged coast line. Parts of this Federal Reservation have been turned over to the town of Bristol for use as a park.

Chimborazo Volcano Rears Its Snow-Crowned Head Near Riobamba, Ecuador

In Old Mexico

This crude Indian footbridge, built across the supports of an ancient structure, spans the Tula River close to the Laredo-Mexico Highway, 120 miles north of Mexico City.



A Welcome to Cuba

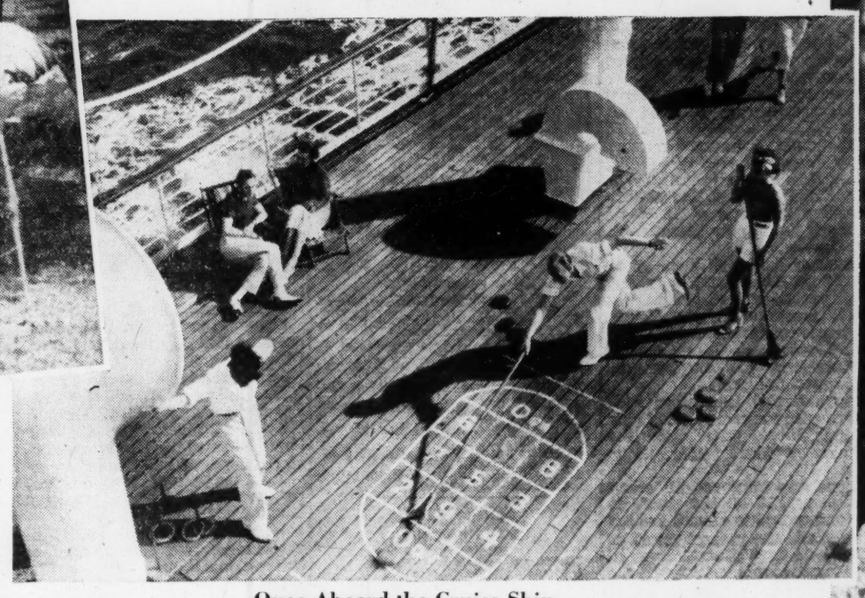
Historic Morro Castle, that imposing structure in the harbor at Havana, yearly greets thousands of cruise goers from the United States as they arrive in Cuba. Havana is growing in popularity as a vacation spot with United States travelers.

In a Hawaiian Garden

A Hawaiian garden provides a lovely setting for soft music. This native girl finds enjoyment in strumming a native tune on her guitar.

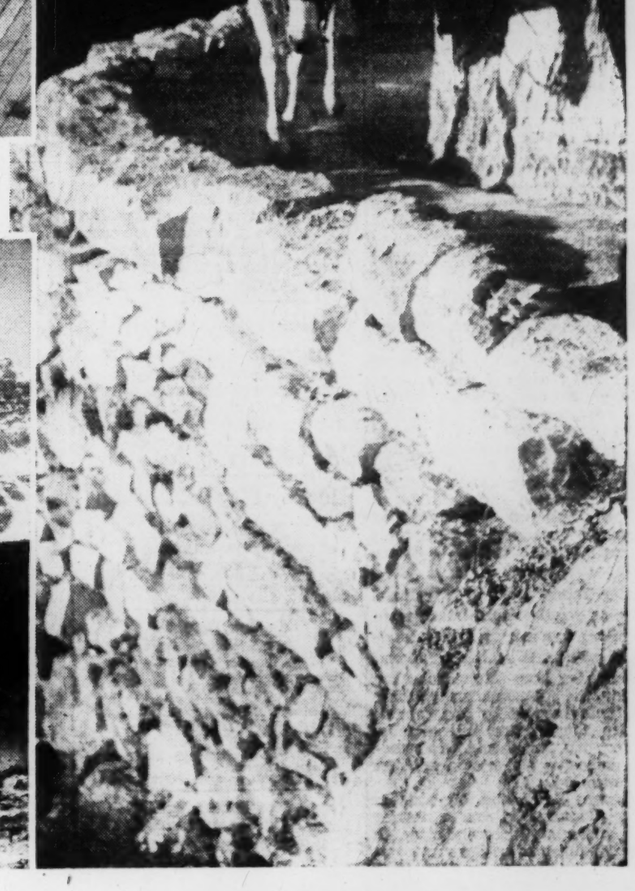
In Argentina

These graceful flamingoes sun themselves under the Argentine skies.



Once Aboard the Cruise Ship

Deck games play an important role during a cruise through southern waters. Here a happy group of sea-going vacationers indulge in a friendly game of shuffleboard which is one of the most popular games on a holiday aboard ship.



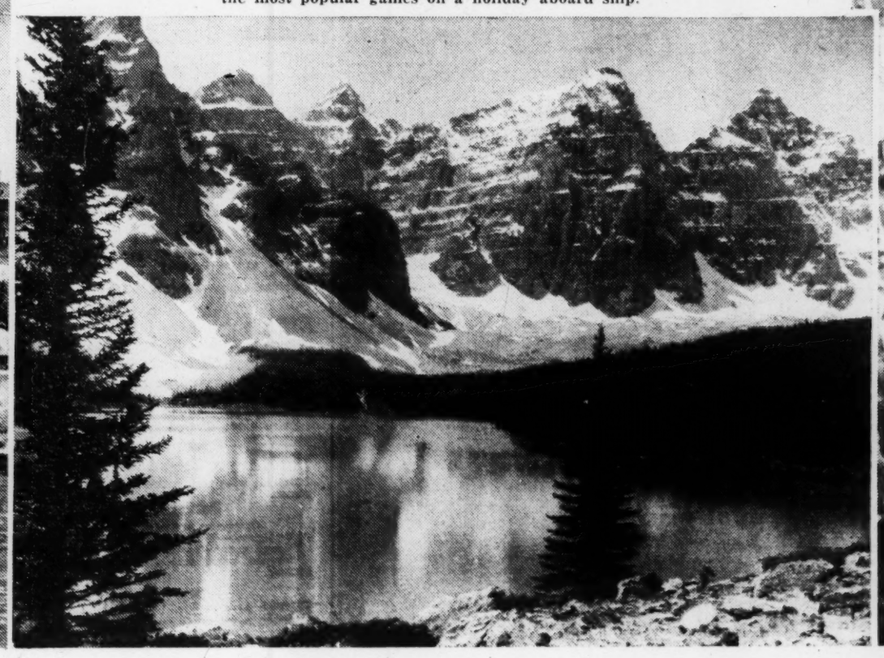
A Trail in the Grand Canyon

The sure-footed mule is the best way of going down the "Bright Angel Trail" while viewing the Grand Canyon in Arizona.

Roberts; Pan American Airways; Pan-Pacific Press Bureau; Porto Rico Line; Canadian Pacific Railway; © d'Emery, Manugian Studios; Santa Fe

A Harbor in Brazil

This picturesque harbor is in Bahia, a city which is divided into two sections, the upper district and the lower district. On the lower level is Bahia's Market Building.



The Beauty of Canada

Here snow-capped peaks, blue lakes, and vast forests combine in a revealing glimpse of Canada's beauty. This is Moraine Lake in the Valley of Ten Peaks near Lake Louise in Alberta.

Commerce and Finance • **Wallace Opposition Gives Setback to Pittman Chain Tax Bill** • Business and Industry

Bausch States U. S. Charges Without Basis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 2—Replying to indictments by the Department of Justice charging unreasonable profiteering in the design and manufacture of optical military instruments, and maintaining contracts with a German concern preventing the sale of Zeiss instruments to the United States, Bausch and Lomb Optical Company today stated "we fail to see any constructive purpose which could motivate the Department of Justice in bringing the present action and creating the impression that we have entered into secret arrangements with a foreign concern to mulct our own government by exacting 'arbitrary artificial, unreasonable, and non-competitive prices.'

"There is no quarrel as to the underlying facts of this case," the statement reads, "including the central facts that Bausch & Lomb has not sought foreign military business (although Zeiss has at times urged that we do so) and that the United States Government has not made Zeiss or any other foreign concern a source of supply for its military instruments.

Had Exclusive License

"It is our understanding that our Government, as in the case of most major powers, has aimed to develop its own domestic sources of supply for such equipment. The operations of our military business have been built on that premise and have been regarded by us as in the nature of a joint enterprise with our Government, particularly the Navy Department for which most of our military instruments are produced.

"Naval officers, continuously since 1912, have been stationed at the factory in Rochester to serve as resident inspectors of military instruments in process of manufacture and our technical staff has worked in close association with the Navy in developing gunfire control instruments.

"Viewed in the light of the foregoing, the contractual relationship with Zeiss should not be difficult to understand. In consideration of royalty payments on our part, we became entitled to receive from Zeiss technical advice and assistance in connection with the military instrument development work on which we were engaged, together with information as to the latest development work of Zeiss in that field. We also acquired an exclusive license to manufacture under all Zeiss military instrument patents in the United States and have used these rights extensively in our military instrument work.

Of Aid to U. S. Government

"The purpose and effect of our contractual relationship with Zeiss has thus been to place at the disposal of our Government such Zeiss inventions and discoveries as were useful in the development of the Government's optical military instrument program. It has not been, as the Department of Justice charges, a means of monopolizing the domestic market. Our Government contracts result from competitive bidding with other American manufacturers who do a substantial, and we believe an increasingly large, amount of work for the Government.

"During at least the last six years, the benefits derived from the Zeiss contract have been so meager that we have made every effort to effect a reduction in royalty payments. The outbreak of the war in Europe last year has rendered further performance by Zeiss obviously impossible. The contract expires in 1941.

"The prices at which we have supplied military instruments to our Government have been based solely upon our own costs and are subject to no control under the Zeiss contract. During the first ten years in which the contract was operative, our military business resulted in an accumulated net loss. During the past ten years, the average net profit on our military business has been less than 5 per cent.

Zeiss Contract No Secret

"We have made no secret of our Zeiss arrangements. The Navy Department was advised of the existence of the contract within a month after its execution. A copy of the 1926 contract was handed to the Department of Justice in 1929 and became a public record when filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission in 1937."

The Company further stated that it deeply resented the imputation of unpatriotic purposes, and pointed out that during the last Great War its commercial instrument business was substantially dislocated for a number of years to facilitate the production of military instruments for the United States and the Allies, after which "we have attempted to limit our military production to approximately 10 per cent of our total production. That war found this country without any domestic source of supply for optical glass. In collaboration with the Government, we undertook the difficult and expensive task of developing the optical glass plant to meet this need."

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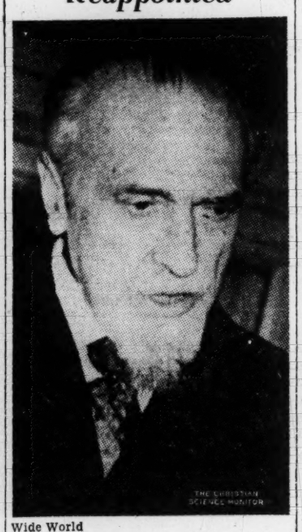
Reappointed



Wide World

Montagu Norman

Again selected to be Governor of the Bank of England. Mr. Norman has held the post since 1919.

Norman Governor Of Bank of England For the 21st Term

LONDON (AP)—Montagu Norman, so-called mystery man of European finance, was unopposed for reappointment as governor of the Bank of England at a meeting of the directors. He has been the bank's governor since 1919.

Tallish and slim, Montagu Norman, who is almost 70 years old, known among many financiers as the "keystone of the English financial structure," has veiled his private and public life so effectively that often legendary importance has been given to his slightest moves.

A quip once current in London's banking circles emphasizes this passion for obscurity. Mr. Norman, it was said, enters his office unseen, "disguised as a Bank of England note."

Since his first big banking job forty years ago as a partner in Brown Brothers, New York, Mr. Norman put England back on the gold standard soon after the World War and has had a hand in almost every major European financial crisis of the last two decades.

SEC and Security Dealers to Discuss Arms' Length Rule

WASHINGTON (AP)—Chairman Jerome N. Frank disclosed that the Securities Commission would invite representatives of the National Association of Security Dealers, Inc., to discuss possible changes in the present rule on "arm's length bargaining."

Mr. Frank made public an exchange of letters with Wallace H. Fulton, executive director of the NASD, in which Mr. Fulton submitted a study of the problem prepared by a special committee. The SEC had asked for such reports in a letter sent to leaders in the financing business and to utilities companies. The "arms' length bargaining" rule is intended to maintain competitive conditions in distribution of securities of public utility holding companies and their subsidiaries.

The commission said in a statement accompanying the Fulton-Frank letters that it understood that "the association, in accordance with its usual practice, does not intend to make the report public."

This apparently was a reference to the recent action of the Investment Bankers Association in making public in New York at about the time it was received by the commission, a 66-page letter in which it criticized the securities laws generally and called for a congressional investigation of the SEC. The commission replied that the IBA was engaged in "ill-tempered obstructionism and government-baiting."

Mr. Frank thanked Mr. Fulton for his report and said the SEC appreciated "the thought which you have obviously given to the subject and to the business-like spirit in which you have submitted your report."

February Sees Fewer Steel Men Employed

NEW YORK (AP)—The steel industry employed an average of 538,000 workers in February compared with 556,000 in January and 543,000 in February, 1939, the American Iron & Steel Institute estimated.

Payrolls amounted to $70,847,000 in the month against $82,827,000 in January and $57,044,000 in the 1939 month. Wage earning employees averaged 83.4 cents an hour in February compared with 83.5 in January and 82.7 a year ago.

Income Tax Receipts Show 31 P. C. Gain

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury said that income tax collections in March were 31.4 per cent higher than in the same month last year.

Representing initial installments upon annual Federal returns due March 15, the collections amounted to $665,486,755 last month compared with $506,025,909 in March, 1939.

Need for Curb On Investment Trusts Cited

WASHINGTON (AP)—Witnesses with direct experience in untangling the snarled affairs of what they termed "looted" investment trusts testified before a Senate banking sub-committee that Federal regulation of such institutions could have prevented losses to the public running into millions of dollars.

Alfred A. Cook, attorney for the trustee of Continental Securities Company, and Hugh Fulton, a special assistant United States District Attorney, told the committee of "fraud" and "razzle-dazzle" methods which they attributed to certain investment trust promoters and operators.

Need Supervision

Agreeing with Senator Wagner (D-New York), whose bill to regulate investment trusts and investment companies occasioned the hearing, that many such institutions are honestly and efficiently managed for the public benefit, the witnesses cited the cases of the Continental and the Insurance Shares Corporation, however, as examples of the need for government supervision.

In the former case, Mr. Cook testified, efforts at criminal prosecution for larceny resulted in acquittals, while Mr. Fulton related the story of prosecutions that resulted in several convictions connected with insurance shares operation.

Without commenting on the proposed legislation generally, the witnesses praised provisions which would require consent of common stockholders to certain transactions and disclosure of specified matters.

Mr. Fulton told the committee it was "very difficult" to conduct criminal prosecutions for investment trust mismanagement under the present law because it was necessary to show that criminal intent, not an honest mistake in judgment, was involved.

In the cases described by the witnesses, sales of certain securities by promoters to the investment trusts they controlled resulted in losses to the companies and profits to the sellers. At the same time, they said, good securities owned by the corporations were sold to make possible the purchase of less valuable substitutes.

In both cases, they said, funds of the investment companies provided the ultimate source of the bulk of the funds from which the purchase of control was financed.

Assets Reduced

Mr. Cook testified that after "looters and conspirators" obtained control of Continental in this manner in October, 1937, assets valued at $3,300,000 in the company's portfolio were reduced to securities worth not more than $50,000.

In the Insurance Shares Corporation, Mr. Fulton told the committee, an initial investment of $15,000,000 by the public dwindled to $300,000.

The companies discussed by Mr. Cook and Mr. Fulton have been the subject of public investigation by the Securities Commission and the courts for several years.

Mr. Fulton said he thought an investment trust was "a very useful thing" in providing diversification of investment for the small investor, but that unless supervised there was a "temptation" for management to take advantage of the stockholders through the natural liquidity of the assets of such a company.

He described an investment trust as "little more than a safe deposit box" for securities and "nothing more than a set of books," easily subject to improper manipulation.

Probe U. S. Agencies' 'Tour' Costs Asked

WASHINGTON (AP)—Representative Ralph Church (R) of Illinois has demanded an investigation of three Government agencies whose officials, he said, used Government money for "sun baths in Florida and California, Rose Bowl football games, week-end boat trips and cross-country sightseeing tours."

The agencies he named in a speech to the House were the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation and the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.

"The officials of these agencies are under the impression that they are presiding over a 'travel bureau' and conducting a 'see America first campaign,' he said.

Mr. Church added that weekend trips and vacation tours cost the Government $3,392 for Nugent Fallon, General Manager of the insurance corporation; $7,641 for John H. Fahey, Chairman of the bank board; $3,404 for T. B. Webb, Vice-Chairman of the board; $5,524 for Fred W. Catlett, member of the board; $1.542 for Ormond E. Loomis, assistant to Mr. Fahey; $6,718 for Charles E. Tilton, Assistant General Manager of the insurance corporation, and $2,349 for James Roundtree, assistant to the Vice-Chairman of the board.

Purchasing Agents to Meet

NEW YORK—The National Association of Purchasing Agents is planning to hold its twenty-fifth annual international convention and Inform-a-Show at the Netherland Plaza Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, June 3-6. The N. A. P. A. celebrates its silver anniversary with 61 affiliated chapters and the highest membership in its history, 5,500 purchasing executives from every line of industry.

Latest Defense of Capitalism Seen Ignoring Four Charges

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — MacMillan has just published, for the sum of $3.75 per copy, a 473-page book which will be the delight of Wall Street. Already, the best known idea-man in the Street, Dr. Randolph Burgess, has reviewed it with the enthusiastic conclusion that it ought to be required reading in college courses on economics. The book is "Capitalism the Creator," by Carl Snyder, former chief statistician of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

The thesis of the book is that in the last 150 years we have seen in the United States the most astounding period of industrial progress in human history; that this progress is due to capitalism, the creator; but that this progress came to an end in 1930, and since then has come "the Blight."

This thesis is ridden hard. It is argued that "there is one way, and only one way, that any people, in all history, has ever risen from barbarism and poverty to affluence and culture; and that is by that concentrated and highly organized system of production and exchange which we call Capitalistic: one way, and one alone."

Accolade for Capitalism

The book is an expansion of this thesis. Wall Street will like it. To continue quoting, "Who . . . created this industry—so incredibly vast? Labor? In a sense, 'labor' contributed almost nothing . . . the genius and skill of three generations and more, of thousands of trained engineers and physicist. . . . Who paid for all this long travail of experimentation . . . ? Labor? No, it was Capital Savings; this, and this alone which has alike created this wondrous industry, and all our modern world of comfort, convenience, and luxury beside."

"And this wealth is not . . . the product of 'labor,'" says Mr. Snyder. "Nine tenths of it is directly the product of machines. . . . And what is the method, or mechanism, by which all this vast system of production and transportation has been created? Virtually, by placing this surplus, this capital accumulation, largely in the hands of a relatively few individuals, with rare gifts for the management and utilization of this surplus; all for the general good."

The book goes on to develop the thesis that capitalism has helped abolish slavery, destroy monopolies, and given us a spectacular increase in our standard of living. And that under capitalism "we may look forward to the prevention and practically the abolition of the periods of depression and unemployment such as we have witnessed in an unparalleled degree within the last decennium." These depression periods, Mr. Snyder considers, are the product of ignorance and ineptitude.

Sees Capitalism Badly Defended

That is only a beginning of the statements and arguments likely to give satisfaction to the Street. There is the notion that the progress of the industrial arts depends largely on the supply of new capital—and that this comes almost wholly from the profits of industry, and that these profits are due largely to the energy and initiative of a few highly capable individuals, and that the larger the wealth and income of these individuals the greater the proportion of profits that is turned back into industry for expansion and for new industries.

It is even argued that the greater the concentration of income, the greater the capital supply and so the greater the gain in national well-being. Some of the chapter heads tell the story better than any recapitulation — "Capitalism Beneficent," "Pareto's Law of Universal Inequality," "Paupers, Bread and Circuses," "The Blight of Destructive Taxation," "Economic Planning and Government Muddling," and "Prospects of Economic Sanity in an Irrational World."

Capitalism as a way of thinking is certainly on the defensive, and Mr. Snyder has come to its defense. With the changes in the fashionable orthodox economic idiom, particularly in the direction of statistics, this book may well take its place on the five-foot shelf of respectable economics along with Wealth of Nations, Mill's Principles, and Alfred Marshall. But it's unfortunate that such a good case as capitalism has should be so poorly presented. The new economic priestcraft can make easy picking of a book like this.

Numerous Mis-statements

In the first place it contains numerous mis-statements, half statements, wild guesses, and the very sort of remarks that statisticians are given to making when they get off the statistical reservation. It is curious how human statisticians turn out to be when they actually get their thoughts down on paper. They maks mistakes like everybody else. Statistical infallibility lasts only as long as the statistics. Mr. Snyder's book is interlarded with tables, and charts, but some of the statements run wild just the same.

For instance the statement already quoted is wide open to objection, that ". . . there is one way, and only one way, that any people, in all history, have ever risen from barbarism and poverty to affluence and culture; and that is by that concentrated and highly organized system of production and exchange we call Capitalistic; one way, and one alone." That is a theory which the orthodox economists have held ever since Adam Smith; until Walter Scott revived the Middle Ages, it was a popular post-Cromwell notion that the Middle Ages and the Dark Ages are synonymous and that culture began with capitalism. As a matter of fact it began, for Europe, with the Christian Economic Code of medieval feudalism, an NRA of some seven hundred years ago which produced cultural achievements in stone which still make the seeing American tourist's eyes stick out.

Perhaps Mr. Snyder never read Prince Kropotkin, the philosophical anarchist who pointed out that the eight-hour day was a fixture of the medieval towns, for the good Reserve Bank statistician makes the misleading statement that "the average hours of work in the factories are now only one half of what they were as a rule two thousand or two hundred years ago." As a matter of fact they were shorter in the thirteenth and fourteenth century than they were under capitalism until the eighteen-nineties.

The Iron Law of Wages

After capitalism came in in England, hours steadily lengthened and real wages steadily dropped until by the time of Lord Castlereagh a law was passed limiting the hours of children under five years to twelve per day and according to Bowley & Fox, the index of real wages had dropped from about 180 to 33. Able-bodied and skilled workmen had to put their children on the town. There is nothing magic or automatic about capitalism's blessings.

On page 168 of this inspiring though somewhat inaccurate work it is stated that "the average wage in any country at any time . . . is determined by definite measurable factors: the average product per worker, which in turn is rigorously determined by the amount of capital employed in industry, the degree of mechanization of production, and the number of hours worked. Neither law nor custom, nor 'bargaining power' can affect money wages." Everybody knows better; the iron law of wages, best and first enunciated by the cynical Ricardo, is the scandal of capitalism. It states that wages depend largely on the lowest standard of living for which working men will show fight.

Says the author, "High wages are never characteristic of a typically agricultural population; these arrive where industry can be more concentrated, production intensified, and commerce and trade more markedly developed." Why then were wages in colonial America higher than in eighteenth century industrial England? Why were they higher on the American frontier than in American industrial areas? Why are they now higher in San Francisco than in Pittsburgh? Why were they higher in agricultural England at the time of the Wars of the Roses than in industrial England at the time of the Napoleonic wars? Why are they higher in farming New Zealand, Denmark, or Switzerland, than in industrial Lancashire? Did the author ever read "Progress and Poverty," "Das Kapital," or "Mutual Aid as a Factor in Evolution"?

Attacked on Four Fronts

Capitalism is now facing attacks on four major fronts. On not one of these does the book make an adequate answer. The first is the charge that it is possible to have capital without capitalists. Documented, the charge is that corporations provide most of the capital out of earnings, and that if they don't, the government can provide it. The book cites as its leading example (under the chapter heading "Capitalism the Benevolent") of what capitalism does, the Boulder Dam, paid for out of the Federal Treasury and the first of a series of federal book-keeping flops.

The second leading modern attack on capitalism is the frequent charge that further technical advance is unnecessary. This sometimes appears as the assertion that capitalism is done for and obsolete. Some people actually cite the failure of the production indices since 1930 to lift their heads, as proof, not that socialism is a wet blanket but that capitalism is a political anachronism. The book doesn't meet that one.

The third criticism of capitalism is that it doesn't take care of its unemployed. The old-fashioned, hard-boiled economists never claimed that it did. John Locke said they belonged in the workhouse and Malthus said they were too numerous anyway and had to be shot, starved, or otherwise carried off; John Stuart Mill couldn't make his mind up whether to be a capitalist or a socialist, Alfred Marshall just mixed everything up and Wesley Mitchell said if we only had enough statistics we might solve the problem. Mr. Snyder says the problem isn't important.

Fourth Attack Unanswered

The fourth point of attack on capitalism is that it hasn't ended periodic depression. Mr. Snyder says that isn't important either. He makes the bank economist's stock assertion that periods of depression and unemployment are the product of ignorance and ineptitude, and concludes with the almost incredibly naive opinion that "it now sems definitely established that these periods of depression are almost wholly due to the over-expansion of bank credit, and the wild speculation which always ensues; and a wise banking policy will in the near future easily eliminate this."

If it were only as easy as that!

The gist of Mr. Snyder's book is the extraordinary progress of the industrial arts in the last 150 years under capitalism. That monolithic fact ought to carry tremendous weight with the system's critics, but it hasn't, and merely re-stating it isn't going to accomplish much. After all Karl Marx, nearly 100 years ago, said "The bourgeoisie during its rule of scarcity in one hundred years has created more massive and colossal productive forces than all the preceding generations together."

Yet Marx, undaunted by the achievements of capital the creator, remained a Marxian; and the iron law of wages which Mr. Snyder ignores, the menace of unemployment which he thinks unimportant, and the periodic collapse of confidence which he thinks can be so easily prevented, have made millions of converts to Marx's unhappy religion.

Chrysler Builds New Unit

DETROIT (AP)—Chrysler Corporation began construction of a new manufacturing building on its Highland Park property to take the place of two less modernized units. The building, a one story structure, 135 by 575 feet, will provide 78,000 square feet of floor space and include new loading and receiving facilities.

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Sec'y Wallace Opposes Chain Store Tax Bill

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Henry Wallace opposes the Patman bill to place graduated taxes on individual units of chain store systems.

He expressed his views in a letter to Chairman John McCormack (D) of Massachusetts of the House Ways and Means Subcommittee considering the measure.

After stating that the bill obviously would drive out of business the larger interstate systems of chain stores, and adding that "probably many of the smaller chains would also find it impossible to operate under these added taxes," Mr. Wallace wrote:

"Studies of the Federal Trade Commission and other agencies have indicated that the food chains have been able to introduce a number of economies into the marketing system by the development of integrated mass methods of food distribution.

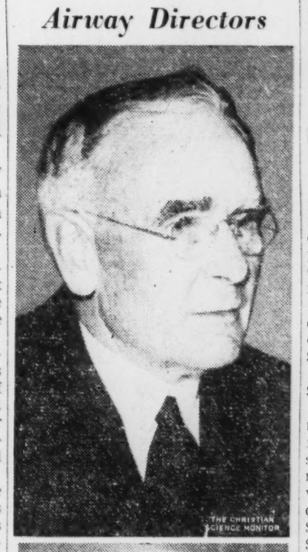
"The Department of Agriculture holds no brief for any particular type of food distributor, but it does believe that greater efficiency and lower costs in the marketing of farm products are of great importance to the farmer and the consuming public."

After acknowledging that the Department was well aware of the "dangers" associated with the growth of large corporations, whether they be handlers of food or any other commodity, Mr. Wallace continued:

"Certainly it should be possible to provide suitable regulations which will prevent abuses and dishonest practices by chain stores. This Department would be in favor of any such regulation.

"However, we think it would be unwise and unnecessary to give up the economies which have been brought about by chain store distribution in order to prevent certain practices which may not be in the public interest."

Airway Directors



Wide World

Above: Admiral William H. Standley, formerly Chief of Naval Operations, United States Navy, and (below) General W. G. Kilner, formerly Chief of Staff of the G. H. Q. Air Force, United States Army, have been elected directors of the Pan American Airways System.

American Can Sales $5,000,000 Ahead Of Like 1939 Period

NEW YORK (AP)—H. A. Baker, President of American Can Co., told stockholders at the annual meeting sales in the last three months have run $5,000,000 ahead of the like 1939 period.

The 1940 budget, he said, called for $17,500,000 of new construction, about $2,000,000 more than was spent for that purpose last year.

Much of the construction expenditures, Mr. Baker indicated, were in the paper container division. He said sales of paper containers for milk in New York City and on the Pacific Coast were satisfactory, but the company sought more experience in the field before operating in other territories.

The executive said the company had worked out a system of making cans out of black plate not coated with tin in case an emergency should cut off the normal supply of tin.

Other new developments in a more or less experimental stage were described as an aluminum coated can and a steel container for carbonated beverages.

Hudson Motor Cuts Loss

NEW YORK (AP)—Hudson Motor Car Co. reported consolidated net loss of $1,356,750 for 1939 compared with a net loss of $4,670,004 for 1938.

Rails' Outlay For Equipment $262,029,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Capital expenditures made by Class I railroads in 1939 for equipment and other improvements to railway property in 1939 totaled $262,029,000, according to an announcement by the Association of American Railroads. This was an increase of $35,092,000 above such expenditures in 1938, but was $247,764,000 less than was spent in 1937. It was also a decrease of $610,579,000 compared with 1930.

Of total capital expenditures made in 1939, $133,388,000 were for locomotives, freight and passenger train cars, and other equipment; and $128,641,000 for roadway and structures. Capital expenditures in 1939 for equipment were $17,980,000 above those in 1938, but $189,489,000 below 1937. For roadway and structures, expenditures in 1939 were an increase of $17,112,000 compared with 1938, but a decrease of $58,275,000 compared with 1937.

The increase in capital expenditures in 1939 compared with the preceding year, however, does not fully reflect the stimulation in the purchase of new equipment that took place in the latter part of 1939. Due to the sharp upward trend in traffic last fall, there was a large increase in equipment orders, but only part of the new freight cars and locomotives could be delivered and placed in service by the end of the year.

The number of new freight cars put in service in 1939 totaled 24,528. Class I railroads on Jan. 1, 1940, however, had 37,099 new freight cars on order, the largest number on any corresponding date since 1926. Locomotives on order at the beginning of this year totaled 117, of which 51 were steam and 66 electric and diesel.

Carry-over into 1940 from the preceding year of all unexpended authorizations for equipment and roadway and structures totaled $234,217,000, the largest amount for any year since 1931.

Capital expenditures made annually by Class I railroads in the past 10 years are as follows:

1939	$262,029,000	1934	212,712,000
1938	226,937,000	1933	103,947,000
1937	509,793,000	1932	167,194,000
1936	296,991,000	1931	361,912,000
1935	188,302,000	1930	872,608,000

Commercial Loans Up in Last Week

WASHINGTON (AP) — Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans increased last week for the sixth straight week.

Reporting on banks of 101 leading cities, the Federal Reserve Board said that this type of credit increased $4,000,000 to a total of $4,383,000,000 in the week ended March 27. This figure was $569,000,000 larger than a year ago.

The trend last week varied in different parts of the country. Major changes included an increase of $8,000,000 in the Chicago district and a decline of $5,000,000 in New York City.

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	2,000,000
Previous day's sales	1,725,240
1940 volume to date	49,034,578
1939 volume to date	66,658,687

Profit Taking Fails to Halt Rise in Stocks

NEW YORK, April 4 (AP)—Leading stocks extended Wednesday's rally by fractions to more than a point in today's market despite heavy profit-selling.

Steels and rails led the drive, although most other categories participated. The ticker tape got behind for a while after the opening. There were frequent subsequent slowdowns, but transfers were at the rate of approximately 2,000,000 shares. Prices slipped near the final hour.

While Wall Street still argued as to just how much rallying stimulation was derived from the Wisconsin primaries, most seemed to believe that signs of a turnabout in business and industry, after the lengthy decline, had much to do with reviving speculative and investment buying.

Prominent stocks on the forward push — some eventually backed away—were U. S. Steel, Chrysler, General Motors, Douglas Aircraft, Lockheed, N. Y. Central, Great Northern, American Smelting, Westinghouse, Montgomery Ward and Eastman Kodak.

Loft was under water the greater part of the time. Oils and utilities held to a slim groove.

Lifted as much as 2 points in the curb were Aluminum of America, Eureka Pipe, Bath Iron, N. J. Zinc and Pantepec Oil. Phoenix Securities lagged, along with Lake Shore Mines.

Some Bonds Rise

The bond market stood up well today in spite of active profit selling prompted by yesterday's fast advance.

A few coroprate loans were washed back a point or so, but near the final hour the list was well studded with gains. Up fractions to around 2 points were Gulf, Mobile & Northern 5s, N. Y., Susquehanna & Western refunding 5s, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, International Hydro Electric 6s, Nickel Plate 4's, and Studebaker 6s.

U. S. Governments showed a majority of gains ranging to 4-32ds of a point. Some foreign loans showed wide advances, led by German General Electric 6½s, Denmark 6s, Panama 5s, Uruguay 6s of '60 and New South Wales 5s.

Eastman Kodak Co. 1939 Net $8.55 A Share: $7.54 in '38

NEW YORK (AP)—Eastman Kodak Co. and its wholly owned subsidiaries reported for 1939 net profits of $21,537,577, equal to $8.55 a share on the common stock. This compared with $17,339,408, or $7.54 a share in 1938.

Total sales amounted to $140,331,990, compared with $128,262,832 in 1938, an increase of 9.4 per cent. No sales figures for the subsidiaries and branches in Germany were included because of war restrictions and the comparable 1938 figures were adjusted on the same basis, the company said.

Current assets as of Dec. 30 were $114,646,010 and current liabilities $25,056,925, a ratio of 4.6 to 1.

The amateur photographer made the largest single contribution to the company's sales in 1939, taking 33 per cent of the total as against the next largest of 21 per cent taken by commercial and professional lines.

The report said the company was "wholly independent" of European sources of supply for important raw materials in sharp contrast to its position at the outbreak of the last world war.

Manufacturing plants in England, France and Germany, the report said, are operating at practically normal rates notwithstanding dislocations incident to the war.

To meet growth and expansion, the company sold 225,092 additional shares of common stock in 1939 of which more than 98 per cent was taken by present stockholders.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Stock market prices drifted lower today, lacking strengthening stimulus to bring out fresh support. Early improvement in industrials was cancelled. Home rails finished at the day's lowest levels. Oil shares were down, particularly the leading issues. The gilt-edged market steadied somewhat near the close and Brazilian bonds maintained small gains.

Paris: The bourse recovered today from its setback of the previous session. Citroen, with a 10 per cent net gain, acted as a market leader and domestic equities generally improved. Rentes ignored the trend and eased 30 to 85 centimes. Foreign shares were irregular.

Amsterdam: American shares were strong in bourse trading today, following the leadership of Wall Street's action yesterday. Domestic issues also moved higher but were quietly traded. Shipping shares firmed on dividend expectations. Netherlands bonds fluctuated irregularly.

Liverpool: Cotton futures responded to brisk trade demand today and finished with gains of 13 to 18 points.

Bank of England

LONDON (AP)—Bank of England statement as of April 3 showed (in thousands of pounds): Circulation 542,443, decrease 663; bullion 1,258, decrease 40; reserves 53,815, increase 623; public deposits 22,390, decrease 20,753; private deposits 162,186 increase 22,032; government securities 137,604, increase 3,415; other securities 26,382, decrease 2,738. Ratio of reserve to liabilities 21.0 per cent compared with 21.8 last week. Bank rate 2 per cent.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
70¼	67	Abbott (1.60a)	2	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	+⅛
50	45	Acme Steel (3)	3	51	50	50	
9	7⅛	Adams Express	18	8¼	8	8¼	+⅛
26⅜	21	Adam-Millis(1)	3	25½	25⅛	25⅛	−¼
19½	17⅝	Addressog (1.40)	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+⅜
58⅛	48⅛	Air Reduct (1a)	16	52½	51½	52¼	+1¼
⅞	⅝	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅞	¾	¾	Apr 2
7	6	Alaska Jun (.60)	17	6½	6¼	6⅜	
1⅛	¾	Alleghany Corp	6	⅞	⅞	⅞	
12½	9½	Alleg pf xw	3	12¼	11¾	11¾	+½
14⅝	10¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	41	14¼	13⅝	13⅞	+⅝
17	13¾	Alleghany pr pf	3	17	16½	16½	
24¼	18¼	Alleg-L Stl (¼e)	27	24¼	23⅝	24	
12⅜	9½	Allen Industries	3	12	11⅞	11⅞	Apr 3
180	171	Al Ch & Dye (6)	3	179¾	178½	179	−¼
14	11	Allied Kid (.80)	3	11¾	11¾	11¾	−¼
15	13½	Allied Mills	12	14¼	14	14¼	+⅜
9⅜	7¾	Allied Stores	100	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+1
69½	63¾	Allied Str pf (5)	1	70	70	70	+½
41⅞	35½	Allis-Ch M (¼e)	40	38	37½	37½	+½
16	14⅝	Alpha Cem (¼e)	4	15⅜	15	15⅜	−⅞
2⅜	1⅝	Amal Leather	16	2	1⅞	1⅞	M'r 29
16¾	14¼	Amal Leath pf	1	16	16	16	Apr 3
56½	53	Amerada Cp (2)	2	57¼	56½	57¼	+¾
21	18¼	Am Ag Ch (.30e)	6	19	18¾	19	+⅜
69	41¾	Am Airlines	42	69⅝	68⅛	68⅜	−⅜
11½	9⅞	Am Bank Note	14	11½	11¼	11½	+⅛
8⅜	5¼	Am Bosch	13	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	−⅜
45¾	40¼	Am Br Sh (.30e)	5	43	42	42	+½
116½	112	Am Can (4)	7	115½	115	115½	+½
176½	169⅝	Am Can pf (7)	1	173½	173½	173½	−½
32½	23½	Am Car & Fdy	25	28⅜	27⅝	27⅝	+⅛
51¾	38½	Am Car pf	3	45¼	45	45¼	+1¼
23½	19¼	Am Ch&C (.40e)	10	21¾	21½	21¾	+¾
109	106	Am Ch&C pf (5)	4	109	109	109	M'r 20
138	133	Am Chicle (4a)	2	136¾	136¾	136¾	
10⅝	6	Am Coltype(¼e)	19	9¾	9⅛	9½	+⅝
8¼	6⅝	Am Com Alco	6	8	7¾	8	+¼
14⅜	10½	Am Crystal Sug	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	
3¼	2½	Am Encaus Til	5	3⅛	3	3	−⅛
5½	5	Am European	1	6¼	6	6¼	+1⅛
2⅜	1½	Am & For Pow	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
24¼	18	Am&F$6pf(.30k)	15	24⅛	23¼	23¼	−⅞
28¼	21¼	Am & F$7p(.35k)	31	28	27½	27½	
7¼	4¾	Am & F P 2 pf	6	6⅝	6¼	6¼	−¼
35¾	28⅞	Am Haw SS (1)	30	34⅜	33⅝	33⅝	−⅜
6⅛	4⅛	Am Hide & Lea	15	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	−¼
37	33⅜	Am H & L pf (3)	2	34⅝	34	34	
66¼	56¼	Am Home(2.40)	7	66	65½	65½	−½
3⅞	2⅜	Am Ice	7	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
35	24¼	Am Ice pf(½e)	1	33½	33½	33½	
6⅝	5	Am Internat'l	9	6	5⅞	6	+¼
42½	40½	Am Inv Ill(2.40)	1	42	42	42	Apr 2
52½	50¾	Am In Ill pf(2½)	3	52⅜	52	52¼	Apr 3
22¾	18⅛	Am Locomotive	25	21⅞	21½	21⅞	+⅝
60	51⅛	Am Locomot pf	15	59½	58	59	+2
14⅞	13	Am M & F (.80)	15	14⅜	13¾	13¾	−⅝
3⅜	2⅝	Am M & Metal	1	3	3	3	
25	22⅜	Am Metal (¾e)	5	24½	24¼	24¼	
121	119	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	121	121	121	M'r 19
5⅛	3	Am Power & Lt	70	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+¼
63¼	51¼	APL $6 pf (2¼k)	15	59⅝	59	59⅛	−⅛
54	46	APL $5 pf(1⅞k)	14	51⅛	50¼	50½	
10⅝	8⅝	Am Rad & St S	143	9⅛	8⅞	9	+⅛
17½	13⅝	Am Roll Mill	54	16¼	15⅝	16	+⅜
70	64¼	Am R M pf (3k)	4	69	68	69	+2
12¾	11¼	Am Saf R (1.20)	1	12⅛	12	12⅛	−⅛
11⅜	9⅛	Am Seat (½g)	3	10¾	10⅝	10¾	+⅛
52½	46	Am Sm & R(½e)	45	52⅞	51½	52⅝	+1⅞
146¾	142	Am S & R pf (7)	*1	144	144	144	+2¼
70	64⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	3	65½	66	65½	−½
33⅜	25⅜	Am Steel F (¼e)	53	31⅜	30⅝	30¾	+¾
13⅝	12	Am Stores (¼e)	1	13	13	13	+¼
17¼	15	Am Stove (¼e)	3	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	Apr 1
23⅜	18⅜	Am Sugar Ref	6	20½	19⅝	19⅝	−¼
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	86	85½	85½	−⅝
18	14⅜	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	Apr 3
175¼	167⅜	Am T & T (9)	27	174½	173⅜	174½	+1¼
89	85	Am Tobacco (5)	8	87½	87	87½	
90⅜	86¾	Am Tob B (5)	16	89¾	89	89¼	+¼
150½	144¾	Am Tob pf (6)	1	149	149	149	
5⅝	5	Am Type Fdrs	11	5⅝	5⅜	5½	−⅛
12⅜	8¾	Am Water Wks	71	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	−⅛
99	95	Am W W pf (6)	1	99	99	99	+½
9⅞	7	Am Woolen	24	8⅞	8¼	8½	+⅜
47¼	39	Am Wool pf (3k)	16	44½	43¼	44	+1⅞
7¾	5¾	Am Zinc L & S	23	7⅛	6⅞	7	+¼
40½	39	Am Z ppf(2½k)	1	40	40	40	M'r 19
31⅛	26⅛	Anaconda (¼e)	164	31	30¼	30⅝	+⅜
38½	35	Anacon W & C	2	38½	37½	38½	+2½
22⅝	19	Anchor H (.70g)	2	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	+⅛
110⅞	110⅞	Anch H $5 pf (5)	10	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	Apr 3
15	11	Andes Cop (¼e)	1	14½	14½	14½	Apr 3
3⅞	2⅛	A P W Paper	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Apr 3
35½	31½	Arch-D-M (.35e)	1	34½	34½	34½	Apr 3
110	106½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	109½	109¼	109¼	+¼
6¼	5⅛	Armour Ill	25	6	5¾	5¾	
57	46¼	Armour Ill p pt	12	56½	55¾	56	+½
64¾	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	64¾	64¾	64¾	Feb 7
42⅞	37	Arm Cork (¼e)	13	43¾	43	43½	+⅝
10⅞	10	Arnold C (⅜e)	6	11	10⅝	11	+½
9½	8⅛	Artloom Corp	4	9⅜	9	9	+½
9	7¼	Assd Dry Goods	28	8½	8	8¼	+¼
78	74¾	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	75	75	75	
85	80	As DG 2pf(9¾k)	1	74½	74½	74½	+1½
45	36⅝	Associates In (2)	1	43	43	43	
25¼	21½	Atch T & S F	81	24½	23½	23½	−½
55	50½	AT&SF pf(2½e)	6	56	55¾	55¾	+¾
23½	16¼	Atl Coast Line	15	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+⅜
16	13¾	Atl G&W Indies	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	M'r 30
18¾	13¾	Atl G&W In pf	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	M'r 20
23⅜	20½	Atl Refining (1)	8	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	−¼
110	107⅜	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	Apr 1
9⅞	8⅜	Atlas Corp (½g)	24	9⅛	9	9	
51	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	
73	63	Atlas Pow (¾e)	6	74½	72½	74½	+1⅝
8⅝	6	Atlas Tack	11	8	7½	7¾	+¾
2⅞	1½	Auburn Auto	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	3	4½	4⅜	4⅜	−⅛
7⅜	6	Aviation Corp	496	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+½
		B					
18	14	Bald Loco ct	58	16⅜	16	16⅜	+½
6⅜	4¾	Balt & Ohio	33	5¾	5½	5⅝	+⅛
8	5¾	Balt & Ohio pf	7	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	+¼
14⅞	10	Bangor & Ar	9	11⅛	10½	10½	+⅛
15¾	13¾	Barber As (¼e)	36	16⅝	15¾	16⅛	+¾
8⅜	7⅜	Barker Bros	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+⅜
13⅜	10¾	Barnsdall (.15e)	19	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+⅛
34⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (¼e)	8	34½	34	34	
31½	26⅝	Beat Cream (1a)	12	31½	31	31¼	−¼
110	109⅜	Beat pf ww (5)	1	110	110	110	
127	122	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	124	124	124	M'r 25
9½	9	Bel-Hem (.20e)	1	9½	9½	9½	
67½	63¾	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	67½	67½	67½	Apr 2
35¼	26⅜	Bendix Av (½e)	112	35⅝	35	35⅝	+⅜
22½	21	Ben Ind (.45e)	2	22	21⅞	21⅞	+⅛
56¾	55	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	56½	56½	56½	+¾
39	35½	Best & Co(1.60a)	5	37¾	37	37½	+1¼
83¼	70⅛	Beth Steel (1e)	127	81¾	80¼	80¼	−⅝
122⅛	115	Beth S 7% pf (7)	3	122¾	122¼	122¾	+¾
34½	26¾	Bigelow-S (1e)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	+¼
22⅜	19⅝	Black&Dk (¼e)	1	22½	22½	22½	+¼
11⅝	9¼	Blaw-Knox	28	10¾	10½	10½	
23¼	18	Bliss & L (¼e)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	+¾
25⅞	19⅛	Boeing Airplane	153	26	24⅛	25¾	+1½
27¾	21½	Bohn A&B (¼e)	3	27½	27	27	−⅜
26	22	Bond Strs (1.60)	4	25⅞	25¾	25⅞	+¼
24¼	21⅜	Borden Co (.30e)	8	24	23⅞	23⅞	−⅛
25⅞	21¾	Borg-War (¼e)	31	24⅝	24¼	24¼	+⅛
2¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	+⅛
35¾	31⅛	Bower Roll B(3)	2	34¾	34¼	34¾	+1
7	6	Brew Corp (.60)	4	6⅝	6½	6½	−⅛
12⅜	10¼	Bridgeport B	63	12¾	12¼	12⅝	+¼
23	19⅛	Briggs Mfg (½e)	65	23½	23	23⅛	+⅛
39⅝	38⅛	Briggs & S (3)	1	39	39	39	+⅝
53¼	51	Bristol M (2.40)	1	53	53	53	
3	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	98	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+¼
19	12¼	Bkly & Q T pf ct	14	19	18⅞	19	Apr 3
22⅞	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	104	23½	22⅝	23½	+⅞
93½	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	93½	93½	93½	Apr 3
62	48	Bkly-Man pf ct	15	62	61¾	62	
25½	20	Bkly Un G(¼e)	13	24	23¼	23¾	+½
35¾	35	Brown Sh(½e)	1	36	36	36	+½
28¾	21¼	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	16	28⅛	27¾	28	
10⅛	8¾	Bucyrus-Erie	5	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+⅛
5¼	4¾	Budd Mfg	20	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	
6¼	4¾	Budd Wheel	32	6⅛	5⅞	6	
26¼	20	Bullard Co (¼e)	10	27	26½	26¾	+½
33	28¾	Bulova Wat (2a)	3	31¼	31	31¼	+½
21⅝	18	Burling Mill (1)	24	21½	21¼	21¼	+⅛
12½	11	Burr Ad M(.20e)	42	11¼	11	11⅛	+⅛
4⅞	3⅛	Bush Terminal	9	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+⅜
7⅝	6⅝	Butler Br (.15e)	5	7	7	7	+⅛
25⅛	20¾	But Bros pf(1½)	6	23¼	22¾	22¾	Apr 3
4⅛	3⅛	Butte Cop&Zinc	8	3⅝	3½	3½	+¼
13¾	11	Byers (AM) Co	5	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	−⅜
15½	13⅜	Byron Jack (1)	1	14½	14½	14½	+¼
		C					
26⅞	23⅛	Calif Packing	7	23⅞	23⅝	23¾	+⅛
52½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52½	52½	52½	M'r 13
1⅞	1⅛	Callahan Z-Lead	51	1⅝	1⅜	1½	+⅛
8⅛	6½	Cal & Hec (¼e)	33	7½	7¼	7¼	+⅛
19⅛	13¼	Camp Wy (.65e)	*22	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	−⅛
23½	16½	Can Dry	48	23⅜	22½	22½	−⅞
6⅝	4¾	Canadian Pacific	71	6⅛	5⅞	6	+⅛
40½	37¾	Cannon M (½e)	1	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	+⅛
5⅞	5	Capital Ad A	1	6	6	6	+⅜
27	23	Carpent (½e)	2	26¼	26	26	+⅛
3⅛	2½	Car & Gen (.05e)	9	3	3	3	+¼
75	66	Case (JI) Co	2	70	69	70	+1
56½	47¼	Caterpill Tr (2)	15	52¼	51½	52	+1
33½	26⅜	Celanese (½a)	75	33	32¼	32¼	−¼
12½	9⅞	Celotex Corp	19	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	−¼
24⅜	21⅜	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	22½	22½	22½	+⅛
3⅜	2⅝	Cent Foundry	15	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+¼
5½	4¼	Cent RR NJ	9	5¾	5½	5⅝	+¾
9	6¾	Cent Violetta S	4	7¾	7¾	7¾	
6	5⅛	Century Rib M	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	M'r 13
41½	35	Cerro de Pas(2e)	13	39¼	39	39	
8⅜	6⅛	Cert-teed Prod	34	7¼	7	7	−⅛
20⅝	18¼	Chain Belt (¼e)	5	19¾	19¾	19¾	+¾
26¾	21	Cham P&F(.15e)	1	22½	22½	22½	+⅜
29½	15	Checker Cab	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	+½
42⅜	38¾	Ches&Ohio(2½)	45	41⅜	41	41⅜	+⅜
97½	94	Ches & O pf (4)	2	96¼	96	96	−⅛

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
4⅞	4¼	Ches Corp	11	4⅞	4⅝	4¾	Apr 3
2½	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2	2	2	+¼
⅜	¼	Chi & N West	3	¼	¼	¼	
1⅛	¾	Chi & N West pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	+⅛
2⅛	1⅝	Chi Great W pf	5	1⅞	1¾	1¾	−⅛
12⅛	9¾	Chi Mail Order	2	11	11	11	+½
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	7	⅛	⅛	⅛	+⅛
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	25	⅜	¼	⅜	
14¾	10⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	18	13⅜	13	13	+⅛
35⅞	33¾	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	+⅝
50	46	C P T pr pf(2½)	2	48	48	48	Apr 3
⅜	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	1	¼	¼	¼	
⅝	⅜	C R I & P 6% pf	2	½	⅜	½	M'r 27
¾	½	C R I & P 7% pf	1	¾	¾	¾	Apr 3
11½	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	5	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	−⅝
13½	11⅛	Chickasha Cot	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Apr 3
6⅝	4⅝	Childs Co	4	6½	6⅜	6½	
91⅜	79½	Chrysler (1¼e)	88	90¼	89	89¾	+½
14¼	12⅜	City I & F (.30e)	3	13½	13½	13½	
3¾	2⅞	City Stores	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+⅜
39¾	28	Clark Equip(1a)	4	39¾	39½	39½	+⅛
43¼	35½	Clev Gr B (.40e)	8	43	42¾	42¾	−⅛
41½	35⅛	Climax M (1.20)	9	40	39⅜	39¾	+⅛
45⅜	35⅞	Cluett P (½e)	31	45½	45	45½	+⅜
131	118	Coca-Cola (¾e)	1	130½	130½	130½	−½
63	61	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61¼	61¼	61¼	−¼
20	16⅝	Colgate P (½)	30	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+⅛
103¾	102⅛	Colgate pf cld(6)	3	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	M'r 5
35¼	28	Collins & A (2e)	31	35¼	34	35¼	+1¾
19¾	17	Col Fuel & Iron	11	20¼	19⅞	20¼	+¾
26⅜	23	Col Br A (.45e)	12	25⅜	25	25	
26¼	22¾	Col Br B (.45e)	9	25	24¾	25	
7⅜	5⅜	Col G & E (.20e)	398	7¼	6⅝	7¼	+⅜
92½	86	Col G&E pf A(6)	5	89	88¾	89	+¼
8½	6¾	Colum Pict	3	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	+¼
23½	19½	Colum P pf (2¾)	3	21½	21½	21½	Apr 3
99½	87⅞	Col Carb (1e)	1	98¾	98¾	98¾	+¼
48	45	Coml Credit (4)	6	46⅝	46¼	46½	+⅝
108⅛	104	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	107¼	107¼	107¼	−¼
55⅜	51¼	Coml Inv Tr (4)	8	55½	55	55½	+¾
113	110½	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	110½	110½	110½	Apr 3
15⅞	13	Coml Solvents	268	16¼	15⅜	16⅛	+⅝
1⅜	1	Com'th & South	56	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
73¼	62⅛	Com & Sou pf(3)	8	69⅞	68¼	68¾	−1¼
32⅞	30⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	128	32⅞	32⅝	32⅞	
6¼	5	Conde Nast	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	M'r 30
24⅜	22¼	Congoleum(¾e)	4	24¼	24	24¼	+¼
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	7	12¾	12½	12½	−¼
29⅞	25⅛	Cons Aircraft	44	29⅜	27¾	29⅜	+1¾
15⅜	13⅝	Consol Cig (¾e)	34	15⅝	15	15	−⅜
9⅞	7¾	Cons Cop (.15e)	68	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	+⅛
32¼	30¼	Cons Edison (2)	169	32⅝	32	32⅝	+½
110⅛	107	Cons Ed pf (5)	9	107¾	107⅝	107¾	
1⅛	⅞	Con Film Ind	2	1	1	1	Apr 2
10⅜	8½	Cons F pf (¼k)	8	10½	10⅜	10⅜	
4⅜	3¾	Cons Laundries	3	4½	4¼	4¼	
8	7	Consol Oil (.80)	45	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	−¼
2¼	1⅝	Con RR Cuba pf	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	Apr 2
4⅜	3⅛	Consol'n Coal	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	−⅛
18½	14½	Consol'n Coal pf	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	−⅜
104	100¾	Con Pow pf(4½)	3	102¼	101⅞	102¼	Apr 3
17⅛	14⅝	Container (¼e)	29	16⅝	16¼	16¼	
15⅜	12¼	Cont Bak (A)	54	15⅜	14¾	15	+¼
1⅜	1	Cont Bak (B)	77	1⅝	1⅜	1½	+⅛
97½	92½	Cont Bak pf (8)	6	94⅛	94	94	−¼
48⅝	41¼	Cont Can (½e)	10	48¼	47¾	48	
116½	113	Cont C pf (4½)	1	116	116	116	Apr 3
8	6⅜	Cont Diam Fib	25	8½	8	8⅜	+⅜
40⅞	38	Cont Ins (1.60a)	4	40¾	40	40¾	+1
4¾	3½	Cont Motors	138	4⅛	3¾	4⅛	+¼
25	22⅛	Cont O Del (¼e)	45	23⅞	23¼	23⅝	+½
32⅛	25	Cont Steel (¼e)	18	32⅞	32	32	−⅛
22¾	15½	Cop'weld (.20e)	78	22⅝	21¾	21¾	−¾
64	52½	Cop'weld pf(2½)	4	63	62	62	−1¼
65⅛	58½	Corn Prods (3)	*14	61	60¼	60¾	+½
177	170	Corn Prod pf (7)	*2	176½	176	176½	+3⅝
7¼	4⅝	Coty Inc	42	7¼	6¾	7⅛	−⅛
1⅜	⅞	Coty Internat	23	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
24¼	19¾	Crane Co	15	22	21½	21¾	+¾
105	98	Crane cv pf (5)	1	102	102	102	
32⅜	28½	Cream of Wh (2)	2	29½	29½	29½	Apr 3
7¾	6⅜	Crosley Corp	1	7	6¾	6¾	−¼
38⅞	27	Crown Cork & S	24	38⅞	38	38⅜	−½
42⅜	37½	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	43¼	43¼	43¼	+1⅛
17¼	15	Crown Zell (¾e)	8	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+⅛
43	34¼	Crucible Steel	18	41¾	41	41	−⅛
87	78¼	Crucible Stl pf	2	89	89	89	+2
8¼	6⅛	Cuban-Am Sug	27	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	
14½	12⅛	Cudahy Pack	5	13⅜	13	13	
29⅜	26	Cuneo Pr (1½)	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+⅝
4½	3¾	Curtis Publish	7	4	3⅞	4	+⅛
46	40⅜	Curtis pf (1k)	5	43	42½	42½	+1⅜
11⅜	9⅛	Curtiss-Wright	256	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+¼
32⅜	27⅝	Curtis WA (½e)	61	28	27⅝	28	
20⅞	18½	Cutler-H (¼e)	18	21¼	20⅝	21¼	+⅝
		D					
5½	4½	Davega Str (¼e)	3	5	5	5	Apr 1
16⅞	16	Davega Spf(1¼)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	M'r 25
8¼	6½	Davison Chem	14	8⅜	7⅞	8⅜	+¾
23⅝	19¾	Deere & Co	43	23¾	23⅛	23¼	+¼
27½	25¾	Deere pf (1.40)	3	27½	27½	27½	
19¼	16	Deisel W-G(⅜e)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	+¼
23⅝	16⅜	Del & Hudson	48	20¼	19⅝	19⅞	+1⅛
5⅞	4⅝	Del Lack&West	27	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	+⅜
¾	¼	Den&Rio GW pf	5	⅜	¼	¼	Apr 3
125⅛	118½	Detroit Ed (3e)	1	119	119	119	Apr 3
34⅝	33⅛	Dia Match(1½)	1	34	34	34	
43¼	38½	Diam M pf (1½)	1	39⅝	39½	39⅝	Apr 3
10⅛	8	Diam T Motor	3	9½	9	9	−⅜
20	18½	Dist C-Seag(2)	2	19	19	19	+⅛
81	76	Dist C pf ww(5)	2	85¾	85	85¾	+5¾
14⅜	11⅝	Dix-Vortex (1g)	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	Apr 2
23⅛	16⅜	Doehler Die(¼e)	13	23	22¼	22¼	−⅝
23⅞	19	Dome Mines (2)	22	20	19¾	20	+⅜
86⅝	75	Douglas Air (3g)	43	85¾	84¼	85¾	+1⅜
170	142	Dow Chem (3)	5	170	168½	168½	−1½
25¼	14¾	Dresser Mfg	46	25½	24¾	25[illegible]	+⅞
10	5⅛	Dunhill Int	9	8⅞	8⅜	8⅜	−⅜
13¾	12¾	Duplan Silk (1)	1	13	13	13	M'r 21
187⅜	175	du Pont (1¾e)	40	188½	187½	188⅜	+1
126	122	du Pont pf (4½)	4	126	126	126	
		E					
40⅝	26½	East Air Lines	51	41	40¼	40½	+¼
6⅛	4½	East Roll Mill	14	5½	5¼	5½	+⅜
166¾	145⅞	East Kodak (6)	28	154½	154	154	+1¾
35¼	27⅞	Eaton Mfg (¾e)	18	35¼	34¾	35	
17⅛	15⅜	Edis Br Strs (1)	6	16½	16½	16½	+¼
1¼	⅛	Eitington Schild	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	
1¾	1⅜	El & Mus Ind	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Apr 3
39⅞	34⅜	El Auto L (¾e)	81	40⅜	39¾	40⅛	+⅜
17	12½	Elec Boat (.60g)	42	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	
8¼	4⅞	El Power & Lt	51	7	6¾	6¾	+⅛
31¾	22½	El P & L $6 pf	41	31½	30⅝	30¾	+⅜
36¼	26⅜	El P & L $7 pf	48	35⅝	34⅜	35	+½
32¼	28½	El Stor Bat (2)	6	32½	31⅛	32¼	+1
1¾	1⅛	Elk Horn Coal	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	
41⅞	36½	El Paso Nat G(2)	1	38	38	38	Apr 3
45¾	42	Endi-John (3)	2	44⅞	44¾	44⅞	−⅛
12⅜	8	Eng Pub Service	74	11	10½	10⅝	−¼
83	72½	Eng P S $5 (5)	2	80	78¾	80	M'r 29
89	80	EngPS5½pf(5½)	1	86¾	86¾	86¾	M'r 30
97	84	Eng PS $6 pf (6)	1	93½	93½	93½	Apr 2
⅞	⅝	Equit Off Bldg	15	¾	¾	¾	
1¾	1¼	Erie RR	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+⅛
3⅜	2¼	Erie 1 pf	1	3	3	3	+¼
1½	1¼	Erie 2 pf	16	1⅝	1½	1½	
5	4	Eureka V Clean	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
10⅜	8⅛	Evans Products	1	10⅞	10½	10½	+¼
28⅝	20½	Ex-Cell-O (.40e)	18	29	28½	28⅝	
1	¾	Exchange Buf	1	1	1	1	Apr 3
		F					
46½	34½	Fair Morse (1a)	13	47	46½	46½	+½
28⅜	25	Fajardo (½e)	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	+¼
18⅞	15	Fed Lt & Tr (1e)	*7	18	17¾	17¾	−⅛
28½	23	Fed M&S (¼e)	2	23½	23⅛	23⅛	+⅛
4⅞	3¾	Fed Mot Truck	8	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
1	⅝	Fed Wat Serv A	5	⅞	⅞	⅞	+⅛
25	21⅞	Fed D Strs (¾e)	5	24⅞	24½	24⅞	+⅜
92½	85⅞	Fed Str pf (4¼)	1	92½	92½	92½	Apr 2
20	17⅛	Ferro Enam (1a)	9	18	18	18	
40⅝	37¾	Fid P F I (1.60a)	7	40	39¾	40	+¼
21¾	19⅛	Firestone (½e)	*7	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	
106	104	Fire T&R pf (6)	6	105¾	105½	105¾	+¼
46	43⅝	First N Str (2½)	2	45	44½	44½	−¼
21	18¼	Flintkote (1g)	15	21⅛	20¾	20¾	
38¼	32	Florence S (½e)	4	37	36¾	37	
25	23¾	Florsheim A (2)	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	+¼
3½	2¼	Follansbee Bros	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	+¼
35	30	Food Mch (¼e)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	+¼
20½	17	Foster Wheeler	11	19¼	18¾	19	+⅛
6	3⅞	Francisco Sugar	4	5¼	5¼	5¼	+⅛
35	31⅞	Freeport S (1)	38	35¾	35	35⅛	+⅛
		G					
2½	1⅞	Gabriel Co A	4	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+¼
4	2¾	Gair (Robert)	6	4	3⅞	3⅞	
17¼	12½	Gair (Rob) pf	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	−¼
6¼	4⅛	Gar Wood Ind	7	6⅛	6	6	
14	11	Gay Con (.10e)	1	11½	11½	11½	+½
50	48⅝	Gaylord pf (2¾)	1	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	M'r 18
8⅝	6⅛	Gen Am Invest	9	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
104	102	Gen A In pf (6)	1	103¾	103¾	103¾	Apr 3
57½	51	Gen A Tr (2⅝g)	11	53⅞	53	53⅞	+⅞
8¼	7	Gen Bak (.15e)	15	7⅜	7¼	7¼	−⅜
3½	2½	Gen Bronze	2	3	3	3	+⅜
11⅞	9¼	Gen Cable	30	11⅜	11	11¼	+⅜
23⅞	18¾	Gen Cable A	3	23¼	23	23¼	+¾
71¼	48½	Gen Cable pf	3	70½	70	70½	+1
19¾	17½	Gen Cigar (¼e)	2	18¼	18	18	
41	37½	Gen Elec (.35e)	121	40	39½	39⅞	+⅝
48½	45⅛	Gen Foods (2)	8	47¾	47½	47¾	+⅜
118⅜	116	Gen Fds pf (4½)	1	118	118	118	Apr 3
⅝	½	Gen G & El A	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	+⅛
93⅞	86½	Gen Mills (4a)	10	93⅞	93	93⅞	+⅞
55½	51	Gen Mot (¾e)	182	55⅞	55⅜	55⅝	+¼
127⅛	123½	Gen Motor pf(5)	1	126½	126½	126½	+½
6⅞	4⅜	Gen Out Adver	3	6½	6⅜	6⅜	−⅛
56½	37½	Gen Out AA(2k)	3	55½	55	55½	Apr 3
10	8⅞	Gen P Ink (.10e)	3	9⅛	9	9	−⅛
1⅛	¾	Gen Pub Serv	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Apr 3
19¼	15¼	Gen Ry Signal	15	17⅞	17¼	17½	+½
1⅛	½	Gen Real & Util	17	1⅛	1⅛	¾	Apr 2
18⅛	16¾	Gen Real & U pf	8	17¾	17½	17¾	+¾
33¾	27¼	Gen Refr't(¼e)	12	33	32	33	+1½
15⅜	14½	Gen Shoe (1.20)	3	14¾	14¾	14¾	

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
24¾	19⅞	Gen Tel (1.20)	4	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	+⅛
13⅜	11⅞	Gen Theat (.20e)	6	13⅛	13	13	
18½	15¾	Gen Time I (¼e)	1	17	17	17	M'r 19
23⅜	18½	Gen T&R (½e)	12	21⅜	20¾	20¾	−¼
6¾	6	Gillette Saf (.60)	17	6¾	6½	6½	−¼
51⅞	47½	Gillette S pf (5)	1	51	51	51	−½
9	7	Gimbel Bros	33	8¼	7¾	8⅛	+½
58⅛	47¼	Gimbel $6 pf (6)	4	58	57⅜	57⅜	−¼
19¾	16¾	Glidden Co	11	18½	18¼	18½	−⅝
44⅝	38½	Glidd cv pf (2¼)	4	44¼	44	44	M'r 29
3⅞	2½	Gobel (Adolf)	4	3½	3⅜	3⅜	−⅛
2¾	2¼	Goebel Br (.20)	7	2¾	2¾	2¾	
20⅜	16½	Goodrich (BF)	54	20¾	20⅛	20½	+½
69½	63½	Goodrich S pf (5)	6	68¾	68½	68½	+½
24¾	21⅝	Goodyear T(½e)	45	24⅞	24⅜	24⅝	+⅝
97¼	91½	Good T&R pf(5)	2	96⅛	95⅜	96⅛	+1⅛
4⅛	3	Goth Silk Hos'y	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
1¼	¾	Graham-Paige	9	1⅛	⅞	⅞	
8¾	7¼	Granby M (¼e)	13	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+¼
14⅞	13¼	Grand Un w ct	1	13½	13½	13½	Apr 3
10	9⅛	Grand Un x ct	4	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+⅛
16	15	Granite City Stl	6	16½	15⅞	16½	+1
35½	31¾	Grant WT(1.20e)	9	36	35½	35½	
24⅝	23½	Grant pf (1)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	Apr 3
18⅜	12½	Gt N I ct (¾e)	10	14¾	14½	14½	+⅛
27¾	22⅛	Gt Nor Ry pf	109	27¼	26½	27	+1
29⅛	27	Gt W Sugar (2)	1	27½	27⅜	27½	+¼
35¼	30¾	Green (H) (2a)	8	35¼	35	35	−¼
17¾	15⅞	Greyhound (1)	71	17⅜	17	17	−⅛
12	11½	Greyh'd pf (.55)	4	11¾	11¾	11¾	Apr 3
2¾	2	Guantan Sugar	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	−⅛
4	3⅛	Gulf Mob & Nor	2	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+⅝
17½	15	Gulf M & N pf	2	16½	16	16½	Apr 3
		H					
34	30¾	Hack Wat (1½)	2	34	33½	34	M'r 12
20¼	17¼	Hall Printing (1)	8	19	18½	18½	+½
17	16	HamiltonW(¼e)	1	17	17	17	Apr 3
28¼	23¼	Harb-Walk (¼e)	8	26¾	26	26⅜	−⅛
8½	7¼	Hat Cp Am A	23	9	8⅛	8¾	+⅝
4⅛	3⅛	Hayes Mfg	204	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
113¼	107	Hazel Atlas (5)	1	111½	111½	111½	−½
11½	9⅞	Hecker P (.60)	6	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	−¼
110	107¼	Helme GW (5a)	1	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	Apr 2
18¾	14	Hercules M(¼e)	10	18¾	18	18	−½
97½	87½	Hercul Pw (.60e)	15	99½	97½	98¾	+1¼
66½	61	Hershey Ch (3)	2	66¼	66¼	66¼	−¼
115¼	112½	Hersh cv pf (4a)	1	114¾	114¾	114¾	+¼
18¾	17	Hinde & D (¼e)	1	17	17	17	M'r 11
35	30½	Holland F (½e)	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	+⅜
7⅞	5⅝	Hollander (A)	4	7⅝	7½	7½	+½
15⅜	12⅛	Holly Sugar	2	13½	13	13½	+½
60¼	52	Homestake (4½)	9	55¾	55¼	55¼	−½
35½	33⅛	Hou-Her A (2½)	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	Apr 3
14⅞	11½	Hou Her B (¼e)	45	15⅛	14¾	15	+¼
70⅜	67	Household (4a)	1	69½	69½	69½	+½
111⅛	108⅞	Household pf (5)	1	110	110	110	+1¼
6⅞	5½	Houston Oil	9	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
50⅜	47⅜	Howe Sound (3)	11	48¼	47⅞	48	+½
1⅝	¾	Hudson & Man	15	1½	1⅜	1⅜	+⅛
7½	3	Hud & Man pf	1	6	6	6	+¼
27	19½	Hud Bay (1¾g)	8	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	+⅛
6½	5¼	Hudson Motor	17	6¼	6	6¼	+¼
1	¾	Hupp Motor	2	1	¾	¾	
		I					
13⅜	9¾	Illinois Central	53	12⅝	12	12⅜	+½
24⅛	21	Ill Central pf	1	23½	23¼	23¼	+½
9¾	5¼	Indian Refine	2	8¾	8¼	8¼	−¾
29	25½	Ind Rayon (½e)	15	27¾	27	27	−¼
115	111¼	Inger Rand (1e)	7	113¾	113	113¾	+1¼
90	80½	Inland Steel (1e)	11	89¾	89⅜	89½	+½
14⅞	11⅝	Inspiration Cop	66	14⅞	14¼	14½	+½
6¼	5⅝	Insur ct (.20g)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Interb Rap Tran	21	3¾	3½	3⅝	
3	1¾	Interb R T c ct	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jan 15
47⅜	40	Interchem (.80e)	5	45½	44½	45	+½
5	4	Intercon Rubber	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+⅜
12⅞	8⅞	Interlake Iron	64	11⅛	10¾	10¾	+⅛
2⅛	1⅝	Int Agricultural	9	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+⅛
38	32½	Int Agr pr pf	2	34¼	33½	34	
191½	175	Int Bus Ma (6a)	12	179⅛	175½	179⅛	+3⅛
62¾	53¼	Int Harv (1.60)	17	58⅜	57¼	57¾	−¾
171	157½	Int Harv pf (7)	1	160	160	160	Apr 1
5⅜	3½	Int Hydro El A	16	4½	4⅛	4½	+½
11⅜	8⅜	Int Mer Marine	19	10¼	9⅝	9⅝	−¼
7	6¼	Int Mining(.10e)	6	6½	6½	6½	+⅛
38⅞	32	Int Nick Can (2)	50	34¼	33½	34	+½
133	131	Int Nick pf (7)	1	131	131	131	M'r 26
14⅜	10¾	Int Paper & P	25	12⅞	12¼	12¼	−½
60¼	50¾	Int P&P pf(1¼e)	20	56⅜	55	55½	−1¼
5⅜	3½	Int Ry Cen Am	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	+¼
36⅜	34⅝	Int Salt (1½)	3	36⅛	36	36	
36⅛	31⅜	Int Shoe (1½)	5	32⅝	32¼	32⅝	+½
28	25⅛	Int Silver	5	26½	26	26½	+1
102⅛	97½	Int Silver pf(2k)	1	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	Apr 3
4¾	3¾	Int Tel & Tel	18	4¼	4	4	−⅛
4⅞	3¾	Int T & T for ct	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Apr 2
10⅝	8⅝	Interst Dept Str	13	9¾	9¼	9½	+½
8⅝	8	Intertype (.40g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+¼
28	24¾	Island Creek (2)	4	28	28	28	
		J—K					
17	14½	Jarvis(WB)(⅜e)	23	15½	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
52	45⅞	Jewel Tea (2.40)	1	50½	49⅝	49⅝	−1½
77½	68½	Johns-Manville	31	71½	70⅝	71¼	+1¼
67	55⅛	Jones&LSpf(1k)	14	68	64½	68	+3½
15⅞	13	Kalam S&F (½)	1	16	15⅞	16	+⅛
7½	6⅜	Kan City South	2	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+⅛
20	17	K City So pf(1g)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	+1¼
15½	12	Kauf Dept (¼e)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	+⅛
97	97	Kaufm'n pf (5)	3	97	97	97	Feb 23
15½	12⅛	Kayser (J) (¼e)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	+⅝
14¼	10¾	Kelsey H Wh A	47	14⅞	14¼	14¾	+⅝
7½	5⅞	Kelsey H Wh B	35	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	+⅜
38⅞	34½	Kennecott (¼e)	125	38⅛	36¾	37⅞	+1
14⅝	13¼	Keystone (¼e)	17	14½	14⅛	14¼	+¼
39	35	Kimberly-C (1)	4	39	39	39	+¼
2¾	2⅛	Kinney (GR) Co	4	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
26	24¼	Kresge SS(1.20a)	14	25¾	25⅜	25⅝	−⅛
4	3⅝	Kresge Dept Str	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+⅛
29½	25	Kress SH (1.60)	4	28	28	28	+⅛
32¼	28½	Kroger G (1.60)	12	32⅜	32	32¼	+¼
		L					
16⅜	15½	Lambert (¾e)	2	16	16	16	
5¾	4¾	Lane Bryant	1	6	6	6	+¼
35¾	31½	Lee R & T (¾e)	6	33¼	32⅞	32⅞	+⅜
23½	21¼	Lehigh P C (¾e)	3	22½	22⅜	22½	
1⅜	⅞	Lehigh Val Coal	2	1	1	1	
4⅜	2½	Lehigh Val C pf	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	+⅛
4	3	Lehigh Val RR	14	3⅝	3¼	3½	+¼
24	21	Lehman (.40e)	31	24¾	24⅛	24⅝	+⅝
14	12½	Lehn & F (¼e)	1	13½	13½	13½	+¼
29	26¾	Lerner Strs (2)	2	28	28	28	−¼
53⅜	48¼	Lib-O-F G (½e)	5	50¾	50½	50½	
7⅞	6½	Libby, McN & L	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+¼
43¼	41⅛	Life Saver (1.60)	2	43⅞	43½	43½	+¼
108¾	105¾	Lig & Myers(4a)	1	108¾	108¾	108¾	Apr 3
109	105	Lig & My B (4a)	7	109¼	108¾	109¼	+½
178¾	171	Lig & My pf (7)	1	175½	175½	175½	+4½
23⅜	19	Lilly Tulip (1.20)	4	23½	23⅜	23⅜	
29½	24⅛	Lima Locomo	6	27¼	26¾	27¼	+1
40½	36½	Link Belt (1)	3	40½	39⅞	40½	+½
13½	11¾	Lion Oil Ref (1)	3	13⅛	13	13⅛	+⅜
18⅜	15½	Liquid Car (½e)	4	18¼	18	18	+⅛
35⅞	27⅜	Lockheed Airc	529	38⅜	35⅛	38⅛	+3¼
37⅝	33¾	Loew's Inc (2)	41	37⅝	37⅛	37¼	
108½	106	Loew's pf (6½)	1	109	109	109	+1
39⅛	18½	Loft Inc	218	37¾	36½	37	−⅝
46½	42⅛	Lone Star C (3)	15	44¾	44	44½	+¾
4	2⅞	Long-Bell Lb A	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
18¾	16⅞	Loose-Wil (¼e)	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+⅛
25⅛	23¾	Lorillard (.30e)	9	24¾	24⅝	24⅝	+⅛
60	55¼	Lou & N (1¼e)	10	59	57½	59	+1½
21½	16½	Lou G&E A(1½)	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+⅛
		M—N					
35	33⅝	MacAnd&F (2a)	1	34	34	34	
28¾	23¾	Mack Trucks	19	27⅛	26½	26⅞	+⅜
30⅝	27⅞	Macy R H (½e)	19	29⅜	28⅝	28⅝	+⅛
12¾	11¾	Mad Sq (¼e)	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Apr 3
38	33½	Magma Cop(½e)	2	37	36½	37	+1½
3⅞	2¾	Manati Sugar	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Apr 3
7⅞	6¼	Mandel B (½e)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Apr 3
17	14⅝	Man Ry mod gtd	5	16½	16½	16½	−⅛
16⅝	14½	Man R mo gtd ct	54	16½	16½	16½	
16¼	14½	Manh Shirt (1)	1	15	15	15	+½
1¼	1	Maracaibo Oil	3	1⅛	1	1⅛	Apr 2
5⅛	4¾	Marine M (.20e)	18	5⅛	5	5	−⅛
15⅜	13	Marshall F (.40)	15	14⅜	14¼	14¼	+⅛
45⅞	35½	Martin (GL)	134	46¼	44⅜	46	+1¼
14⅛	7¾	Martin-Parry	67	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛	−⅛
40⅞	34½	Masonite Cp(1a)	1	36½	36½	36½	Apr 1
31¾	25½	Math Alk (1½)	14	31	30¼	30¾	
53½	50	May Dept Str(3)	6	52¾	52¼	52¾	+½
4⅛	3½	Maytag Co	6	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
30⅛	26	Maytag pf (3)	3	30⅛	30	30	Apr 3
16¼	14⅜	McCall Cp (1.40)	5	16	15¾	16	+¼
17	14⅞	McCrory Str (1)	32	17¼	17	17	+¼
111	108	McCrory pf (6)	1	109½	109½	109½	M'r 14
29	22¾	McGraw El (1)	17	29	28½	28½	
8⅛	7¼	McG-Hill (.30e)	3	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	+¼
47½	38½	McIntyre P (2a)	8	39⅜	39	39	−½
8¾	6⅞	McKess & Rob	111	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	−¾
32½	28¾	McKess & R pf	17	30	28⅞	29	−¾
12⅞	9⅞	McKeesport Tin	18	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	−½
9¼	8⅛	McLellan (.40e)	3	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+⅜
11⅝	9¼	Mead Corp	11	10¼	10	10¼	+¾
66	53¼	M pf B ww(5½)	1	66	66	66	Apr 3
34½	29⅝	Melville S (½e)	7	33¾	33½	33⅝	+⅛
6⅛	4½	Mengel Co	2	5	4⅞	4⅞	−⅛
32¼	28	Mesta Mach (1e)	2	32¾	32¾	32¾	+½
11⅞	8⅝	Miami Cop(.20e)	34	11⅛	10¾	10¾	+¼
16⅜	13¾	Mid-Cont (.40e)	6	16⅛	15¾	15¾	
37	33	Mid Stl Pd (½e)	12	37½	36¾	37	+½
53¼	47	Minn-Honey (2)	5	51	50	51	+1
4⅝	3¾	Minn-Moline	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
45½	37½	Minn-Moline pf	3	42½	41½	41½	+1½
10⅝	9½	Mission C (.65g)	10	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
1⅛	¾	Mo-Kan-Texas	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	+⅛
4¾	2¾	Mo-Kan Tex pf	11	3⅞	3¾	3¾	+⅛
⅝	⅛	Mo Pacific	2	¼	¼	¼	+⅛
⅞	¼	Mo Pacific pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
19⅜	16½	Mohawk C (¼e)	6	17¾	17½	17½	+½
114	104	Monsanto C (2)	6	114¾	114	114	
56	50⅜	Montgom (1¾e)	86	55¼	54½	54⅞	+⅜
45	42½	Morrell (½e)	3	42½	42½	42½	Apr 2
15¼	10½	Motor Products	31	15	14¾	14¾	−¼
18⅜	15¾	Motor Wh (1.60)	21	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	+¼
26⅞	23	Mueller B	1	24⅞	24	24⅞	+1⅜

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
5⅛	4	Mullins Mfg B	5	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+¼
15¾	10	Munsingw (¼e)	4	15	14¾	14¾	+½
83	67⅜	Murphy (4)	1	82	82	82	−½
8¼	5⅛	Murray Corp	41	8	7⅝	7⅝	−½
52½	49¼	Myers & B (¾e)	2	51	51	51	Apr 3
7⅜	6½	Nash Kelvinator	74	7	6¾	6¾	
17⅞	13½	Nat Acme (½g)	18	17¾	17⅜	17⅞	−⅛
15¼	11⅜	Nat Aviation	113	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+⅜
24½	22¾	Nat Bisc (.40e)	14	24	23⅞	24	
170½	165	Nat Bisc pf (7)	1	169	169	169	M'r 29
19	16	Nat Bd & In (1)	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+⅛
97	92¾	Nat Bd&I pf (5)	1	96	96	96	Apr 3
20½	18¾	Nat Bd & S(.30e)	8	20	20	20	+⅛
16¼	14½	Nat Cash Rg (1)	19	15	14⅞	14⅞	
13⅜	10½	Nat Cylin (.20e)	7	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
18⅜	16⅛	Nat Dairy (.80)	39	18¼	17¾	17¾	−¼
6⅜	5¼	Nat Dept Stores	67	6	5½	5⅞	+⅜
7¼	6	Nat D S pf (.30e)	10	7⅛	6½	7	+⅜
26¾	23	Nat Distil (2)	13	26⅞	26½	26⅝	
15⅞	12½	Nat Enam&Stpg	2	14	14	14	+⅞
12¼	10⅝	Nat Gypsum	10	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	−⅛
96	91	Nat Gyp pf (4½)	3	91	91	91	M'r 20
22	19⅛	Nat Lead (½)	34	22	21¼	22	+¾
173⅜	166	Nat Ld pf A (7)	1	166	166	166	M'r 26
27	21½	NatM&SCst(¼e)	14	26	25⅛	25⅛	−¼
8⅞	7¼	Nat P & L (.60)	34	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+¼
73¾	63½	Nat Steel (½e)	27	69½	68½	68¾	−¾
9¾	8⅛	Nat Supply	27	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
43¾	39	Nat Sup 5½% pf	2	43½	43½	43½	−¼
13⅞	12½	Nat Supply $2 pf	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	−⅛
8⅝	7½	Nat Tea	45	8½	8¼	8⅜	
10¼	9⅝	Natomas (.80)	4	10¼	10	10	−¼
25⅜	24	Neisner Bro (1)	2	24	24	24	M'r 26
87	83	Neisner pf (4¾)	1	86¼	86¼	86¼	M'r 18
53¼	40	Newberry (2.40)	1	53¼	53¼	53¼	Apr 3
75½	71	Newmont (½e)	3	73¼	72¾	73¼	+1¼
14¼	11¼	Newport Indust	11	13	12¾	12¾	−¼
50	41	NY Air Br (1e)	4	47⅜	47	47⅜	+1⅜
18⅞	14½	NY Central RR	351	18¼	17½	17⅞	+⅝
21¼	15	NY Chi & St L	8	19⅝	19	19	+¼
39	29⅛	NY Chi & StL pf	30	36⅛	35⅞	36	+1¼
33½	31⅛	NY C Omni (3)	5	33	32½	33	+1¼
5½	3½	NY Dock	1	5	5	5	M'r 21
8	6⅜	NY Dock pf	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅜
⅝	½	NY NH & H RR	3	⅝	½	½	
2	1⅛	NY NH & H pf	2	1½	1½	1½	
½	⅜	NY Ont & West	5	⅜	¼	¼	−¼
17¾	13¼	NY Shipbuild'g	31	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	
35¼	28½	Nblitt-Spk(.60e)	5	35⅜	35¼	35½	+½
219	208	Norf & West(10)	6	218½	217¾	218½	+1
26¾	20½	No Am Aviation	143	25¼	24	25¼	+1⅜
23¾	20¼	No Am Co (1.20)	223	23¾	22¾	23⅜	+⅜
59	56	No Am 6 pf (3)	2	58	58	58	
58	55	No A 5¾ pf(2⅞)	2	57⅝	57½	57⅝	
9¼	7½	Northern Pacific	80	8⅞	8½	8¾	+¼
113	111	Nor St Pw pf (5)	1	113	113	113	M'r 30
5⅛	4	Norwalk T & R	4	4½	4½	4½	
		O					
7⅞	6½	Ohio Oil	33	8	7¾	7⅞	
22¾	18½	Oliver Farm Eq	7	23¼	23	23	+¼
14⅜	13⅛	Omnibus (1.20)	7	14⅛	14	14	+¼
5⅝	5	Oppenheim Col	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+⅜
18⅜	15⅝	OtisEleva (.15e)	11	16¾	16½	16⅝	+⅜
12⅜	9½	Otis Steel	25	11⅝	11¼	11¼	−⅛
41	35	Otis Steel 1 pf	4	40	39	40	+2⅞
31½	26½	Out M&M (.40e)	5	32¾	32¼	32¼	+¾
64⅝	59½	Owens-Ill (½e)	5	62⅜	61¼	61¼	−¾
		P—Q					
6½	5⅛	Pac Am Fish	16	6¾	6½	6¾	+¼
13⅛	11	Pac Fin C(1.20)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	
34½	32⅝	Pac G & Elec (2)	9	34¼	34	34¼	+⅝
50	46⅜	Pac Lighting (3)	5	48⅜	48¼	48¼	+⅜
16¼	13	Pac Mills	4	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	+⅛
7¼	6	Pac Tin C (.20e)	10	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+¼
8¼	7	Pac W Oil (.40g)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Packard Motor	83	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛
24¾	15⅝	Pan-Am Airway	203	25¼	24⅜	24¾	
8	6¾	Pan Am P (¼g)	1	8	8	8	M'r 8
1	¾	Panhandle P&R	6	1	⅞	1	+⅛
44	41½	ParaffineCo(¾e)	5	43¾	43½	43½	+1
8¼	7	Param Pict	282	8⅝	8	8½	+¼
92	85	Param 1 pf (6)	2	93	91	93	+1½
9⅞	8½	Param 2 pf (.60)	31	10	9¾	10	+¼
18	17	Park & Tilford	2	18	18	18	M'r 27
2¼	1¾	Park Utah C M	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
44⅜	42⅞	Parke D (.80e)	7	44	43¾	44	
22	18	Parker Rust (1)	18	21½	21¼	21¼	+⅛
2⅜	1¼	Parmelee Trans	6	1¾	1¾	1¾	Apr 3
12⅛	9¼	Pathe Film	30	12	11¾	11¾	−¼
7½	5¾	Patino Mines	15	6½	6½	6½	
62½	55	Pen & Ford (3)	2	59	59	59	
95	88	Penney J C (¾e)	9	94¼	93½	93½	−⅜
4⅛	2⅞	Penn Coal & C	2	3½	3⅜	3½	+¼
4	3¼	Penn Dix Cem	4	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	
25	20½	Penn-D C pf A	7	23	22½	23	Apr 3
16⅝	13	Penn Gl ct (¾g)	1	14	14	14	+1
24⅜	21⅛	Penn RR (1g)	144	24	23¼	23⅝	+⅝
42	33½	Peoples D (¼e)	4	43	42½	42½	+½
38¾	35	PGL & C (1e)	9	35⅜	34¾	34⅞	−⅞
4½	3	Peoria & East	1	4	4	4	M'r 26
12¾	9⅞	Pere Marquette	13	13	12¾	13	+1
22⅞	21	Pet Milk (1)	1	22	22	22	
8½	7⅜	Petrol Cp (.70g)	11	8⅝	8⅜	[illegible]	+¼
10⅛	6⅜	Pfeiffer Brew(1)	2	9	9	9	
40½	34¾	Phelps D (¼e)	29	38½	37¾	38	+⅝
47	40	Phila Co 6 pf (3)	1	44	43¼	44	Apr 3
85	74¼	Phila Co pf (6)	3	78	78	78	Feb 8
⅝	¼	Phila Read C&I	4	⅜	¼	⅜	
95⅞	88¾	Philip Mor (3a)	1	93¼	93¼	93¼	+¼
136	136	Philip M pf (5)	1	136	136	136	Jan 23
7⅜	4¼	Phillips-Jones	3	7¾	7½	7½	−⅛
41⅜	36½	Phillips Pet (2)	37	39⅞	39	39¾	+1[illegible]
6⅞	3	Phoenix Hos'ry	1	4½	4½	4½	M'r 28
9	8	Pierce Oil pf	1	9	9	9	M'r 30
28½	26	Pillsbury (1.60)	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+⅛
7	4¼	Pittsburg Coal	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
27⅜	21	Pittsburgh pf	1	23½	23½	23½	+½
8⅝	7	Pit Coke & Iron	27	9⅜	8¼	8⅞	+⅞
8⅜	6⅝	Pitt S & B (.15e)	18	7½	7½	7½	+⅜
11	9	Pitt Steel	6	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+⅜
1¼	⅝	Pittston Co	1	¾	¾	¾	M'r 29
22¾	20½	Plym Oil (1.40)	3	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	−½
15	12¼	Pond Crk (¼e)	1	14	14	14	Apr 3
12¾	10	Poor & Co B	7	11⅜	11¼	11½	+½
2¼	1⅞	Porto R-Am T A	45	2⅛	1⅞	2	+½
⅝	⅜	Porto R-Am T B	18	¼	¼	¼	
14⅞	11⅛	Pressed Stl Car	62	13⅝	12¾	12¾	−¾
14¾	11⅜	Pressed Stl 1 pf	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+¼
42	35¼	Pressed Stl 2 pf	4	40	40	40	−½
69⅞	65¾	Proc & Gam(2a)	12	68⅞	68⅜	68¾	+¼
42⅜	39¾	Pb Sv NJ (.60e)	30	42½	41⅞	42	−¼
145	141½	P S N 7% pf (7)	1	145	145	145	M'r 29
127¾	124	P S NJ 6% pf (6)	1	127½	127½	127½	−¼
115½	110¾	P S NJ $5 pf (5)	1	115	115	115	Apr 3
118	117½	P S El&G pf (5)	3	118	118	118	Feb 28
32¼	25⅜	Pullman (¼e)	62	28¾	27¾	28⅜	+⅛
10¼	8⅛	Pure Oil	150	10¼	10	10⅛	+⅛
92½	85	Pure O 6% pf (6)	1	92½	92½	92½	Apr 2
82⅝	77⅛	Pure O 5% pf (5)	25	84½	82¾	84½	+1⅞
15⅝	14	Purity Bak (¼e)	42	15¼	14⅞	15¼	
15½	14¼	Quaker O (¼e)	2	15	15	15	Apr 3
		R					
7¼	5½	Radio Cor (.20e)	328	7¼	7	7	−¼
67¼	60⅝	Radio cv pf (3½)	7	67⅞	67⅛	67⅞	+⅞
1939	Sale	Radio pf B (5)	5	85[illegible]	85¼	85¼	Dec 11
1⅞	1	Radio-Keith-Or	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
22¼	19½	Raybest-M (¼e)	10	23	22½	22¾	+½
19½	15½	Rayonier Inc	5	16¾	16⅝	16¾	+½
28¾	26	Ray'nier pf(½k)	3	27¾	27⅝	27⅝	Apr 3
16⅞	14⅝	Reading Co (1)	20	16⅝	16¼	16½	+½
26½	25	Reading 1 pf (2)	1	26½	26½	26½	M'r 30
23	20¾	Reading 2 pf (2)	4	22½	22½	22½	+¼
4⅜	3¼	Real Silk Hos'y	3	3⅞	3½	3⅞	Apr 3
8	7	Reliable Stores	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Apr 1
13⅛	11½	Reliance (.30e)	2	12	12	12	M'r 29
10½	9½	Reming-R (.40e)	14	10¼	10	10	
57¼	49⅜	Rem pf ww(4½)	4	57¼	57¼	57¼	Apr 3
1⅞	1⅜	Reo Motor Car	58	2	1¾	1⅞	
23⅞	18⅝	Republic Steel	253	23	22⅜	22½	
92¾	79½	Rep S cv p(7½k)	7	93	92⅛	92⅛	+1⅞
78¼	65	Rep Stl pf A (6)	3	77½	77½	77½	+1½
14¾	11¼	Rev Cop&Brass	18	14¼	13⅞	14	+¼
29	22¼	Rev Cop&Br A	5	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	+⅝
15⅞	9⅞	Reynolds Metals	15	14¾	14¼	14¼	−¼
95	87⅞	Rey Met pf (5½)	1	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	−⅛
9¼	6½	Reynolds Spring	45	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	+⅜
42½	39⅝	Reyn Tob B(½e)	32	42¼	42⅛	42¼	+⅛
8⅞	6¾	Richfield O (½g)	15	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
7½	6⅛	Ritter Dental	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅝
12	10	Roan Ant (.56g)	17	10	10	10	Apr 3
22	18½	Ruberoid (1.10g)	4	22¼	21¾	21¾	−¼
1⅜	1	Rutland RR pf	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	−⅜
		S					
53	44½	SafewayStr(¾e)	9	52⅜	52	52¼	+¼
42	36⅛	St Jos Lead (1)	6	39¾	39¾	39½	
⅜	¼	St L-San Fran	9	¼	¼	¼	
⅞	¼	St L-San Fran pf	1	½	½	½	−⅛
29⅞	19¼	Savage A (¼e)	10	28⅛	27¼	28⅛	+⅞
14¾	11¾	Schenley Distill	29	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	
79½	72	Schenley pf(5½)	1	78¾	78¾	78¾	−¼
⅜	¼	Schulte Ret Strs	44	¼	¼	¼	+⅛
7¾	4¾	Schulte Ret pf	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	+⅛
49	49⅝	Scott Pap (1.60)	4	48¾	48½	48½	+½
¾	½	Seaboard Air L	10	⅝	½	½	
1⅛	⅝	Seaboard A L pf	4	¾	[illegible]	[illegible]	+⅛
20	17¾	Seaboard Oil (1)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	
2⅝	1¾	Seagrave Corp	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+⅛
87	80¾	Sears Roebuc (3)	22	87¼	86¾	87⅛	+⅜
16⅜	13	Servel Inc (1)	10	14¼	14	14⅛	+⅛
15	12⅝	Sharon Steel	3	14¾	14⅝	14¾	+¼
57½	54¼	Sharon Stl pf (5)	3	59⅛	58½	58½	+2¼
5¾	4⅝	Sharp & Dohme	27	5⅜	5¼	5¼	+⅛
55	50	Sharp D pf (3½)	1	54¾	54¾	54¾	Apr 2
7⅝	6⅝	Shattuck (.40)	8	7⅛	7	7	
13⅛	10⅜	Shell Un O (½g)	7	12½	12¼	12½	+⅜
108¼	105	Shell Oil pf(5½)	1	107¼	107¼	107¼	Apr 3
6½	5⅜	Silver K (.10e)	31	5⅞	5½	5½	−⅛
24	20½	Simmons Co	22	23¼	22¾	23	
3⅜	2¼	Simms Petrol	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Apr 3
25	21¼	Sim S&S (.40e)	1	23½	23½	23½	Apr 2
22¼	18½	Skelly Oil (¼e)	4	21⅞	21¼	21⅞	+1⅛
103½	99¼	Skelly Oil pf (6)	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Apr 3
17½	15	Smith(AO)Corp	4	18	17¾	18	+½
11½	10	Smith&Cor (½e)	2	10	9⅞	9⅞	−⅛
24¾	19¾	Snider Packing	7	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	+⅛
12½	11⅛	Socony V (¼e)	79	12⅛	12	12⅛	+⅛

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
2½	2	So A G & P	6	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
28¾	22¼	So P Rico (1)	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
16⅜	14¾	So Grey L (1½)	5	16¼	16⅛	16¼	+¼
30⅛	28⅞	So Cal Ed (1½a)	4	30¼	30⅛	30⅛	
15⅜	11⅝	Southern Pacific	218	14	13⅜	13¾	+½
20½	14½	Southern Ry	74	18¼	17½	18	+1
34⅞	25⅛	Southern Ry pf	38	30⅞	29½	29½	+⅛
39	37¾	So RyM&O ct(4)	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	M'r 13
2¾	1⅞	Sparks Withing	8	2⅝	2½	2½	−⅛
[illegible]	5⅛	Spear & Co	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+½
23½	21	Spen Kell (1.60)	1	23	23	23	+¼
47	41	Sperry Cp (2g)	75	46½	45¼	46½	+1¼
38¾	29	Spicer Mfg (1e)	*5	37¾	37¼	37¼	−⅜
11⅛	9⅛	Spiegel (.30e)	58	10⅝	10⅛	10½	+⅛
40⅜	29¾	Square D (.30e)	12	39⅞	39	39⅛	−⅞
7¾	6	Stand Br (.20e)	75	7⅛	7	7	−⅛
108¼	103⅞	Stand B pf (4½)	1	108	108	108	Apr 3
2⅝	1½	Stand Gas & El	23	2	2	2	+⅛
7½	3⅜	Stand Gas $4 pf	30	5⅝	5¼	5½	+¼
18½	10½	Std Gas $6 pr pf	5	15¾	15½	15½	+⅝
22¾	13⅛	Std Gas $7 pr pf	24	18⅞	18½	18½	+½
26⅛	22⅝	Stand Oil C (1)	31	24⅜	24⅛	24¼	+¼
28⅛	25	Stand Oil Ind (1)	85	29	28⅛	28¼	+¼
46½	42¾	Stand Oil NJ(1a)	82	44	43¾	43¾	+⅛
33⅝	28½	Starrett (½e)	2	33	33	33	+¼
80¾	76¼	Sterling P (3.80)	3	80¼	80	80	−⅛
8⅞	7⅝	Stewart-Warner	14	8½	8¼	8⅜	+⅛
8¼	5	Stokely Bros	62	8	7½	7½	−½
12⅝	9⅛	Stone & Webster	28	11¼	11	11	
12⅝	9	Studebaker Cp	55	11⅞	11⅝	11¾	+⅛
63⅝	56¼	Sun Oil (1a)	2	62	61½	62	Apr 3
10⅞	9¼	Sun Mng (1.60)	15	10⅛	10	10	−⅛
27⅞	22	Superheat (½)	*15	24½	24	24¼	+1⅜
2½		Superior Oil	35	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
17⅜	13¼	Superior Steel	7	17½	17	17	
35⅜	28⅜	Suth Pap (1.20)	2	32	31¾	31¾	+¼
7⅛	6½	Sweets Co of Am	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	M'r 25
23⅜	22	Swift & Co(1.20)	4	22⅞	22⅝	22¾	−⅛
32¼	27¾	Swift Intl (2)	4	28¾	28⅜	28⅜	+⅛
9⅝	7⅛	Syming-Gld ww	7	8⅜	8⅛	8¼	+¼
7¼	5½	Syming-Gld xw	3	6½	6⅜	6⅜	+⅛
		T					
5⅝	5	Talcott (.20e)	1	5½	5½	5½	−⅛
5⅝	4	Telautogr (.10e)	13	4¾	4½	4½	Apr 3
	5⅝	Tenn Corp	17	6½	6⅛	6⅜	
12½	10⅝	Texas & Pac Ry	3	12½	12	12½	+1
47¼	42⅜	Texas Corp (2)	47	47⅝	47¼	47½	+¼
4⅛	3½	Texas Gulf(.10e)	11	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
35½	32¾	Texas Gulf S (2)	20	34½	33¾	34	+¼
8⅝	7½	Tex P C&O (.40)	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
6⅝	5	Tex Pac L (.10g)	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
18½	14½	Thatch Mfg (1)	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
53	50⅛	That cv pf (3.60)	1	53	53	53	M'r 21
4	3½	The Fair	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	M'r 29
5¾	3⅞	Thermoid Co	5	5½	5¼	5¼	−¼
7¼	5¾	Third Av Ry	41	7⅛	6½	6½	−½
4¼	4	Thompson (J R)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Apr 3
36	27⅞	Thomp Pr (¼e)	18	36	35⅝	36	
2½	1⅞	Thompson-Star	13	2¼	2	2¼	+¼
23	15	Thompson-S pf	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+⅝
11⅛	10	Tide Wat (.15e)	41	11	10⅝	11	+⅜
95	89¼	Tide W pf (4½)	3	91½	91½	91½	+¼
25¼	20½	Timken-Det (1)	38	25⅜	24⅝	24⅝	−⅝
52	46½	Timken R (½e)	13	51½	50½	51	+¾
[illegible]	5⅜	Transamer (½)	13	6⅛	6	6	−⅛
21⅝	12⅜	Trans & West A	91	21⅞	21⅛	21¾	+¼
8⅜	7	Tran&Will(.15e)	1	8½	8½	8½	+⅛
2¾	2⅛	Tri-Cont Corp	17	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+⅛
82½	77½	Tri-Cont pf (6)	1	82	82	82	+2
5¼	4¼	Truax-Traer C	2	4⅞	4¾	4¾	+¼
9⅝	8⅝	Truscon Steel	2	9¼	9⅛	9¼	Apr 3
13¼	11⅛	Twenty C-Fox	30	12⅛	11½	12	+½
25¼	22⅝	Twen C-Fpf(1½)	3	24	23⅞	24	
2⅞	2¼	Twin City Rap T	18	3¼	3	3¼	+⅜
13¼	9½	Twin Coach	16	12½	12	12	−⅜
		U					
1¼	¼	Ulen & Co	5	½	½	½	+⅛
45	39½	Underwood(½e)	13	42¾	42¼	42¼	
14⅞	11⅞	UnionB&P(.15e)	32	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	−¼
88⅜	78½	Union C (1.10e)	41	85⅛	84½	85	+¾
17½	16	Union OC (½e)	9	17	16⅞	16⅞	−⅛
97¼	93	Union Pacific (6)	16	97½	96	97	+1½
89½	84¾	Union Pac pf (4)	1	85	85	85	Apr 2
27¼	22¾	Union TC(1.20a)	12	27	26½	26¾	
22⅞	14⅛	United Air Lines	237	23¾	22¼	23⅛	+¼
49½	43½	United Air (2g)	274	50	48¼	50	+1⅜
17⅛	15⅜	United Bis (¼e)	2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+⅛
65¼	54⅝	United Carb (3)	7	65¼	64½	64½	+½
19	17½	United-C (.30e)	92	19	18½	19	
2¾	2	United Corp	92	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
42	36⅞	United C pf (3)	17	40	39½	40	+½
6⅝	5	United Drug	56	6¾	6½	6⅝	+⅛
6	4½	United Dy'wood	3	5½	5¼	5¼	+¼
5¾	4⅛	United Elec Coal	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	
35	33	Unit E&F (½e)	4	34	33¼	34	Apr 3
85⅞	75	United Fruit (4)	10	80	79½	79⅞	−⅛
15	11⅞	United Gas (1)	45	13	12¾	12⅞	
117¼	112	United Gas pf(5)	3	115¾	115¾	115¾	−¼
13¾	10½	Unit M & M(½e)	7	12	11⅝	11	
5⅞	4⅛	United Paperbd	4	5⅛	4⅞	5	
7⅛	5½	US & For Sec	19	6	5⅞	6	+⅛
94	80	US & For pf (6)	1	92¼	92¼	92¼	Apr 3
10⅜	8⅛	US Freight (¼e)	3	10	9⅝	10	+¾
89	80⅛	US Gypsum (2)	7	85½	84¼	84¼	−¾
6½	4½	US Hoffman M	18	6⅜	6	6⅜	+⅜
32¾	29¼	US H M pf (2¾)		32	31½	31½	M'r 21
26¼	21	US Ind Alcohol	13	26¼	25¾	26	−¼
6¾	5⅛	US Leather	5	6	5⅝	6	+⅝
11	9⅛	U S Leather A	20	9⅞	9⅜	9½	
70¼	60	US Leath pr pf	1	63½	63½	63½	+2½
38⅛	35	US Pipe & F (2)	12	36⅜	35⅞	36	−½
39	34	US Play Cd (2a)	1	38	38	38	−⅜
1¾	1¼	US Real & Imp	2	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
41⅛	32⅜	US Rubber	115	38⅜	37½	37⅞	+¼
115½	109	US Rub 1 pf (2e)	6	115⅞	115⅜	115⅞	+⅜
65	61	US Smelt (2e)	4	62	61¾	62	+1
70¾	64½	US Sm pf (3½)	1	68½	68½	68½	
68⅜	53½	US Steel (1e)	*291	63¼	61⅞	61⅞	+⅛
118¾	115	US Steel pf (7)	11	119	118¾	118⅞	+⅝
39	35	US Tob (1.28)	4	38¾	38⅛	38¾	+¼
2⅜	1⅞	United Stockyds	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	+⅛
7⅜	6¾	Un Stock pf(.70)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
2⅛	1⅝	United Stores A	12	1¾	1¾	1¾	+⅛
59½	54	Unit St pf (6½d)	1	59½	59⅜	59½	M'r 21
15¼	13¾	Univ Cycl (.20e)	2	15	15	15	
70	62	Univ Leaf T(4a)	1	69	69	69	M'r 30
		V—W					
⅝	½	Vadsco Sales	13	⅝	½	⅝	+⅛
39⅞	35⅜	Van Raalte (½e)		37	37	37	Apr 2
37	28⅜	Vanadium Corp	47	37⅜	36½	36¾	−¼
46	43	Vick Chem (2a)	1	46	46	46	
31½	28¾	Victor C W(.30e)	3	30¼	30	30¼	+¾
4⅛	3	Va-Caro Chem	20	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	+¼
31¾	27½	Va-C Ch 6% pf	15	30½	29	30¼	+¾
46	43½	Virginia Ry(⅜e)	1	45	45	45	+½
35	31¾	Vir Ry pf (1½)	2	33¾	33½	33¾	M'r 28
1⅜	1	Wabash Ry	5	1	1	1	Apr 3
2⅛	1⅜	Wabash pf A	1	1½	1½	1½	+⅛
7½	6¾	Waldorf S (.60)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+¼
22¼	20⅝	Walgreen (1.60)	2	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	−⅛
101	93⅞	Wal pf ww (4½)	1	99½	99½	99½	−¼
35¼	31½	Walk G & W (4)	3	32⅛	32	32	+¼
16⅝	15	Walker pf (1)	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+⅛
6⅜	5¼	Walworth Co	16	6¼	6	6	−¼
9⅝	7⅛	Ward Baking A	3	8¼	8	8¼	+¼
1⅝	1¼	Ward Baking B	3	1½	1⅜	1½	+⅛
25½	21⅞	Ward B pf (1½d)	1	25	25	25	
4¼	3½	Warner Bros Pic	139	4¼	3¾	3⅞	
2	1⅜	Warren Bros	4	1⅝	1½	1⅝	Apr 2
9	6½	Warren Br cv pf	3	9	8⅞	9	M'r 16
31½	28¾	Warren Fdy (2)	3	30	29½	30	Apr 3
28¾	26¼	Wash GasLt(1½)	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	Apr 2
19¾	17	Waukesha M (1)	1	19	19	19	Apr 3
24	22	Wayne P (1e)	4	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+1⅛
4⅞	3¼	Webster Eisen	15	4⅜	4¾	4¾	−⅛
27¼	21	Wesson O & S	4	23	22⅞	23	+⅝
75	68	Wess O&S pf (4)	2	68¾	68¾	68¾	Apr 1
117⅝	114¾	West PP pf (4½)	1	117	117	117	M'r 28
19½	13½	W Va P&P(.15e)	3	14⅛	14¼	14¼	−¼
103½	102	W Va P&P pf(6)	1	102	102	102	M'r 27
40⅜	33½	West Auto (2)	21	40⅞	40¼	40¼	−¼
5	3½	West Maryland	17	4⅝	4	4½	+¼
7⅛	6⅛	West Mary 2 pf	4	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+¾
1	⅝	West Pacific pf	1	¾	¾	¾	
28¾	21¼	West Union Tel	20	25⅜	24⅝	24⅝	−⅜
28⅛	22¼	West Air (¼e)	29	25	24½	24¾	
118	105⅞	West E & M(⅞e)	34	115¾	114⅜	114½	+⅝
33¼	26	Weston El Inst	12	34	33½	33½	+½
38½	33½	WestvacCh(.35e)	10	37¼	36⅛	37¼	+1¼
39⅛	35⅜	Westvac pf (1½)	3	36½	36⅜	36⅜	−¼
34	25¾	Wheeling Steel	46	34⅝	34	34⅛	+⅜
1939	Sale	Wheel Steel pf	1	80	80	80	Jan 27
70¼	66½	Wheel P pf (5)	2	70¼	70	70¼	Apr 3
10¼	9	White Dent (.60)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	−⅛
13½	10¼	White Motor	16	13⅜	13	13	−⅜
9¼	4⅝	White Rock	6	9	8¾	8¾	−¼
6⅛	4½	White Sew Mach	14	6	5¾	5⅞	−¼
57½	38	White Sew M pf	4	52	48	52	M'r 20
22	19¾	White pr pf(½e)	2	21½	21½	21½	−⅜
3⅝	2⅞	Wilcox Oil (.10e)	3	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+⅛
1⅞	1½	Willys-Overland	23	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+⅛
4¼	3	Willys-Over pf	28	4⅛	3¾	4⅛	+⅛
6	4⅞	Wilson & Co	9	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	−⅜
70	51¾	Wilson $6 pf (3k)	2	66	65½	65½	+½
25½	22⅜	Woodward Iron	33	27⅜	26⅜	27	+¾
41½	38⅜	Woolworth(2.40)	34	41¼	40⅞	41⅛	+¼
21⅜	17¼	Worth P & M	65	20¼	19½	20	+¾
50½	43½	W P&M cv pr pf	4	46	44⅞	46	+2
37½	34	W P&M pr pf	2	36¼	35¾	36¼	Apr 3
89¼	85	Wrigley Jr (3a)	2	89½	89½	89½	Apr 2
		Y—Z					
25	22	Yale & T (.60)	2	24	24	24	Apr 3
19¼	16⅜	Yellow Tr & C	106	18⅞	18⅜	18⅜	
12	10⅛	Young Spr & W	23	12⅛	11⅜	12⅛	+⅞
48¼	37⅞	Young S&T(¼e)	55	44¾	43¾	43¾	−¼
89	86	Y S & T pf (5½)	1	86½	86½	86½	M'r 19
28½	22	Young St D(¼e)	32	25	24¼	25	+1¼
17½	14½	Zenith Radio	33	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+⅛
2⅝	2	Zonite Products	2	2½	2⅜	2½	−⅛

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) plus extra or extras; (d) accumulated dividends paid last year; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid last year; (h) cash or stock; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Alleghany Lists 7 Objectives Now Achieved

NEW YORK (AP)—"Seven objectives recently achieved" by the management of Alleghany Corporation were listed in excerpts from the company's annual report made public by Robert R. Young, Chairman, and Allan P. Kirby, President.

They were stated as follows:

"1—Liquidation of Chesapeake Corporation after many obstructions and delays has been substantially completed. A saving of approximately $300,000 annually in operating expenses and taxes will have been achieved on complete liquidation.

"2—A policy of reducing debt rather than increasing investments has resulted in the purchase for retirement of $2,683,000 principal amount of the corporation's bonds at an average cost of $52.16 per $100 of bond. Total interest savings as a result of these purchases are $134,150 annually.

"3—After a five-year period in which interest on the 1950 bonds was paid in prior preferred stock, interest was again paid in cash on October 1, 1939. Funds are now in the trustees' hands with which to meet the interest due April 1, 1940.

"4—On Alleghany's initiative contributions of the railroads to a common expense fund for usage of a joint technical staff have been discounted with an overall saving to the participants.

"5—The refunding of bond issues of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co. and affiliated terminal companies has been, at Alleghany's insistence, subjected to open or competitive bidding, with a saving of nearly $3,000,000 in principal and interest to maturity over private bids on the first two bond issues. In the case of a third bond issue, there is no way to calculate savings as private bankers withdrew rather than submit a bid.

"6—A large unsecured note issue of the Nickel Plate Railroad maturing in 1938 has been extended under Alleghany's sponsorship to 1941 without drawing upon the resources of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, and at an unprecedentedly low rate. Twice previously these notes were extended with the C. & O. being forced to aid to the extent of $3,934,000.

"7—After seven years of net losses averaging almost $1,500,000 annually, the Pittston Co., under new officers and policies installed late in 1938 by the present management of Alleghany Corporation, was in 1939 placed on an approximately break-even basis."

The report listed the "Alleghany group" of railroads, in which the company has a stake, as the Chesapeake & Ohio, the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, the Erie, the Missouri Pacific, the New York, Chicago & St. Louis (Nickel Plate), the Pere Marquette, and the Wheeling & Lake Erie.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Bk Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, April 4

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demond	$3.57¼	$3.55¾	$8.2397
Cables	3.57¼	3.55¾	8.2397
France—franc	.0202¾	.0203	†
Belgium—belga	.1705	.1710	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2244	.2243	§
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	††	††	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5310	.5310	§
Sweden—krona	.2384	.2384	.4537
Norway—krone	.2273	.2273	.4537
Denmark—krone	.1933	.1933	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0070	.0072	.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0190x	.0190x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1770x	.1770x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0355x	.0342x	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0055x	.0055x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234x	.0234x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso¶‡	.2330	.2330	.7187
Brazil—milreis¶‡	.0508	.0510	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1800	.1800	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.4000	.4000	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3030	.3035	.6180
Java—florin	.5360	.5362	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2225	.2237	*
Shankhai—dol	.0612	.0612	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4250	.4275	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8275	.8200	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.1685x	.1685x	§

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02283 as of March 1. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

N. E. Public Utilities

	Bid	Asked
Bank H (1.20)	21⅜	23⅜
do 7 pf (7)	137	..
do 6 pf (6)	111	..
Brock Gas (.40)	6⅛	7⅝
C M P 6pf (6)	101	105
do 7 pf (7)	108½	112
Cen V PS pf (6)	104	..
Eastern Util (2)	27½	29½
do conv (¼b)	4⅛	5⅛
Fall R G (1.80)	21⅞	23⅞
Fitch G&E (2¾)	47¾	....
Gt Mt Pw pf (6)	79	83
Htfd El (2.80¾b)	69¾	72¾
Haverhill El (¾a)	44¾	..
Haverhill Gas (.80)	11⅞	12⅞
Hol W P (.80)	15⅞	17⅞
Lawrench G&E (3)	49¾	..
Lowell El (3.60)	53	..
Lynn G&E (5)	89¼	93¼
Mass P&L (2)	25	27
Mass U pf (2½)	33¼	35¾
NE G&E pf (½n)	36¼	39¼
N E Pow Assn	11	13
do 6% pf (1½n)	70¾	73¾
N E Pub Ser	½	1
do 7% pr (⅞n)	71½	74½
do 7% plain	14	16½
do 6% pr (¾n)	66¼	69¼
do 6% plain	13	15⅛
Newpt Elec (2)	27¾	29¾
N Bos Lg pf (3)	49⅝	52¾
Prov Gas (.60)	8⅞	10⅜
PS NH $6 pf	105½	109
R I P Ser pf (2)	33⅛	35⅜
Rkld L&P (.70)	11⅜	12⅞
Springfield Gas (.30a)	15⅛	16⅜
Tw S G&E pf (7)	107	..
West Mass (2)	32⅜	34⅞

(a) Paid or payable in 1940. (b) Paid or payable in 1939. (n) Paid in 1940 on arears.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, April 4 (AP)—The position of the Treasury April 2 compared with April 3, 1939 (shown in parenthesis): Receipts, $11,005,626.10 ($20,438,315.05); expenditures, $18,429,233.23 ($49,405,631.77); net balance, $2,514,867,594.72 ($3,352,144,459.90); working balance included $1,795,213,711.64 ($2,694,866,320.33); customs receipts for month, $2,140,595.69 ($2,014,703.77) receipts for fiscal year (July 1) $4,463,817,413.92 ($4,418,158,145.86); expenditures, $7,212,319,430.92 ($6,891,810,469.74); excess of expenditures, $2,748,502,017.00 ($2,473,652,323.88); gross debt, $42,572,198,414.10 ($40,040,577,370.27); increase over previous day, $4,069,983.69; gold assets, $18,446,932,356.07 ($15,259,861,145.03).

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Sales in $1,000	Treasury	High	Low	2:00
10	3¼s '45-43	110	110	110
8	4s '54-44	115.6	115.6	115.6
1	2¾s '47-45	109.26	109.26	109.26
8	3⅛s '49-46	112.13	112.10	112.13
1	4¼s '52-47	121.3	121.3	121.3
9	2½s '53-49	107.2	107.1	107.1
11	2½s '52-50	107.3	107.2	107.2
4	2¾s '54-51	108.30	108.28	108.28
9	3s '55-51	111.28	111.28	111.28
20	2⅞s '60-55	109.14	109.13	109.14
2	2¾s '63-58	107.28	107.28	107.28
1	2¾s '65-60 reg	107.29	107.29	107.29
11	2¾s '65-60	108.1	107.31	107.31
	Federal Farm Mortgage			
1	3s '47-42	105.5	105.5	105.5
	Home Owners Loan			
5	2¼s '44-42	104.20	104.20	104.20
1	3s '52-44	108.12	108.12	108.12

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
1	Adams Exp 4¼s'46 st	108½	108½	108½
7	Ala Gt Sou 5s'43	110	110	110
9	Alleghany cv 5s'44	81	81	81
30	Alleghany cv 5s'49	74	73¾	74
26	Alleghany 5s'50 st xin	44	43¼	43½
6	Allied Strs 4½s'51	98¼	97¾	97¾
24	Allis Chalm cv 4s'52	108⅞	108¾	108⅞
17	Am & For P 5s 2030	67⅝	67¼	67½
2	AmI&Chem 5½s'49	104	104	104
12	Am Int 5½s'49	105⅜	105	105
20	Am T&T 5½s'43	107 27-32	107¾	107¾
19	Am T&T 3¼s'66	109¾	109⅝	109¾
12	Am T&T 3¼s'61	109⅞	109⅝	109⅝
5	Anaconda Cp 4½s'50	102¾	102¾	102¾
12	Arm Del 4s '57	103	102½	103
19	Arm Del 4s '55	103¼	102¾	103¼
19	AT & SF 4s '95	105⅞	105½	105⅝
10	AT & SF aj 4s '95 st	88½	88½	88½
2	AT & SF 4½s '48	105¼	104¾	105¼
8	AT & SF 4½s C-A '62	108⅜	108¼	108⅜
3	AT & SF Rky M 4s '65	100	99¾	100
12	A C Line 1st 4s '52	70½	70⅜	70½
5	A C Line clt 4s '52	66¾	66¾	66¾
7	A C Line 4½s '64	56⅛	55¼	56⅛
5	Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	70	69⅞	70
4	Atl Refin 3s '53	106	106	106
3	Aub Auto cv 4¾s '39	58	58	58
31	B & O 1st mtg '48 st	69½	69⅛	69⅛
22	B & O '95 A st	28	27½	28
27	B & O '95 C st	31½	30¾	31½
38	B & O 2000 D st	27⅞	27⅜	27⅞
19	B & O '96 F st	27⅞	27½	27⅞
81	B & O cv '60 st	15½	15⅛	15⅛
34	B & O 1st 4s '48	69½	69	69
22	B & O SW '50 st	47⅞	47½	47⅞
5	B & O T C 4s '59	55½	55½	55½
1	Bang & Ar cv 4s '51 st	58¾	58¾	58¾
2	Bell TPa 5s 60 C	134¼	134¼	134¼
20	Beth Stl 4¼s 60	105 29-32	105 29-32	
40	Beth Stl 3½s 52	110	109½	110
18	Beth Stl 3¼s 59	103¾	103⅝	103¾
15	Boston&Me 5s 67	49⅝	48¾	48⅞
5	Boston&Me 5s '67 st	48	48	48
4	Bost&Me 4¾s 61	49	48½	48½
18	Boston&Me 5s 55	49¼	49	49¼
3	Boston&Me 5s '55 st	48¾	48½	48½
98	Bkly Man/Tr 4½s 66c	t91⅜	91⅛	91¼
5	Bkly Un El 1st 5s 50 ct	91¼	91¼	91¼
1	Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	115	115	115
1	Bkly U Gas 5s 45	113	113	113
9	Bkly U Gas 5s 50	97⅜	97½	97½
5	Buf Gen El 4½s '81	110½	110½	110½
12	Buf R&P '57 st	38⅞	38¾	38¾
4	Bush Term 5s '55	42	42	42
2	Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	104¾	104¼	104¾
1	Can Sou 5s '62	80	80	80
1	Can Nat Ry 5s '70	103¾	103¾	103¾
5	Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	103½	103½	103½
1	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
17	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	100¼	100¼	100¼
10	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	100¼	100¼	100¼
3	Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	100½	100⅜	100⅜
5	Can Pac 5s '44	105½	105½	105½
2	Can Pac 4½s '46	88¼	88¼	88¼
6	Can Pac 4s perp	69½	69¼	69¼
15	Celotex 4½s '47 ww	87⅝	87½	87⅝
2	Cen Foundry 5s '41	74½	74	74
1	Cen of Ga 5½s '59	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
11	Cen New Eng 4s '61	52	52	52
30	Cen Pac 5s '60	49½	48¾	49½
5	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	69	69	69
2	Cen P Thru Sh L 4s '54	66	64	66
15	Cen R R N J 5s '87	19	18⅝	19
7	Cen RR NJ 4s '87	16½	16⅜	16½
17	Certain-td 5½s '48	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞
9	C&O 3½s 96 D	99⅝	99⅛	99⅝
12	Chi & Alton 3s 49	14⅞	13¾	14⅞
2	CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	89¾	89½	89½
6	CB&Q 4½s 77	82½	82½	82½
5	CB&Q gen 4s 58	92⅝	92¼	92⅝
3	CB&Q 4s Ill 49	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
41	Chi&E Ill 5s 51	17½	17¼	17¼
5	Chi&E Ill 5s 51 ct	17¼	17¼	17¼
103	Chic Gt West 4s 59	29¾	29¼	29½
3	Chi I&L 5s 66	9½	9½	9½
46	CMSP & Pac 5s 75	7½	7¼	7½
253	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2¼	2	2
37	CM&SP 4½s 89C	29⅝	28⅞	29⅝
9	CM&SP 4½s 89E	29⅝	29	29⅝
18	CM&SP gen 4s 89	28¼	28¼	28¼
11	Chi&NW 6½s 36	19⅝	19¼	19½
2	Chi&&NW rfg 5s2037	11¼	11¼	11¼
2	Chi&NW gm 5s 87	19	19	19
57	Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	3	2¾	2⅞
25	Chi&NW 4½s 2037	11¾	11½	11½
25	Chi&NW4½s 2037C	11½	11⅜	11½
3	Chi&NW 4s 87	18½	18½	18½
2	Chi&NW 4s 87 reg	16	16	16
25	Chi &NW 3½s 87	17	16⅞	17
1	Chi Ry 5s 27	45	45	45
16	CRI&P 4½s52A	8¾	8½	8¾
35	CRI&P cv 4½s 60	2	1⅞	2
26	C R I & P 4s 88	19¼	19	19¼
42	CRI&P rfg 4s'34	8½	8⅜	8½
55	CRI&P rfg 4s ct	7¾	7¼	7¾
7	CTH&SE inc 5s60	54	53⅞	54
6	Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
2	Ch Un Sta 3½s 51	106½	106¼	106¼
6	Ch&W Ind 4¼s 62	94½	94½	94½
4	Childs Co 5s 43	57½	57	57½
21	Cin Un Term 3½s 71	109½	109½	109½
19	Cin Un Term 3⅜s 69	111	111	111
21	CCC&StL 4½s 77	53	51⅞	53
5	CCC&StL 4s 90 StL	65	65	65
2	Clev Sh Line 4½s '61	75½	75	75½
13	Clev Un Term 5s '73	77½	76⅞	77½
10	Clev Un Term 4½s '77C	71	70	71
6	Col F & I 5s '70	70	69¾	70
41	Col & So 4½s '80	29⅞	29⅜	29⅝
6	Colmbia G 5s '52 May	105¼	105¼	105¼
7	Colmbia G 5s 1961	105	104⅝	104⅞
84	Comwlth Edcv3½s '58	130	129⅝	129⅝
9	Con Edis 3¼s '46	107½	107½	107½
3	Con Edis 3½s '48	108½	108½	108½
6	Con Edis 3½s '58	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
3	Con Oil cv 3½s '51	105½	105½	105½
2	Consum Pow 3¼s '66	109	109	109
1	Container Cor 6s '46	102½	102½	102½
11	Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '48	108¼	108	108¼
17	Crown Cork 4½s '48	104½	104¾	104½
1	Crown Cork 4s '50	107½	107½	107½
4	Crucible Stl 4½s '48	105	105	105
1	Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
4	Cuba R R 5s '52	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
34	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	59⅞	59	59¼
12	D & R G 4½s '36	11¾	11¾	11¾
22	D & R G 4s '36	11	10¾	11
1	D & R G West 5s '55	3	3	3
17	D & R G West 5s '78	7½	7½	7½
11	Det Ed 4½s '61	108½	108⅜	108½
1	Duluth SS&A 5s '37	17	17	17
10	E Ten V&G cn 5s '56	92½	92½	92½
6	Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	109½	109½	109½
83	Erie rfg 5s '67	16⅞	16⅝	16¾
84	Erie rfg 5s '75	16¾	16⅝	16¾
7	Erie 1st 4s '96	59½	59⅜	59½
42	Erie gen lien 4s '96	27½	27	27⅛
18	Erie cv 4s '53 A	24	23⅝	23⅝
13	Erie cv 4s '53 B	24	23⅝	23⅝
7	Erie & Jer 6s '55	57½	57½	57½
5	Erie Gene 6s '57	60	60	60
3	FairbanksMorse4s'56	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
7	Fed Lt&P ½s '54 B	104¼	104	104
4	FirestoneT&R3½s'48	106⅞	106¾	106⅞
27	Fla E Cst 5s '74	7	6¾	6⅞
1	Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	6¼	6¼	6¼
1	Francis Sug 6s '56	54	54	54
10	Gen Cable 5½s '47	104	104	104
7	GenMotAccept3¼s'51	104¼	104¼	104¼
3	Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	71	71	71
5	Goodrich 4¼s '56	105¼	105⅛	105⅛
10	Gt Nor Ry 5¼s '52	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
3	Gt Nor 5s '73	93½	93¼	93¼
1	Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	86½	86½	86½
2	Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	108	108	108
38	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	102¾	102¼	102¾
24	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	94½	94¼	94½
2	Gt Nor 3¾s '67	77⅝	77½	77⅝
10	Gulf M & N 5s '50	82½	81½	82½
10	Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	100¾	100½	100¾
3	Gulf St Util 3½s '69	110¼	110¼	110¼
3	Harlem Riv&P 4s '54	66	66	66
3	Houst'nOilTex4½s '54	100	100	100
13	HudsonCoal5s'62A	33	32½	33
23	Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	48	47¾	47¾
11	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	14½	14½	14½
6	IllBellTel3½s'70B	112¼	112¼	112¼
2	Ill Cen 3½s '52	43	43	43
13	Ill Cen 4s '53	45¼	44⅞	45
8	Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	50	49¼	49¼
40	Ill Cen 4¾s '66	45	44¼	45
2	Ill Cen 5s '55	55	54½	55
3	Ill Cen Louis 3½s '53	65	65	65
23	IC&CSL&NI 5s'63A	49½	48¾	49½
18	IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	45	44¾	45
1	Indpls & Lou 4s '56	16½	16½	16½
9	Indus Rayon 4½s '48	106	106	106
11	Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛
10	Interb R Tr 6s '32	36	36	36
5	InterbRTr rfg5s'66ct	77⅜	77¼	77¼
5	InterbRTr rfg 5s '66	77⅜	77¼	77⅜
21	Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
13	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	14½	14¼	14½
8	Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	12⅝	12½	12½
10	Int Gt Nor 5s '56 C	12½	12½	12½
15	Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	70	69¾	70
29	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	70½	69⅞	70½
4	Int Paper 6s '55	98⅜	98⅛	98⅜
2	Int Paper 5s '47	102¼	102	102
14	Int Rys C A 6½s '47	98	98	98
5	Int T&T 4½s'52	41⅝	41½	41⅝
2	Int T&T 5s '55	46	46	46
3	PamesF&Clea 4s '59	55	55	55
2	Jones&LghSt4¼s'61	94½	94½	94½
6	K C South 3s '50	66	65¾	66
1	Kans G&E 4½s '80	102½	102½	102½
11	Lac Gas 5½s '53	48½	48	48
3	Lac Gas 5½s '60D	47⅞	47	47⅞
1	Lac Gas 5s 42	84	84	84
5	LE & West 3s '47	70	69⅞	70
1	Lautaro Nit inc '75	39	39	39
7	Leh & N Eng 4s '65A	88½	88⅜	88½
1	Leh & NY 4s '45	32	32	32
5	Les C&N 4½s '54A	54	54	54
1	Leh C&N 4½s '54C	53½	53½	53½
31	Leh VaiHTerm5s54	42¼	42¼	42¼
3	Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	17	17	17
10	LehVal4½s2003asd	15¼	15¼	15¼
35	Leh Val 4s 2003asd	15	14¾	14¾
1	Leh Val 4s 2003asdreg	14	14	14
1	Liggett & M 5s '51	130¾	130¾	130¾
3	Loews 3½s '46	104⅝	104½	104⅝
1	Lorillard Co 5s '51	128¼	128¼	128¼
14	Louisia & Ark 5s '69	86¾	86	86¾
9	Lou & N 5s 2003 B	99¼	98¾	99¼
4	Lou&N 4½s 2003	93	92½	92½
1	Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
2	L&N Pad&M 4s '46	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
8	Maine Cen 4½s '60	52½	51¼	52½
5	Manitou GB&n 3½s'41	22	22	22
1	Market St Ry 7s '40	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛
34	McKess&Rob 5½s'50	99⅞	98½	98½
5	MetWSideEChi4s'38	6¾	6¾	6¾
17	Mich Con Gas 4s '63	104½	104	104
10	Midland RRNJ 5s '40	28¾	28⅜	28⅜
1	Mil&Nor cn 4½s'39	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
2	MilSparta&NW 4s'47	15⅞	15¾	15¾
13	M&S L cn 5s '34 ct	8½	8¼	8½
2	MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
13	MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	7	6⅞	7
10	M-K-Tex 5s '62A	16½	16¼	16½
40	M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	7	6⅞	7
5	M-K-T 4½s'78	15¼	15¼	15¼
20	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	30½	29⅞	30½
7	M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	14½	14½	14½
16	Mo Pac cv 5½s'49	1½	1½	1½
7	Mo Pac 5s '65 A	21¾	21⅝	21¾
62	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	21⅞	21¼	21¾
2	Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	21½	21½	21½
24	Mo Pac 5s '78 G	21¾	21⅝	21¾
4	Mo Pac 5s '78 G ct	21¼	21¼	21¼
43	Mo Pac 5s '80H	21¾	21½	21¾
75	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	21¾	21⅝	21¾
36	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	3	2⅞	3
4	Mob&O Montg 5s '47	25	25	25
50	Mob&Oh 5s '38	40⅞	40	40¼
23	Mob&O 4½s'77	33½	33¼	33½
8	Mob & O 4½s'77 ct	33¼	33¼	33¼
1	MonWPaPubSv4½s'60	110	110	110
1	MonWPa Pub Sv6s'65	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
16	Mon Pow 3¾s '66	101⅜	101¼	101⅜
2	Mor & Essex 5s '55	38½	38	38
4	Mor & Essex 4½s'55	33	32⅞	33
5	Mor&Essex3½s2000	43¾	43	43¾
3	Nassau El 4s '51	92	92	92
28	Nassau El 4s '51 ct	55¼	55	55¼
6	Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	107⅜	107½	107⅜
1	NEngT&T 4½s61B	128¼	128¼	128¼
1	NP Pow & L 4½s 60	107	107	107
6	NO Tex&M 4½s54	40	39½	40
2	NO Tex&M 5½s 54ct	35	35	35
5	No Tex&Mex 5s 56C	36	36	36
44	NYC rfg 5s 2013	61½	60½	61½
151	NYC 4½s 2913 A	55¼	54½	55
11	NYC cn 4s 98	62	61	62
5	NYC 3¾s 46	78⅞	78½	78½
27	NYC cv 3¼s 52	61¼	60½	60⅞
8	NYC & HR 4s 42	94	93½	94
2	NYC&HR 3½s 97	77	77	77
3	NYC La Sh 3½s 98	60½	60½	60½
2	NC Mi Cen 3½s 98	58	58	58
45	NYCt&StL 6s 41	85	84	85
8	NYCh&StL 5½s 74A	67½	67	67½
124	NY Ch & StL 4½s 78	59¼	58	59¼
10	NY Ch&StL 4s 46	83	82⅞	83
1	NY Ch&StL 3½s 47	85	85	85
1	NY Conn RR 4½s 53	107	107	107
16	NY Dock cv 5s 47	51	51	51
3	NY Dock Co 4s 51	53½	53½	53½
6	NY Edis 3¼s 65	110	109½	110
1	NY Edis 3¼s 66	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
1	NY G El H&P 5s 48	t125	125	125
48	NYNH&H cv 6s 48	24	23¾	23⅞
5	NYNH&H clt 6s 40	36	35	35
27	NYNH&H 4½s 67	22½	22	22
4	NYNH&H 4s 55	19¾	19¾	19¾
10	NYNH&H 4s 56	19¾	19½	19½
11	NYNH&H 4s 57	5½	5¼	5⅜
2	NYNH&H 4½s 54	19¾	19¾	19¾
44	NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	19¾	18⅞	19¾
16	NY O & W rfg 4s92	7⅜	7¼	7⅜
2	NY Steam 3½s 63	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
5	NY S&W rfg 5s 37	29	29	29
5	NY S&W Term 5s43	60	60	60
10	NY W&Bost 4½s '46	5	5	5
1	Niag Sh cv 5½s '50	103½	103½	103½
24	Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	15½	15¼	15¼
39	Norf Sou 5s '61A	16	15¼	15¼
1	Norf & W 4s '96	125	125	125
67	Nor Pac 6s 2047C	58⅜	57¾	58⅜
12	Nor Pac 5s 2047C	49⅞	49⅛	49⅞
16	Nor Pac 5s2047D	49⅞	49⅛	49⅞
4	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛
17	Nor Pac 4s '97	67¾	67	67¾
10	Nor Pac 3s 2047	42	42	42
2	Ogden&LCha 4s '48	6½	6½	6½
12	Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
8	Otis Steel 4½s '62A	75	74⅝	75
2	Pac Gas&El 3½s '66	110½	110½	110½
11	Pac G&E 3¾s '61	111⅞	111¾	111⅞
5	Pac Gas&El 4s '64	113¼	113	113
1	Pac Mo 1st 4s '38	77½	77½	77½
7	Pac T&T 3¼s '66C	111	111	111
6	Panhandle EPL 4s '52	104¾	104¾	104¾
7	Pen Oh&Det 4½s '77	99½	99	99½
1	Pen P&Lt 4½s '74	108	108	108
6	Pen RR gen 5s '68	108¾	108¾	108¾
18	Pen RR gen 4½s '65	103	102⅞	102⅞
5	Pen RR 4½s deb '70	89¾	89½	89½
17	Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	98	97¾	97⅞
4	Pen RR 3¾s '70	91½	91	91
19	Pen RR 3¼s '52	86¾	86½	86½
2	Peo GL&Chi 6s '43	113¾	113¾	113¾
1	Pere Marq 5s '56	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛
8	Pere Marq 4½s '80	60	59¼	60
3	Phelps Dodge3½s '53	110¼	109¼	110¼
5	PhilBal&W 4½s '77C	109⅜	109½	109⅝
7	Phila Co 5s '67	105¾	105¾	105¾
3	Phil Elec 3¼s '67	111½	111½	111½
6	Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	3½	3⅜	3½
36	Ph Read C&I 5s '73	13	12⅞	13
3	PCC&SL 5s '70A	106¼	106¼	106¼
4	PCC&StL 4½s '77	98½	98½	98½
5	Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s '52	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
5	Pitts&WVa 4½s '58A	45	45	45
1	Pitt&WVa 4½s '59B	44	44	44
13	Pitt&WVa 4½s '60C	46¼	45	46¼
12	Portl Gen E 4½s '60	74⅞	74⅝	74¾
62	Por RiA Tob 6s '42st	82¾	91	82½
36	Por Ri AT 6s '42 unst	82¼	81	82¼
34	Postal Tel&C 5s '53	24½	24¼	24½
3	Pub SvcNo Ill 3½s '68	109¾	109¾	109¾
3	Purity Bak 5s '48	104½	104⅛	104⅛
18	Readg 4½s '97A	70⅛	70	70⅛
1	Readg 4½s '97B	70	70	70
42	Repub Steel 4½s '61	98	97⅞	97½
63	Repub Steel 4½s '56	98	97⅞	98
10	Rio Gr West 1st 4s '39	33⅞	33¼	[illegible]
5	Rio Gr W clt 4s '49	12[illegible]	1[illegible]	
4	Rutland 1st 4½s '41			
8	StLIM&S4sR&[illegible]	65	65	
2	StLIM&S 4s R&G '33ct	64	64	[illegible]
16	†St L Peo&NW 5s '48	26½	26⅛	26⅛
20	St L S F 5s '50 B	15⅜	15¼	15¼
1	StLSF 5s B '50 ct	14¾	14¾	14¾
115	St L S F 4½s '78	13⅞	13¾	13⅞
39	StLSF4½s'78ct st	13⅞	13⅜	13⅝
58	St L S F 4s '50 A	14¾	14⅜	14⅝
5	St L S F 4s '50A ct	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
10	St LS SW 5s '52	21½	21¼	21½
2	St L SW rfg 5s '90	13	12¾	13
7	St L SW 1st 4s '89	66	65½	66
2	StP&KC ShL4½s'41	7¼	7¼	7¼
3	StPaul UnDep 5s '72	115¾	115⅞	115¾
5	Schulco 6½s '46 B st	42¾	42¾	42¾
25	Seab A L cn 6s '45	7	7	7
2	Sea A L 6s '45 ct	5¾	5¾	5¾
1	Sea A L 4s '50 st	13½	13½	13½
2	Sea A L 4s '50 unst	12¾	12¾	12¾
11	Sea-AllFla 6s '35 A ct	2½	2¼	2¼
15	Shell Un 2½s '54	96¾	96½	96¾
13	Simmons cv 4s '52	102⅛	102	102⅛
6	Socony-Vac 3s '64	106	106	106
7	So Bell T & T 3s '79	105⅜	105¼	105⅜
6	So Cal Gas 4½s '61	107½	107½	107½
2	Sou Kraft 4¼s '46	99¼	99¼	99¼
1	Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	106½	106½	106½
3	Son Pac 4½s '68	47½	47¼	47½
35	Sou Pac 4½s '81	46¾	46	46⅝
95	So Pac 4½s '69	46¾	46	46½
31	So Pac rfg 4s '55	61½	61¼	61⅜
10	So Pac clt 4s '49	47	46¼	47
47	So Pac 3¾s '46	54	53⅜	53⅜
39	So Pac 4½s Ore '77	49⅝	49⅜	49½
5	So Pac SFter 4s '50	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜
30	South Ry 6½s '56	83	82	82⅞
6	South Ry gen 6s '56	78¼	78	7
6	South Ry gen 6s '56	78¼	78	78
24	South Ry cn 5s '94	89¼	89[illegible]	89[illegible]
43	South Ry gen 4s '56	60¼	59¾	60¼
9	S W Bell Tel 3s '68	108¼	108	108[illegible]
1	Spokane Int 5s '55	22¼	22¼	22¼
8	Studebaker cv 6s '45	110	109½	110
1	T RR A St L 4s '53	110	110	110
8	Texark & Ft S 5½s '50	89⅞	89⅜	89⅞
16	Tex Corp 3½s '51	107⅛	107	107
12	Tex Corp 3s '59	106⅛	106	106⅛
12	Tex & P 1st 5s 200	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
2	Tex & Pac 5s '77 B	70¾	70¾	70¾
6	Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	71	71	71
2	Tex P-MP Ter 5½s '64	92	92	92
273	Third Ave aj 5s '60	24¾	24⅝	24
89	Third Ave 4s '60	62¼	61¾	61¾
2	T St L & W 4s '50	67	67	67
1	Un Elev Ch 5s '45	8½	8½	8½
4	Union Oil Cal 6s '42	112	112	112
23	Union Oil Cal 3s '59	103	102¾	102¾
50	Un Pac 1st 5s 2008	116½	116½	116½
7	Un Pac 1st 4s '47	114¼	114¼	114¼
5	Un Pac 3½s '71	97½	97¼	97¼
4	Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	108½	108½	108½
8	Un Pac 3½s '70	97¾	97¾	97¾
7	Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s '52	76⅞	76½	76½
45	Unit Drug 5s '53	88¾	87	88¾
10	US Steel 3¼s '48	105¾	105⅝	105¾
2	Utah Lt & Tr 5s '44	103½	103½	103½
8	Utah P & L 5s '44	103½	103¼	103½
6	Va Ir C & C 5s'49	50	50	50
10	Va & SW cn 5s '58	62¼	62¼	62¼
29	Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	109	109	109
24	Wabash rfg 5½s '75	8⅞	8⅝	8¾
19	Wabash 1st 5s '39	48	47½	47½
6	Wabash 2d 5s '39	19½	19¼	19¼
23	Wabash 5s '80 D	8¾	8½	8⅝
16	Wabash 5s '76 B	8¾	8⅝	8¾
27	Wabash 4½s '78 C	8¾	8⅝	8¾
2	Wab Det & Chi 5s '41	48¼	48¼	48¼
1	Wab 3½s Omaha	11½	11½	11½
4	Walker H 4¼s '45	106	105⅝	105⅝
2	Walwrth 4s '55	68½	68½	68½
2	Warren Bros 6s '41	32¾	32¾	32¾
11	West Pen P 3½s '66	111¾	111¾	111¾
12	West Shore 4s 2361	49	48½	49
1	Westn Md 5½s '77 A	90	90	90
8	Westn Md 4s '52	86	85⅜	85½
3	WNY & Pa gen 4s '43	108½	108½	108½
5	Westn Pac 5s '46 asd	17½	17½	17½
15	Western Un 5s '51	69	68⅞	68⅞
12	Western Un 5s '60	68¼	68¼	68¼
1	Western Un 4½s 50	67	67	67
1	Wh&L E 4s 49	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝
32	Wheel Stl 4½s 66A	100¼	100¼	100¼
2	White Sew M 6s '40	102 1-32	102 1-32	
2	Wilkes B&E 5s 42	12½	12½	12½
2	Wilson&Co 4s 55	106⅝	106½	106½
10	Wilson&Co cv 3¾s 47	101	101	101
13	Wis Cen 4s 49	24⅞	24	24¼
15	Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	9⅞	9½	9½
3	Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	8½	8½	8½
9	Youngst S&T 4s 61	106	106	106

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	Agr M Bk 6s 47	27	27	27
21	Argentine 4s 72 Feb	86	85⅝	85⅝
3	Argentine 4s 72 Ap	85⅞	85½	85⅞
1	Argentine 4½s 48	96	96	96
2	Australia 5s 55	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝
5	Australia 5s 57	80⅜	80	80⅜
5	Australia 4½s 56	74	74	74
1	Belgium 7s 55	106½	106½	106½
8	Belgium 6½s 49	101⅝	101½	101½
5	Belgim 6s 55	100¼	100	100¼
7	Brazil 8s 41	21¾	21¾	21¾
19	Brazil 6½s 26-57	17¼	17	17¼
18	Brazil 6½s 27-57	17¼	17	17¼
2	Brazil C Ry 7s 52	17	17	17
2	Brisbane 5s 57	68	68	68
1	Ben A 3s 84	44½	44½	44½
10	Buen A 4¾s 77	64	64	64
30	Canada 5s 52	104½	103⅞	104½
13	Canada 4s 60	98¼	97½	98¼
25	Canada 3¼s 61	89	88⅞	89
3	Canada 2½s 45	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
5	Canada 2¼s 44	95	95	95
1	ChileMtBk6¾s 61	12½	12½	12½
3	ChileMtgBk6s61asd	12½	12½	12½
14	Chile 6s 60 asd	13⅜	13½	13½
6	Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
1	Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
1	Chile 6s 63 asd	13½	13½	13½
14	Colomb 6s 61 Jan	33¼	33	33¼
37	Colomb 6s 61 Oct	33⅛	32¾	32⅞
6	Copenhag 4¼s 53	39⅝	39½	39⅝
1	Cordoba Pv 7s 42	84½	84½	84½
2	Costa Rica 7s 51	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
6	Denmark 6s 42	64¾	63½	64¾
9	Denmark 5½s 55	54¼	54¼	54¼
15	Denmark 4½s 62	43½	43½	43½
7	GerCAgBk6s Oct	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛
6	Gesr Govt 7s '49	15½	15¼	15½
1	Ger Govt 7s '49unst	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
4	Ger Gen E 6½s '40	34	33⅛	34
1	GtConElPJap 7s '44	91	91	91
1	GtConElPJap6½s50	88	88	88
1	Greek 6s '68 ptbd	16	16	16
2	Irish Free St 5s '60	83	83	83
2	Ital Pub Util 7s '52	50	50	50
11	Italy 7s 1951	65¾	65½	65½
2	Leipzig 7s 47	14	14	14
1	Lombard El 7s 52	69½	69½	69½
1	Minas Ger 6½s '59	11¼	11¼	11¼
1	Mex Ill 4½s '43asd	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5	N Sou Wales 5s '58	83	83	83
3	Norway 6s '44	97	97	97
1	Norway 6s '43	97	97	97
15	Norway 4½s '56	81½	81	81½
5	Norway 4¼s '65	75¼	75	75¼
2	Norway 4s '63	73	73	73
2	Orient Dev 6s '53	63	63	63
1	Orient Dev 5½s '58	57	57	57
1	Oslo City 4½s '55	73½	73½	73½
7	Panama 5s '63 A	80	78	80
123	Panama5s63Rstasd	74	72	72⅝
1	Pernambuco 7s '47	9½	9½	9½
36	Peru 1st 6s 60	10⅛	10	10
32	Peru 2nd 6s 1961	10	10	10
1	Quensld 7s 41	101¼	101¼	101¼
1	Quensld 6s 47	85½	85½	85½
5	Rio de Jar 8s 46	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
5	Rio de Jan 6½s 53	10	10	10
5	x in Rio Gr do Sul 8s 46	12½	12½	12½
2	Rio Gr Do Sul 7s 67	11	11	11
2	Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
12	Santa Fe Prov 4s 64	80	80	80
7	Soa Paulo St 7s 56	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜
7	Serb Cts Sl 8s 62	14	14	14
1	Serb Cts Sl s7 62	12½	12½	12½
1	Siemens&Hal 6½s 51	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
4	Taiwan El P 5½s'71	61½	61½	61½
8	Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	64¾	64⅝	64¾
10	Uruguay 6s '60	63	63	63
81	Urug aj 3¾s4s4½s'79	54¼	53½	54¼
1	Urug4s4½s4½s'78Feb	53¾	53¾	53¾

Bond Sales (in Dollars)

Total today, 7,652,000; previous day, 10,332,400; week ago, 6,429,000; year ago, 7,358,300; two year ago, 4,214,100; Jan. 1 to date, 433,300,500; year ago, 496,416,625; two years ago, 499,625,780.

Heard in Wall Street

First estimates on cotton acreage this year run around 24,800,000 acres. At 235 pounds to the acre, this would make a crop of round 11,600,000 bales—a little less than last year. World consumption of American cotton this year is running round 13,000,000 bales, which is about 1,000,000 bales more than produced. So that will bring down the carry-over this summer about 1,000,000 below last summer.

Apparently, even the recent level of silk around $2.75 has not been low enough to undo the damage done to consumption by last fall's speculative flurry. Silk has now turned sharply weak again, falling to round $2.50. Even at the same price as silk, the hosiery trade would probably prefer the new polyamide or nylon stockings to be rid of the disturbing price fluctuations. The immediate cause of the fall in silk futures was thought to be the failure of American consumption to pick up, and the selling was reported to come chiefly from Japan.

The railroad people seem really confident that the Wheeler-Truman-Lea bill, popularity known as S.2009, will actually emerge from the conference committee, where it is now held by Senator Wheeler's absence, with some real gains for the roads.

Chief advantage seems to be that it will enable the ICC to put a floor under everybody's rates, preventing different forms if transportation from cutting each others' throats. Particular hope is in the placing of inland waterways, which carry some 14 per cent of the country's ton-miles, under ICC regulation. This is the most overtly subsidized competition, a thorn in the flesh of the railroads for years. Principal argument for the subsidy is that the farmers think they can pocket the benefit of the lower water rates, while the principal argument against it is that the big oil and steel companies seem to do the real pocketing.

The coastwise people are supposed to have 'palled up' with the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen in opposing the bill; the coastwise people, or many of them, don't want the ICC to regulate their rates, and this particular Brotherhood is insisting on the Harrington Amendment prohibiting consolidations where the value of the men's jobs is decreased. Since 80 per cent of the economies of consolidation result from labor-saving, this would take most of the incentive out of the numerous consolidations now being discussed. However, they could still be put through and effect the 20 per cent saving, while the men could be carried on full-pay pension until they dropped off the rolls.

Inland waterways would be chiefly affected, as the long-term result of the bill would probably be a considerable increase in their rates. Truck rates are not much affected. That department of ICC regulation has not been much developed yet; truck rates when posted are usually accepted unless they involve deep rate cuts. Last year the ICC began a cost study to find out whether the buses, trucks, rails, etc., are making money, and in consequence has ordered the trucks to raise some rates and the rails to lower some.

The railroad unemployment insurance system, the subject of a separate law outside the Social Security Act, seems involved in the same situation as the Title IX unemployment system of the major Act. The roads are paying in 3 per cent on their pay rolls, or about $50,000,000 a year, and this is something like double what is being paid out in unemployment benefits, and there are so far about $116,000,000 of accumulations. So the rail managements want their rate cut, presumably in half, which would save them some $25,000,000 a year, but rail labor objects.

H. F.

New York Curb

2:55 Prices

Sales.	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
400	Aero Sup B (.20g)	5¼	5	5
200	Ainsworth (¼g)	6¼	6¼	6¼
500	Air Assoc	12½	12½	12½
1250	Air Investors (1e)	174½	173	174½
200	Air Inv war	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	106½	106½	106½
10	Ala Pow $6 pf (6)	96	96	96
100	Alliance Inv	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Allied Prod A (1¾)	21	20½	21
1150	Alum Co Am (1e)	174	173	173½
400	Alum Co Am pf (6)	118½	118½	118½
100	Alum Ind	9½	9½	9½
200	Alum Ltd (1½e)	106½	105	105½
100	Alum Ltd pf (6)	107¾	107¾	107¾
20	Am Book (4)	49¾	49½	49½
100	Am Box Board	5½	5½	5½
200	Am Centrifugal	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Am Cit P&LB	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
4100	Am Cyan B (.60)	39	38¼	39
700	Am Exp Lines (¼e)	18	17¾	18
3700	Am Gas & El (1.60)	38¼	37	38¼
200	Am Gen	4	4	4
700	Am Light & T (1.20)	15½	15⅜	15½
100	Am Mfg (¼e)	22	21	22
100	Am Maracaibo	¾	¾	¾
5000	Am Republics	8½	8⅜	8½
800	Am Superpow	½	⅜	⅜
150	Am Superpow 1 pf	64½	64	64½
1000	Am Superpow pf	15	14¾	15
100	Anch Post F	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
300	Ark Nat Gas	2⅞	2¾	2¾
4700	Ark Nat Gas A	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
3200	Ark Nat Gas pf	8¼	7⅞	8
60	Ark P&L pf (7)	98¼	98	98
100	Art Met Wks (.15e)	5¾	5¾	5¾
500	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
100	Asso G & El	⅛	⅛	⅛
6000	Asso G & El A	¼	¼	¼
200	Asso G & El pf	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛
100	Atl Cst Fish	2¾	2¾	2¾
10	Atl Cst Line Co (1g)	19¾	19¾	19¾
1700	Atlas Corp war	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
400	Atlas Ply (¼e)	18	17½	18
100	Avery & Sons	7	7	7
7600	Aviation & Tran	4	3¾	4
1700	Babcock & Wil (.20e)	26⅜	25⅝	25⅞
1700	Baldwin Loco war	7	6¾	6¾
300	Baldwin Rub (½a)	7½	7¼	7⅜
100	Bardst'n Dis	⅞	⅞	⅞
150	Barl & Seel A (1.20)	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝
100	Basic D'mite (¼e)	6½	6½	6½
4300	Bath Iron Wks	12½	12⅛	12¼
2300	Beech Airc	7⅜	7	7⅛
2900	Bell Airc	31	30¼	31
70	Bell Tel Can	121	120½	120½
25	Bell Tel Pa pf (6½)	123	123	123
600	Bellance Airc	6⅞	6¾	6⅞
250	Bickfords (.60e)	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
250	Bickfords pf (2½)	39¾	39¾	39¾
1800	Bliss (EW)	17	16⅞	17
200	Blue Ridge	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Blue Rid cv pf (3h)	44¼	44¼	44¼
250	Borne Scrym	48¼	48	48¼
200	Bourjois	6¾	6⅝	6¾
800	Braz Tr L&P	7⅞	7¾	7¾
700	Breeze Corp (1½g)	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
5800	Brewst Aero	17⅛	16¾	17⅛
3	Bridgpt Mach	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
100	Brill A	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
200	Brit Celan	1½	1½	1½
50	Brown Co pf	24½	24½	24½
500	Brown Rubber	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
200	Buf N&EP pf (1.60)	21	21	21
100	Buf N&EP 1pf	101¾	101¼	101¼
300	Bunk Hill && S (¼e)	12½	12½	12½
300	Cab El Prod	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
600	Cab El Prod vtc	1	[illegible]	1
2500	Can Col Airw	9¾	9⅝	9¾
100	Can Ind Alc A (.15g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
300	Can Marconi (.04e)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	Carib Syn	1⅛	1	1⅛
100	Carman B	6½	6½	6½
50	Caro P&L $7 pf (7)	106½	106½	106½
3300	Carrier Corp	14¼	13¾	14
175	Celanese ptc pf (7a)	121	120½	120⅞
100	Gen & SW Ut	¼	¼	¼
600	Cen Hud G&E (.80)	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝
40	CenNYPow pf (5)	103¾	103¼	103¾
200	Cen Ohio Stl (.30e)	10¼	9¼	10¼
700	Cen St El	⅛	⅛	⅛
75	Cen St E 7% pf	7	6½	7
25	Cherry Burrell (.80)	12	12	12
150	Chesebrough (4a)	117	117	117
300	Chi Flex Shaft (5a)	83	82	83
900	Chief Cons Mng	⅛	⅛	⅛
1700	Cities Service	5⅜	5⅛	5¼
300	Cit Svc pf	63	62	62
10	Cit Svc pf BB	56	56	56
40	Cit Svc P&L $7 pf	105	105	105
150	Clev El Illum (2a)	44¼	43½	44¼
100	Clev Tract	6¾	6¾	6¾
500	Colo Fuel&I war	6⅝	6½	6½
150	Colts PF Arms (2)	80	80	80
75	Colum G&E pf (5)	70	69¾	69¾
1200	Colum O&G	2⅛	2	2
3700	Comwlth & So war	3-32	..	..
100	Comm Pw&Lt 1pf	44½	44	44½
50	Comm P Svc (.65e)	35¼	35¼	35¼
100	Compo Sh M vtc (1)	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
500	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	83⅝	83	83
20	C G&E B pf B (4½)	118	118	118
300	Cons Gas Ut	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
50	Cons Mng&S (1a)	32½	32½	32½
1200	Cons Stl Corp	5⅞	5½	5½
400	Cont Roll&Stl	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝
200	Cooper-Bess	9¾	9½	9¾
500	Copper Range	5	5	5
200	Corroon & Rey	1¾	1⅝	1¾
500	Cosden Petro	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
300	Cosden Petro pf	11⅜	11	11⅜
1000	Creole Pet (1½a)	21	20¾	21
900	Crocker-Wh El M	5½	5¼	5¼
1000	Croft Brewing	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Crowley Milner	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Crown Drug (.05e)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Cuban Tob	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1300	Decca Records (.60)	7¼	7	7⅛
600	Divco Twin Trk	8¾	8⅝	8¾
200	Dobeckmum	5¼	5	5
50	Duke Power (¾e)	75½	75	75½
300	Duro-Test	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Duval Tex Sul	7	7	7
500	Eagle Pich Ld	11¾	11½	11½
350	East G&F26pf	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞
300	East G&Fprpf (1⅛k)	53½	53	53
100	East Mall Iron	9¾	9¾	9¾
75	East Sta pf B	16½	16	16½
100	Easy Wash MB (⅛e)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
600	Eisler Elec	2⅝	2¼	2¼
16000	El Bond & Sh	8	7⅝	7¾
100	El Bond&Sh pf (6)	73	72½	73
400	El Bo&Sh $5 pf (5)	64¼	63½	63½
50	El P&L 2 pf A	18¾	18¼	18¼
100	Electrol vtc	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
25	Elgin Nat Wat (¼e)	29¼	29¼	29¼
25	Emp G&F 8% pf	70	70	70
100	Equity Corp	½	½	½
275	EquityCorp $2 pf(3)	25½	25	25
100	Esquire Inc (.60)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
100	Eureka Pipe L (2a)	31	31	31
800	Fairchild Av	11¾	11½	11½
3100	Fairchild En & Air	5⅞	5⅝	5¾
200	Falstaff Brew (.60)	10	10	10
50	Fanny Farm (1½)	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝
300	Fansteel Met	15	14⅞	14⅞
50	Fire As Phil (2a)	70	70	70
25	FlaP&L$7 pf (3.94k)	111	111	111
100	Ford M Can (1)	16	16	16
75	Ford M Can B (1)	16½	16½	16½
200	Ford Mot Ltd (.16g)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
50	Fox (P) Brew (1a)	15	15	15
200	Froedt G pf (1.20)	20	19¾	20
2400	Fruehauf rTa (¼e)	30⅜	29¾	30⅛
40	Gatineau Pow pf (5)	69½	69	69½
100	Gen Alloys	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Gen Firepfg (¼e)	16¼	16¼	16¼
10	Gen Out Adv pf (6)	88	88	88
40	Gen Pub S pf	40½	40½	40½
40	Gen Share pf (6h)	77½	77½	77½
25	Gen Wat G&E pf(3)	38¾	38¾	38¾
100	Georg Pow $6 pf(6)	99¾	99⅜	99⅜
100	Gilbert (AC)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1300	Glen Alden Coal xd	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝
100	Grand Rap V (.40)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
100	Gray Mfg	9½	9½	9½
125	Gt Atl & P nv (3½e)	106	105½	106½
100	Gt A&P 1st pf (7)	132	132	132
400	Greenf T&D	9¼	9	9¼
7400	GrumAircE	20¾	19¾	20⅝
2900	Guf Oil (1?)	37¼	36¼	37¼
3300	Hall Lamp (.60e)	12⅝	10¾	12⅝
500	Haloid (¼e)	18	17¾	18
300	Harvard Brew (.05e)	2	2	2
1000	HatCorpAmB	8⅛	8	8⅛
400	Hecla Min (.10e)	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
200	Helena Rubin (¼e)	13¾	13½	13½
100	Helena Rub A (1)	11	11	11
50	Heyden Chem (2a)	79	79	79
100	Hires (C E (.30e)	21	21	21
400	Holophane (¼e)	13	13	13
200	Horn A C	3	3	3
75	Horn & Hard (2)	35¾	35¾	35¾
50	Hubbel (H) (1.60)	18½	18½	18½
300	Humble Oil (⅜e)	63	62⅝	62⅝
100	Hygrade Sylv (⅝e)	46	46	46
600	Ill Iowa Pow	4	3¾	3¾
1300	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	6⅝	6⅛	6¼
400	Ill Iowa Pow P pf	28⅞	28⅜	28⅜
300	Ill Zinc	6½	6¼	6½
100	Imp Oil Ltd ½a)	11¼	11¼	11¼
300	Imp Tb Can (.40a)	12	11¾	11¾
100	Ind Pipe L (.10e)	7¼	7¼	7¼
190	Ind Svc 6% pf	20¾	19	20¼
190	Ind Svc 7% pf	21	19	20½
100	Indpls P& pf (6½)	110½	110½	110½
500	Ins Co N Am (2a)	72½	72½	72½
200	Int Cig Mch (2)	23	23	23
600	Int Hyd-El pf	12¼	11	12¼
200	Int Indust (.10g)	1½	1½	1½
3200	Int Pap&Pow war	1⅝	1½	1½
1200	Int Petrol (1½a)	16¾	16⅝	16⅝
1500	Int Prod	5¼	5	5
100	Int Vitamin (.30)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
300	Int Home Eq (⅛)	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
50	Inters Pw Del pf	4¼	4¼	4¼
400	Ital Superpow A	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Jacobs (F. L.)	2½	2½	2½
50	Jer C P&L 6 pf (6)	100	99¼	100
20	Jer C P&L 7 pf (7)	108	108	108
1600	Jones & Lau Stl	32½	31½	31½
50	Ken-Rad T&LA	5¾	5¾	5¾
300	Knott Corp (.10e)	8½	8	8
100	Krueger Brew (½)	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
300	Lake Shore M (½e)	18½	18⅜	18⅜
100	Lakey Fdy & M	4½	4½	4½
200	Lane-Wells (1)	11¼	10¾	11¼
100	Le Tourneau (1)	34½	34½	34½
900	Lehigh C&N	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1000	Leonard Oil Dev	¼	¼	¼
750	Line Material	11¾	10¾	11⅜
100	Locke Stl Ch (1.20)	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞
800	Lone Star Gas (.20e)	10	9⅞	9⅞
1200	Long Is Ltg	1¼	1¼	1¼
50	Long Is L pf	43	43	43
25	Long Is L pf B	40	40	40
100	Loudon Pack	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1300	Louis L&E (.10e)	6	6	6
50	Lynch Corp (2)	28½	28½	28½
300	Manati Sug war	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
300	Master Elec (.60a)	31	31	31
300	McWill Dredge	8	7¾	8
60	Mead John (3a)	170¾	170	170
203	Memph N Gas (.15e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
300	Mer&M Sec A (.10e)	3½	3½	3½
100	Mesabi Iron	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	100 Michigan Sug	¾	¾	¾
100	Mid St P Avtc (.63e)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100	Mid St P Bvtc (.10e)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1500	Mid West Corp	9⅛	9	9¼
50	Midland Stl (⅛e)	19	19	19
25	Midvale (1e)	107½	107½	107½
200	Mid-West Abr	2⅛	2	2⅛
100	Midwest Oil (.90)	7¾	7¾	7¾
200	Missouri P Svc	8¾	8⅝	8¾
100	Mock J Voeh (¼e)	8½	8½	8½
1500	Molybdenum (¼e)	7	6⅞	7

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Today's close*	150.39	31.93	25.84
Net change	+.74	+.61	+.16
Previous close	149.65	31.32	25.68
1940 high	152.80	32.67	26.45
1940 low	144.65	29.78	24.02

*Preliminary.

Sales.	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
100	Monarch M T (½e)	32½	32½	32½
200	Mont Dak Util (.06e)	7⅝	7½	7½
10	Montg Ward A (7)	168	168	168
50	Montr LH&P (1½)	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
1800	Mt City Cop	4¼	3⅞	4⅛
100	Mount Prod (.60)	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
800	Mount Sta Pow	21¾	21¼	21¼
900	Nat Auto Fib (.40e)	10	9⅞	9⅞
1400	Nat Bellas Hess	[illegible]	⅝	⅝
50	Nat City Lin pf (3)	45½	45½	45½
900	Nat Cont (.20e)	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞
600	Nat Fuel G (1)	12¼	12⅛	12⅛
100	Nat Oil Pr (¼e)	42¾	42¾	42¾
325	Nat P&L pf (6)	95¾	95	95¾
200	Nat Rub Mch	6	5¾	5¾
200	Nat Sug Ref	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
100	Nat Trans (.85g)	11¼	11¼	11¼
100	Nat Tun & Mines	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
400	Nat Un Rad	9-16	½	1-16
300	NehiCorp new wi	14⅛	14	14⅛
100	Neptune Met A	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100	N H Clock	6	6	6
200	New Idea Inc	15	15¼	15¼
200	N J Zinc	61¾	61	61¾
400	N Mex & Ariz Ld	1¼	1¼	1¼
50	NY & Hon Ros	20½	20½	20½
10	NY P & L $6 pf	106¼	106¼	106¼
20	NYP & L 7% pf	116¼	116¼	116¼
100	NY Shipbd fd sh	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
100	NY Transit	6½	6½	6½
10	NY Wat Svc pf	28	28	28
16600	Niag Hud Pow	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
50	Niag Hud 1 pf	91	91	91
10	Niag Sh md pf A	95¾	85¾	95¾
400	Niles-Bem P	65	64¼	65
200	Nipissing Mines	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7400	Nor Am Lt & Pow	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Nor Am L & P pf	98½	97¾	97¾
100	Nor Am Ray A	26¼	26¼	26¼
100	Nor Am Ray B	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
50	Nor Am R pr pf	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞
50	Nor Ind PS 6% pf	107¼	107	107
60	N Ind PS 7% pf	115½	115⅜	115⅜
700	Nor Sta Pw A	15	14¾	14⅞
400	Novaled-Ag	35	35	35
100	Ohoi Brass B (½e)	22	22	22
50	Ohio Ed pf (6)	110¼	110¼	110¼
400	Ohio Oil pf (6)	106	105	106
100	Okla Nat Gas pf (3)	49	49	49
25	Okla N G cv pf (5½)	116	116	116
1100	Oldetyme Dist	2½	2⅜	2⅜
800	Pac G&E 6 pf (1½)	34½	34⅜	34½
2200	Pantepec Oil Ven	5	4¾	4⅞
100	Prkrsbrg R&R	9½	9½	9½
10	Pender Gr A (3½)	48	48	48
100	Pender Gr B	15	15	15
250	Penin Tel (2)	35	35	35
2700	Pennroad	2⅛	2	2⅛
3200	Pa-Cent Airl	18¾	18¼	18½
25	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	112¾	112¾	112¾
25	Pepperell (3e)	78¾	78¾	78¾
1300	Pharis T&R (.15e)	7⅝	7½	7½
9700	Phoenix Sec	14⅝	13⅞	14¼
450	Phoen Sec pf	45	44¼	44¾
200	Pierce Govern (¼e)	12½	12¼	12¼
300	Pitney-Bowes (.40)	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜
60	Pitts&LaeE (3½g)	57¾	57	57¾
500	Pitts Forg (¼e)	11⅝	11½	11⅝
300	Pitts Metalu (¼e)	12½	12¼	12⅜
300	Pitts Pl Gl (1e)	103	102	102
100	Pleas V Wine (.05e)	1½	1½	1½
200	Polaris Mng	1	1	1
100	Potrero Sugar	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Pratt & Lam (½e)	24	24	24
700	Premier Gld (.12)	7	7	7
200	Pressed Met (¼e)	9	8¾	9
100	Prod Corp	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Prosperity Co B	4	4	4
800	Prud Inves	9	8⅞	9
100	Prud Invest pf (6)	102	102	102
75	P S Ind $7 pr pf	98	97	98
375	P S Ind $6 pf	52½	51½	52
100	P S Okla 6 pl pf (6)	107¾	107¾	107¾
225	PugSdP&L$5pf (1¼k)	82	81½	81½
500	Pug Sd P & L $6 pf	27	26½	26½
200	Pug Sd P & T (½e)	16	16	16
30	Quaker Oats (5)	118½	118½	118½
10	Quaker Oats pf (6)	150¼	150¼	150¼
50	Raym Conc	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
300	Reiter-Fost	⅛	⅛	⅛
4400	Republic Avia	6⅛	6	6⅛
200	Rheem Mfg (1)	19½	19½	19½
100	RiceStixDGds (½e)	5	5	5
700	Richmond Rad	2½	2¼	2½
100	Roch G&E pf D (6)	104½	104¼	104½
900	Rome Cable (.20e)	11⅛	11	11
150	Royal Type (2e)	63¾	63	63¾
1800	Rustless I & S (.15e)	14⅝	14¼	14⅝
50	Rustl I&S cv pf (2½)	46½	46½	46½
300	Ryerson & Haynes	1½	1⅜	1⅜
800	St Regis Pap	3	3	3
50	St Regis Pap pf	69½	69½	69½
1300	Salt Dome Oil	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
100	Samson Unit	⅝	⅝	⅝
300	Scovill Mfg (¼e)	29½	29⅛	29⅛
50	Scranton Lace (¼e)	29½	29⅜	29⅜
600	Scullin Stl war	1	1	1
3300	Segal Lock & H	1¼	1⅛	1¼
300	Seiberling Rub	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
200	Selected Indus	⅝	⅝	⅝
50	Sel Ind pr (5½)	58	58	58
600	Sentry S Con	1	⅞	1
800	Sherwin-Wms (¾e)	100	98¼	99⅝
2500	Simmons Har & Pt	3⅝	3⅜	3½
200	Simplicity Pat	1½	1½	1½
10	Singer Mfg (6)	146¾	146¾	146¾
100	Solar Mfg	1½	1½	1½
1400	Sonotone (.05e)	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
300	So C Ed B pf (1½)	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
200	So C Ed C pf (1⅜)	29¾	29¾	29¾
20	So Col Pow pf (1k)	68	68	68
100	Sou Pipe L (¼e)	8½	8½	8½
600	Sou Union Gas	3½	3⅜	3⅜
2900	Southl Royal (.05e)	6¼	6	6
400	Spalding	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	Spencer Shoe	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Stahl Meyer	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	StandCap&S (.160)	15¾	15¾	15¾
100	Stand Inv pf	11	11	11
500	St Oil Ky (1)	20¾	20½	20¾
400	St Oil Ky (1)	36¾	36½	36½
2300	St Pow&Lt	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Stand Prod (¼e)	8	8	8
200	Stand Stl Sprg (½e)	36¼	36¼	36¼
100	Starret Corp vtc	1	1	1
25	Steel Co Can (1¾a)	57	57	57
100	Ster Br Strs	4	4	4
800	Sterl Al Prod	8¾	8½	8½
100	Sterling Inc (.20)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Stroock & Co	9¾	9¾	9¾
200	Sullivan Mach	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜
900	Sunray Oil (.05e)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
300	RurayOil cvpf (2¾)	38¼	38	38¼
300	Superior Oil Cal	35¾	35½	35½
100	Taggart	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1600	Technicolor	15⅞	15⅜	15⅞
200	Texon Oil&L .10e)	2¾	2¾	2¾
650	Thew Shovel	24⅜	23¾	23¾
1100	Tilo Roof (.55a)	14	13½	13¾
50	Tob&Al Stks (3.40g)	58¼	58¼	58¼
200	Tob Prod Exp (.40g)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
50	Toledo Edis 6% pf (6)	108¾	108¾	108¾
300	Tonopah Belmont	⅛		⅛
600	Trans-Lux (.10e)	1¾	1¼	1⅜
300	Transwest Oil	2½	2½	2½
100	Tri-Cont war	½	½	½
200	Tubize Chat	9½	9½	9½
100	Tung Sol L pf (.80)	7¾	7⅝	7¾
2100	Udylite Corp (.10e)	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛
600	Unexcelled Mfg	2⅝	2¼	2⅝
100	Union G Can (.80)	12	12	12
200	Union Prem FS (1)	19	19	19
3100	Unit Airc Pr (.10e)	11¾	11⅜	11½
19600	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	1¼	1⅛	1¼
3900	Unit Gas	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
800	Unit Gas pf (2¼k)	107	105¼	107
2300	Unit Lt&Pow A	¾		¾
100	Unit Lt&Pow B	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1700	Unit Lt&P pf	37½	35½	37
100	Unit Prof Sh	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	78¼	76	76
75	US&I Sec pf (1¼)	70	70	70
1300	U S Foil B	6⅝	6½	6½
300	U S Plywood (.30e)	26⅞	26⅜	26¾
200	US Plywd cv pf (1½)	33½	33⅜	33½
300	U S Radiator	2	1⅞	2
300	U S Rub Recl	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
50	U S Strs 1pf	5½	5½	5½
800	Unit Wall Pap	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
700	Univ Corp vtc	6	5⅞	5⅞
200	Univ Pict	11½	11½	11½
2300	Unit Lt&Pow A	⅞	¾	[illegible]
600	Utah-Idaho Sug	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
125	Utah P&L pf (2¼k)	70¼	70	70
50	Util P&L pf	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
100	Util & Ind pf	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
300	Utiliy Equit	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
150	Util Equit pr	55	55	55
100	Valspar Corp	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
150	Valspar pf (1k)	29	28¼	28⅝
150	VanNorm MT (.40e)	27⅞	27½	27⅞
600	Venezuel Pet	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Vogt Mfg (.20e)	12	12	12
900	Wagner Bak vtc (¼e)	10	9¼	10
100	Waitt & Bd B	¾	¾	¾
100	W Tex Ut $6 pf (6)	100	100	100
900	West Va C & C	2⅜	2	2
1100	West Air Exp	7¾	7⅜	7¾
60	West Md 1pf	56	56	56
100	Wichita R Oil	6	6	6
300	Williams (RC)	7¼	7	7¼
200	Wm Oil-O-Mat	1½	1½	1½
10	Wisc P&L pf (1¾k)	112	112	112
300	Wolverine T (.10e)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
600	Wright Harg (.04a)	5⅞	5¾	5¾

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:55
5	Ala Pow 5s 46	107¼	107¼	107¼
1	Ala Pow 5s 68	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1	Ala Pow 4½s 67	103	103	103
57	Am P&L 6s 2016	103⅜	102½	103⅜
32	Ark P&L 5s 56	107⅜	107⅛	107⅛
14	As Elec 4½s 53	54⅞	54¼	54¾
61	As G&E 5s 50	18½	17⅞	18
94	As G&E 5s 68	18¼	17¼	17⅞
41	As G&E 4½s 49	18¼	17	18
1	As T&T 5½s 55 A	68¾	68¾	68¾
1	Avery & Sons 5s 47 xw	98¼	98¼	98¼
22	Baldw L 6s 50	113½	112	113
10	Bell T Can 5s '57 B	111¾	111¾	111¾
3	Bell T Can 5s '60 C	112¼	112¼	112¼
33	Birm El 4½s '68	97⅞	97⅜	97⅝
3	Birming Gas 5s '59	97¼	97¼	97¼
1	Broad Riv P 5s '54	102¼	102¼	102¼
2	Can Nor P 5s '53	96¼	96	96
11	Can Pac 6s '42	76	75½	76
2	Cen Pow 5s '57 D	100½	100½	100½
85	Cen St El 5½s '54	37½	36	37¼
15	Cen St El 5s '48	37	36	37
15	Cen St P&L 5½s '53	82½	82¼	82½
11	Chi&Ill Mid 4½s '56	105½	105¼	105½
19	Cities Ser 5s '69	72¼	71½	72¼
2	Cities Ser 5s '66	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛
13	Cities Ser 5s '58	72½	71⅞	72¼
38	Cities Ser 5s '50	72⅞	72¼	72⅞
1	Cit S P & L 5½s '49	88¼	88¼	88¼
19	Cit S Pow 5½s '52	88	88⅛	88⅛
5	Commun P&L 5s 57	96	96	96
3	Con Gas Ut 6s 43 st	88¼	88	88¼
41	Cont G&E 5s 58 A	91⅞	91½	91⅞
5	Cuban Tob 5s 44	59	59	59
2	Cudahy Pack 3¾s 55	95	94¾	95
5	Del El Pow 5½s 59	106	106	106
10	Det Int Br 6½s 52	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
23	Det Int Br 6½s ct	6¼	6¼	6¼
24	East G&F 4s 56 A	84¾	84⅜	84¾
6	Edison El Illum 3½s65	111½	111⅜	111⅜
31	Elec P&L 5s 2030	84½	84	84
6	Empire Dis E 5s 52	104¼	104¼	104¼
29	Fed Wat 5½s 54	100⅜	100½	100⅜
12	Fla P&L 5s 54	104⅞	104¾	104⅞
6	Fla Pow 4s 66 C	103½	103	103
1	Gary E&G 5s 44 st	101½	101½	101½
5	Gatineau Pow3¾s '69	84¾	84½	84¾
1	Gen Bronze 6s '40	84	84	84
12	Gen Pub Ut 6½s '56	99⅝	99	99⅝
32	Gen W Wk 5s '43A	101	100¾	100¾
3	Geo P&L 5s '78	74½	73¾	74½
9	Glen Ald Coal 4s '65	73	72¾	72¾
3	Green Mt Pow 3¾s '63	105½	105½	105½
14	Guar Inv 5s '48A	34½	34	34¼
2	Hous Gulf G 6½s '43	103	103	103
1	Hygrade Fd 6s '49A	77¾	77¾	77¾
12	Ill Pow & L 5s '56C	104¼	104	104
11	Ill Pow&L 5s '57	100¼	100¼	100¼
9	Ill Pow ¾ L 6s '53	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
5	Ill Pow & L 5½s '54 B	105¾	105¾	105¾
5	Ind Svc 5s '50	69⅞	69½	69½
9	Ind Svc 5s '63 A	69¼	69	69¼
3	Indnapls Gas 5s '52	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞
1	Indnapls P&L 3¾s '63	106	106	106
1	Int P Sec 7s '57 E	42	42	42
13	Int P Sec 7s '52 F	40½	40¼	40¼
1	Int P Sec 6½s '55 C	38½	38½	33½
16	Inters Pow 6s '52	48	46½	48
35	Inters Pow 5s '57	67	66⅞	67
6	Jacksonv Gas 5s '42 st	52	51¾	52
2	Lake Sup DP 3½s '66A	107½	107½	107½
10	Lou P&L 5s '57	107¾	107½	107¾
1	Metro Ed 4s '71	107½	107½	107½
1	Midland Val 5s '43	66½	66½	66½
3	Milw G Lt 4½s '67	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
2	Minn P&L 4½s '78	103¼	103¼	103¼
2	Miss Pow 5s '55	103⅜	104¼	103⅜
1	Nat P&L 5s 2030B	107¾	107¾	107¾
3	Nebr Pw 4½s '81	110	110	110
4	Nevada Cal E 5s '56	82¾	82½	82½
7	N Eng G&E 5s '50	69½	68½	68½
6	N Eng G&E 5s '47	69	68⅞	69
17	N Eng Pok 5½s '54	100¾	100½	100¾
22	N Eng Pow 5s '48	98⅝	97½	97½
4	N Orl PS 6s '49A	102¾	102¾	102¾
1	NY St E&G 4½s80	103¼	103¼	103¼
2	Nor ConUt5½s48A	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛
5	Nor west PS 5s '57	106	105½	105½
2	Ogden Gas 5s '45	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
6	Ohio Pow 3¼s '68	109⅝	109⅜	109⅝
5	Ohio Pub Svc 4s '62	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
73	Pac P&L 5s '55	95¼	94⅞	95
5	Pen Cen P&L 4½s '77	104	104	104
1	Pen Ed 4s '71 F	105	105	105
2	Pen El 5s '62 H	108	108	108
1	Pen-Oh Ed 5½s '59	107½	107½	107½
1	Peo Gas L&C 4s '81 B	97	97	97
13	Peo Gas L&C 4s '61 D	98½	98¼	98¼
2	Phila El P 5½s '72	111¼	111¼	111¼
6	Phila Rap Tr 6s '62	99¾	99½	99½
5	Portland G&C 5s '40	93	92	93
7	Portland G&C 5s '40Ct	90	90	90
2	Potomc Ed 5s '56 E	108½	108½	108½
1	Potrero Sug 7s '47 st	52½	52½	52½
3	Pub Sv NJ 6s ct	154¼	154¼	154¼
6	Pug Sd P&L 5½s '49	97¼	97⅛	97⅛
1	Pug Sd P&L 5s '50 C	95¼	95¼	95¼
2	PugSdP&L4½s '50D	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
2	Safe Har W 4½s '79	108½	108½	108½
7	Shaw W&P 4½s '67 A	92⅞	92½	92¾
7	Shaw W&P 4½s '70 D	93	92⅝	92⅝
10	S E P&L 6s 2025 A	112	112	112
5	So Cal Ed 3¾s '60	109¾	109¾	109¾
4	So Ind Ry 4s '51	53	53	53
2	So'west A Tel5s'61A	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
5	So'wes P&L 6s2022A	102¼	102¼	102¼
29	Stand G&E 6s '48st	69¾	68¾	68¾
10	StandG&E6s48cv st	69¾	69	69
31	Stand G&E 6s '51	69⅞	69	69
50	Stand G&E s '57	69⅝	69	69
15	Stand G&E 6s '66	69¾	68½	68½
26	Stand P&L 6s '57	69¼	68⅝	68⅝
7	Starrett Corp 5s '50	19	19	19
8	Tex El S 5s '60	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1	Tex P&L 5s '56	107	107	107
17	Tide Wat P 5s '79A	100¼	100	100¼
6	Twin CRT 5½s52A	66½	66⅛	66½
6	Ulen&Co6s50 4th st	12½	12¼	12½
2	Unit L&P 6½s '74	85¼	85¼	85¼
8	Unit L&P 6s '75	84	83¼	83¾
17	Unit L&Ry 5½s '52	82¾	82½	82¾
2	Unit L&Ry 6s '52A	116½	116½	116½
9	Unit L&Ry 6s 73 A	83	83	83
3	Utah P&L 6s 2022A	100	100	100
2	Utah P&L 4½s 44	99½	99½	99½
1	Virg Pub S 6s 46	100½	100½	100½
5	Virg P S 5½s 46 A	103	103	103
1	Waldorf-Ast 5s 54	8¼	8¼	8¼
1	Wash Ry & El 4s 51	109¼	109¼	109¼
7	West Newsp Un 6s 44	56	56	56
	Foreign Bonds			
8	Guan & Wes R 6s '58	53	53	53
2	Rio de Jan 6½s '59	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞

Total bond sales today (estimated), 1,800,000; year ago, 1,657,000.

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also paid or extras. (d) Accumulated dividends paid last year. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Cash or stock. (k) Accumulated dividend paid or declared this year. (nr) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Commodity Futures

Chicago Board

By the Associated Press

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Wheat					
May	1.05⅛	1.06⅛	1.04⅛	1.05½	1.04⅞
July	1.04⅛	1.05	1.03⅜	1.04½	1.03¾
September	1.03⅞	1.04⅞	1.03⅜	1.04	1.03½
Corn					
May	56⅝	57	56½	56⅞	56⅝
July	57⅞	58¼	57¾	58	48
September	58¾	58⅞	58½	58⅞	58⅜
Oats					
May	40¼	41	40¼	40⅞	40¼
July	36⅜	36¾	36¼	36½	36⅜
September	33	33½	33	33¼	33⅛
Soy Beans					
May	1.08½	1.09⅜	1.08	1.08½	1.09
July	1.05½	1.06½	1.05	1.05¾	1.06
October	89	90½	89	90½	89½
Rye					
May	65½	66	64⅞	65¾	65½
July	66¾	67	66⅛	66¾	66¾
September	67¾	67¾	67	67⅝	67¾
Lard					
May	5.72	5.85	5.72	5.77	5.70
July	5.95	6.05	5.95	6.00	5.92
September	6.15	6.25	6.15	6.20	6.12
October	6.27	6.35	6.27	6.30	6.22

Cotton Prices

New York	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	10.64	10.69	10.60	10.63	10.64
July	10.39	10.43	10.40	10.40	10.38
Oct (new)	9.89	9.92	9.82	9.86	9.87
Dec (new)	9.72	9.76	9.69	9.69	9.72

Spots 10.84.

Liverpool	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	7.76	7.84	7.76	7.84	7.70
July	7.80	7.98	7.79	7.87	7.72
Oct	7.53	7.65	7.53	7.63	7.46
Jan	7.40	7.53	7.40	7.52	7.34

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
N Y May No 3	1.82	1.85	1.82	1.82	1.82
Wld May No 4	1.44	1.46	1.42	1.42	1.43½
Wld July No 4	1.44	1.46	1.42½	1.43	1.44

Crude Rubber

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	18.25	18.31	18.23	18.25	18.32
July	17.80	17.85	17.79	17.82	17.86

Cocoa

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	5.42	5.45	5.42	5.44	5.40
September	5.57	5.59	5.57	5.59	5.54

Copper

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	10.08	10.08	10.05	10.05	10.04b
Sept.	10.06	10.06	10.01	10.04	10.02

b—Bid.

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
June	13.68	13.75	13.62	13.62	13.61
Sept.	13.95	14.00	13.85	13.85	13.84
Dec	14.15	14.25	14.15	14.07b	14.04

b—Bid.

Wool

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	94.4	95.0	94.4	95.0	93.9
July	93.0	93.8	93.0	93.8	92.6
Oct.	92.9	93.1	92.8	93.1	92.3

Quotations for cotton, hides, and sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt; for copper, rubber, cocoa, and wool tops by J. S. Bache & Co.; all others by the Associated Press.

Budgetary Reserves For Governments In Slump Years Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — A proposal that American governments build up "budgetary reserves" in prosperous years to cushion the financial shock of depression years was made by Lieut. Gov. Charles Poletti of New York State at the luncheon of the Chamber of Commerce of New York State.

Stressing that the $100,000,000 cash reserve which New York State had unintentionally accumulated by 1930 made possible the financing of the first 18 months of the depression without borrowing, Mr. Poletti suggested that budgetary reserved be systematically planned for meeting the excess expenses of lean years.

At the same time he deplored the fact that the State Legislature, which found time to discuss such "peculiar" bills as one providing that motor busses transporting school children be painted red, white, and blue, had failed to act on 10 matters which he asserted were vital to the State's welfare.

Among these he included failure to reduce interest rates on small personal loans, failure to extend unemployment insurance benefits to partial unemployment, failure to safeguard persons against unscrupulous wire tapping and failure, by constitutional provision, to safeguard the water resources of the State.

Mr. Poletti deplored also the Legislature's failure to provide for the removal of judges by the Court of Appeals, the elimination of "blue ribbon" juries and failure to appropriate a $50,000 fund to enable special prosecutors appointed by the Governor to conduct their work "without budgetary sniping by local boards of supervisors."

Freight Carloadings Up 1.4 P. C. in Week; 4.6 P. C. Above '39

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported today 628,278 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended March 27.

This was an increase of 8,392 cars, or 1.4 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 27,587, or 4.6 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 104,789, or 20 per cent, compared with 1938.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	This Week	Inc. Over Last Week	Inc. Over Year Ago
Miscellaneous freight	259,096	†502	2,096
Less-than-carlot merchandise	147,156	†529	†10,263
Coal	127,259	9,225	26,050
Grain and grain products	34,540	3,099	2,460
Livestock	9,595	†1,202	†1,179
Forest products	31,931	†1,415	4,821
Ore	10,160	†284	1,052
Coke	8,541	*	2,350

†Decrease. *Unchanged.

Investment Trusts

Management		
Admin Fd 2nd Inc	12.33	13.12
Affiliated F Inc	3.54	3.87
Amerex Hold	16.24	[illegible]
Am Business Shrs	3.21	3.54
Am Gen Equip Inc	.35	.40
Am Ins Stocks	3.25	3.75
Boston Fund	16.01	17.22
British Type Inv	.10	.25
Broad St Inv	24.78	26.79
Bullock Fund	13.875	15.25
Can Inv Fund	3.24	4.00
Century Shrs Tr	25.54	27.46
Chain St Inv	18.41	19.62
Dividend Shrs	1.24	1.35
Eaton & Howard Fd A-1	18.08	19.42
Eaton & Howard Fd F	11.87	12.74
Equity Corp $3 pf	24.75	25.25
Fidelity Fund Inc	19.17	20.63
Fund Investors Inc	18.00	19.57
Gen Capital	31.08	33.42
Gen Incestors Tr	5.50	5.50
Incorp Investors Tr	16.22	17.44
Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	36.00	36.00
Maryland Fund	4.15	5.20
Mass Invest Tr	21.04	22.62
Mutual Invest	11.08	12.11
Nation Wide Voting	1.27	1.40
New England Fund	12.77	13.76
Old Colony Tr Assoc	18.00	20.00
Plymouth Fund Inc	.41	.46
Putnam Fund	13.96	14.93
Quarterly Income Shrs	7.40	8.50
Railway & Light Sec	9.00	10.30
Railway & Light Sec pf	99.00	..
Repub Invest Fund	4.61	5.16
Scudder S & C	85.16	87.39
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr	1.25	2.75
Spencer Trask Fund	15.78	16.73
Stand Util Inc	.47	.52
State Street Invest	73.25	76.00
Supervised Shares	10.18	11.07
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.57	.63
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.86	.96
US El Lt & P Voting	1.01	..
Wellington Fund	14.49	15.92
World Investment Tr	3.73	4.14
Fixed and Unit Type		
Asso Stand Oil	4.875	5.620
Corp Tr A A acc mod	2.89	..
Cumulative Tr Sh	5.03	..
Depos Bk Sh N Y "A"	1.61	..
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	2.91	..
Depos Ins Shrs "B"	2.54	..
Diversified Tr C	3.85	..
Diversified Tr D	5.90	6.65
Foundation Tr Shrs A	4.15	4.70
Funds Tr Shrs A	5.17	5.95
Nation Wide Sec	3.90	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	5.75	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.36	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.95	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.89	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.67	..
Repres Tr Shrs	10.52	11.09
Super of Am Tr AA	2.40	..
US Elec Lt & Uow "A"	16.875	..
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	2.32	..
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	1.25	2.28
First Boston Corp	17.50	19.00
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	.25	1.00

Keystone Custodian Funds

Bonds	Liq. value	Sales price	Common Stocks	Liq. value	Sales price
B-1	26.90	29.40	S-1	26.08	28.50
B-2	22.04	24.12	S-2	14.06	15.47
B-3	14.20	15.60	S-3	10.27	11.37
B-4	6.58	7.25	S-4	4.19	4.79
Preferred Stocks					
K-1	15.04	16.51	K-2	10.20	11.24

Boston Stocks

April 4

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
..	Am Pneumt	50c	50c	50c	30c
6.00	Bigel-Sanf pf	100	100	100	100
..	Bird&Son, Inc	12	12	12	12
8.75	Bos & Albany	85½	85½	85½	85¼
8.00	Bos Edison	144⅛	144	144½	143¾
1.60b	Bos Her-Trav	18⅛	19¾	18⅞	19¾
..	Bos & Me pr pf	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛	7⅞
..	Bos & M st A pf	2¾	2⅝	2¾	2⅝
.64b	Bos Pers Prop	15	15	15	15
..	Copper Range	5⅛	5	5⅛	5
..	Est Gas & F pf	24⅛	24	24	24⅛
4.50c	E Gas&F pr pf	53½	52¾	53½	53⅛
..	East M SR 1pf	61	61	61	61
1.00b	Emplyrs Group	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	26
2.50	First Nat Stors	45⅛	44⅝	44⅝	44⅞
..	Maine Cent	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
..	Maine Cent pf	21	21	21	21
..	Mass Util Assoc	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
..	Mergenthaler	15¾	15⅛	15¾	15⅛
1.40a	Narr Rac A	6½	6⅜	6½	6⅜
6.50	N E T&Tel	132	132	132	130⅝
..	North Butte	60c	55c	58c	55c
.40	Shawmut Assoc	11½	11⅛	11½	11⅛
..	Sulliv Mach	13	13	13	13⅛
1.25a	Torrington	31¾	31½	31¾	31½
1.00b	Un Twist Drill	28	28	28	28
2.50	Unit Shoe M	76⅛	75¾	76	75¾
1.50	Unit Shoe M pf	43	43	43	43¾
..	Utah M & T	47c	46c	47c	47c

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid in 1939; no regular rate. b Exclusive of extras. c Paid in 1939 (n account of accumulations. d Paid in 1939; includes $.60 per share paid on old $10 par common stock prior to 2-for-1 split-up.

Children Act Part of Critics At Richmond Picture Exhibit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — Richmond youngsters enjoyed an exhibition of illustrations for children's books which opened at the Valentine Museum. Like veteran connoisseurs they squinted soberly, they climbed on chairs to get a better perspective, they looked upside down, and they were pleased with what they saw.

Vivid drawings and color sketches by Hazel Boswell, Donald E. Cooke, William Pene DuBois, Ruth and Latrobe Carroll, Marjorie Flack, Lauren Ford, Rosemary Lamkey, Dorothy P. Lathrop. Lois Lenski, Maude and Miska Petersham, Edna Potter, and Warren Chappell were on display.

The children took their music, too, like true critics. To heighten an already manifest interest in Donald Cooke's illustrations for "The Nutcracker of Nuremburg," Mrs. William Saunders offered music of Tchaikovsky. "Now I will play the 'Dance of the Sugar Plum Fairy,'" she announced. No sooner had the music got going than one of the children began to wiggle. When he could stand it no longer, in a voice loud with indignation he exclaimed: "That is not the Dance of the Sugar Plum Fairy." The records had been mixed, and it wasn't.

Among things shown are illustrations by Hazel Boswell from her book "French Canada." Pictures of Monsieur le Curé farmers and their families, women at their looms, the Chateau Frontenac, are done with clarity, humor, and beautiful color. Donald Cooke has some pictures of "King Humpty Dumpty Feeling Grumpy" and "Little Man With a Wooden Cloak."

Illustrations by Marjorie Flack, and by Rosemary Lamkey have found much favor. Warren Chappell, a native of Richmond, exhibits illustrations for "Don Quixote;" Dorothy Lathrop shows pictures for "The Little Mermaid" which prove light, airy, and imaginative; and The Petershams are represented by illustrations for "The Story of the Christ Child," done in pleasant, soft colors.

'Ol' Mississippi' Under Control After Long Levee Battle

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP)—As the time for spring flood levels on "Old Man River" approaches, U. S. Army engineers express the opinion that the Lower Mississippi Valley at last has begun a new period in its picturesque history.

The broad, alluvial delta, which never could have been developed without flood control, rapidly is taking its place as one of the world's richest agricultural producers.

It took a century of stubborn toil and a half billion dollars to do it, but the engineers believe that, at last, they have muzzled the Mississippi.

In February, 1937, the greatest recorded volume of water in its history swept down the turbulent stream, over the pinpoint islands dotting the river and rolled on harmlessly to the sea.

Ten years before, the area had been the scene if one of the nation's worst peacetime disasters when the river's waters poured through the levees, inundating 18,000 square miles of land and leaving 600,000 homeless and 250 fatalities.

Although the levee system withstood the record thrusts of the stream three years ago, the engineers have continued to build new fortifications, strengthening possible weak spots in the long line of embankments and designing new spillways and cutoffs to ease the flow of future flood waters.

The Mississippi's levee and flood control system, which hydraulic engineers have described as "a bigger job than the building of the Panama Canal," extends back nearly three centuries. Riparian landowners first threw up crude earthen mounds to protect low spots on their cotton plantations from the periodic ravages of the river. The work spread to the community, thence to individual states and finally, over numerous protests, to the Federal Government.

Today, huge supplemental projects help the levees control flood waters. Engineers have cut across elbow bends, shortening the meandering stream and thus speed the water flow and its discharge into the gulf. To trap and temporarily hold high waters, they have built reservoirs along the main stream and its tributaries and constructed outlets and spillways which divert the flow, rerouting the swollen river to the Gulf by other channels than the main stream.

The magnitude of the task is evidenced in the fact that the Mississippi and its tributaries drain a 1,245,000-square mile region, or more than one third the area of the United States. This territory extends from Helena, Montana, to Jamestown, N. Y., and from Las Vegas, N. M., to Asheville, N. C.

Construction of the first Mississippi levee began in 1717 when harassed New Orleans settlers threw up a mile-long protective embankment. By 1812, the project stretched along the river's west bank for 185 miles and its east bank for 155 miles. The work cost $6,000,000. But it was crude and far from adequate.

The first major movement for a collective battle against the river came in 1845 when 700 southerners met in Memphis to thunder for federal aid. John C. Calhoun presided over that meeting.

Congress acted five years later, granting to the states all unsold swamp and overflowed lands within their limits. The land, Congress decreed, was to be sold to raise funds with which to build new levees and bulwark old ones.

By 1858 about 2,000 miles of levees had been built on both banks of the Mississippi as far north as Cape Girardeau, Mo. The embankments averaged 8 to 10 feet high and 50 to 60 feet wide at the base.

The valley people had spent $40,000,000 on these levees. They felt safe. But down the river rolled the great floods of 1858 and 1859, riddling the crude earthworks and devastating wide areas.

Another blow followed — the Civil War. Rebuilding levees was forgotten. Armies of both sides ripped through the remaining embankments during military operations. The neglect carried over into the reconstruction period and by 1878 hundreds of miles of main line dikes had disappeared.

The next step in the Federal flood control program was taken in 1879 when Congress set up the Mississippi River Commission which still functions today in conjunction with army engineers. Channel deepening, in the name of navigation, was the Commission's first official act.

The necessity for constitutional camouflage gradually diminished in succeeding years until in 1917 the Federal Government went in for levee building, frankly and openly for flood control purposes. The increasing population of the afflicted area and its expanding railroad and highway networks were major factors in emphasizing the need for adequate flood protection.

Teachers Hear U. S. Crime Movies Should Stay Home

SPOKANE, Wash., April 4 (AP)—America's gangsters, as portrayed in America's motion pictures, have put America's diplomats on the spot, 3,000 teachers attending the Inland Empire Education Association convention were told yesterday by Ruth Bryan Owen Rohde, former Minister to Denmark.

"It is embarrassing at times," she said. "Pictures of gunmen and crime, which we in America accept as fiction, are regarded by Europeans as illustrating actual life in America. I wish American motion picture producers would leave their pictures at home."

In another address Channing Pollock, playwright, probed for faults in the American system and its educational program, and asserted that the "chief trouble with American youth is that its father had too much money."

Special Cheese Bonus Up to Milk Producers

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—Milk dealers diverting their product to cheese factories will receive new "market service" payments during their best season if proposed amendments to the Federal-State milk marketing order for the New York metropolitan area are adopted.

Kenneth F. Fee, Director of the Milk Control Division, announced the May-June-July-August payment provision as 61,000 producers in six states started receiving ballots in the milk order referendum. Voting will end April 15.

"In the past," Mr. Fee stated, "no market service payments have been allowed under the New York order in the case of milk moved to a cheese factory from a plant approved for the shipment of milk to the marketing area."

Mayor of Detroit Going Bus Driving

DETROIT (AP)—Mayor Edward J. Jeffries, attempting to meet wage demands by union operators of streetcars and busses of the municipal system, wagered he could do as good a job of driving a bus "as some of those birds I ride behind every morning."

Union leaders said they would accept the wager.

"It's O. K. with me," said the Mayor, "All we have to do is set the date."

Mayor Jeffries said he would drive a bus to the end of the Woodward Avenue line (about 10 miles), make change, observe all traffic laws, keep within the schedule, and issue transfers if given some preliminary instruction on the latter point.

The wager arose from a statement by leaders of the Busmen and the American Federation of Labor Streetcar Operators' Union, that working conditions were "terrible."

Said the Mayor: "Anyone with half a brain could pedal one of those things up and down Woodward Avenue."

The banter developed after a compromise was reached by which the City offered to increase pay of bus operators from 81 to 86 cents an hour and streetcar men from 81 to 83 cents.

Census Discovers 'Farm' High Up in N. Y. Store

NEW YORK (AP)—Census takers have discovered that a department store in the center of Manhattan must be classified as a farm as well as a business establishment.

A seventh-floor greenhouse at Bloomingdale's raises more than $250 worth of "agricultural products" a year. This makes it a "farm" for census purposes.

School Posts Cut for Year By La Guardia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 4—While New York City school teachers were successfully mobilizing their forces in Albany last week to block any pay cut in their salaries, Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia was quietly working to see what he could do toward trimming educational expenses, an analysis of the Mayor's executive budget today disclosed. As a result of his study, he cut many jobs from the departmental request, affecting a saving of $2,000,000 and placing the education item in the budget at $151,662,922.

Many high-salaried administrative positions unfilled by the Board of Education during the current year under its economy program forced on it by the 1939-40 session of the Legislature, which cut 10 per cent from the State's educational appropriation, were dropped by the Mayor. He then cut out $100,000 worth of administrative jobs and gave the Board fewer elementary and high school teachers than it had requested.

The Board sought 9,211 high school teachers, involving a cost of $37,202,736, which the Mayor sliced to 9,086 teachers, with salaries aggregating $36,595,830, a decrease of 125 teachers and $606,906.

The La Guardia shears also cut the teacher request in the elementary school division by 654, a saving of $1,424,108 from the Board's request for 25,838 teachers at a cost of $90,698,094.

Other posts left vacant by the Mayor's economy move were a $5,000 Assistant Director of Visual Instruction, an $8,000 Assistant Director of Continuation Schools, a $5,000 Assistant Director of Evening Schools, a $5,000 Supervisor of Industrial Work for Boys in continuation schools, a $3,360 Supervisor of Voluntary Continuation Classes, a $6,000 Supervisor of Day Classes for Adults in English and Citizenship, a $7,500 Director of Civics, a $4,740 Assistant Chief of the Sanitary Division and a $4,500 Assistant Chief of the Furniture Division.

The Mayor also eliminated more than 30 lesser-paying supervisory jobs in several departments of the school system at a saving of more than $150,000.

The bulk of the paring was done in the elementary school division, which has been losing steadily in enrollment for the last decade, on the average of 20,000 fewer students registering yearly.

Christian Science Shortwave Programs From Boston, Mass.

Station WRUL and its companion transmitter WRUW.

Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts

First Sunday:
Morning, 11.79mc. (25.4m.), 15.13mc. (19.8m.), Chimes radiocast 10:15 a. m. Service 10:45 a. m., Eastern Standard Time.
Evening, 6.04mc. (49.6m.), 11.73mc. (25.6m). Chimes radiocast 7 p. m. Service 7:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Devotional Program

Third Sunday, 11.73mc. (25.6m.), 6.04mc. (49.6m.), 5 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

International News Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc. (25.4m.), 15.13mc. (19.8m.), 3:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

The Christian Science Monitor Views the News

Mondays to Saturdays, 6.04mc. (49.6m.), 11.79mc. (25.4m.), 6 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.
Tuesdays and Fridays, 6.04mc. (49.6m.), 11.73mc. (25.6m.), 11 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Lecture on Christian Science

Friday noon, May 10, 11.79mc. (25.4m.), 15.13mc. (19.8m.), 12:15 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Canadian Canal Changes Urged

TORONTO, April 4 (CP)—Capt. F. J. Davis, Secretary of the Canadian Navigators' Federation, Great Lakes Division, advocated in an address to the annual convention of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents here Tuesday night that canals on the lower lakes be improved to conform with standards of New York State barge canals.

Captain Davis said the St. Lawrence deep waterway should be regarded as a project covering two different schemes, one for Canadian navigation improvement and the other for development of power on the St. Lawrence River for international purposes.

The present 14-foot draft on the lower canals is sufficient for the needs of vessels now in operation on the lakes, he declared, and the navigators have advocated to the Dominion Government construction of a double lockage system and a widening of the canal levels.

Milk Sweet Nine Years —Then It Curdled

QUITMAN, Texas, April 4 (AP)—C. F. Banks, a farmer, lowered a two-gallon jug of sweet milk into his well for cooling.

On the way down, the handle pulled out of the jug, which sank quickly to the bottom of the well. That was nine years ago.

A few days ago, Mr. Banks, cleaning out his well, found the milk jug intact. He said the milk was as good as ever.

He brought a sample of the milk to town for exhibit. On the way it clabbered.

General Classified

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PROFITABLE FULL TIME or spare time business for married woman, preferably a mother, who wants independence and steady, year-round income. No door-to-door canvassing. Operate from your home. Get paid every day you work. Nationally advertised, fast selling children's garments with exclusive features that mothers want on sight. Liberal commissions. Telephone essential. Write for free book and money-making plan. Tell about yourself in first letter. Replies confidential. Klad-ezee, 243 First Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

Local Classified

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Large, bright, newly decorated and entirely modern apartments. One and two bedrooms, one and two baths. Convenient to up town and down town Baltimore. 24 hour desk, elevator and switch board service. Moderate rentals.
Phone resident manager—BElmont 5600

1037 BEACON ST., BROOKLINE, MASS.—Spacious 7-room apt. in a dignified atmosphere; 2 baths and sun porch; resident supt. Asp. 8326.

BEECHHURST, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.—2-3 room apartments, furnished-unfurnished, porch, grounds, garage; Fair Bus. MRS. STOWE, 154-34 12th Road.

N. Y. C., 585 West End Avenue (5-C)—Sublet furnished or unfurnished 3½-room apartment. Sch. 4-6751.

BLIND BROOK LODGE
66 Milton Road, Rye, N. Y.
A Distinguished Residence Affording The Finest in Gracious Living
3-4 ROOMS.....$60
Wood-burning fireplaces, tennis courts, paddle tennis, playground, tenants' gardens; restaurant, garage, guest rooms, elevators.
RYE 1683

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Woman wishes to share small apartment near Park, subways; reasonable. LIEBOWITZ, 991 Carroll St. MA. 2-6325.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

QUEENS VILLAGE, L. I., N. Y., 93-23 218th Street—Sublet from May 1st to Oct. 1st, two room apartment, nicely and completely furnished. Hollis 5-2596-J after 6 p. m.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

FLUSHING, N. Y.—Sublet cheerful attractively furnished three-room apartment; near Station; reasonable; references. Write 42-33 155th St., (Apt. A-15).

WASHINGTON, D. C.—One-room kitchen and bath, 1028 Conn. Ave., Washington, D. C. Call Miss Taylor, Evenings, Me 2112.

APARTMENTS WANTED

YOUNG LADY wants to share apartment on Fenway; two baths. Box P-16, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

AWNINGS

BALTIMORE, MD.—Sturdifold Awning & Shade Co, Venetian Blinds, Awnings and Window Shades. 15 West Preston St. Vernon 2010.

BEAUTY SHOPS

"ATTENTION!—Keep your eyes wide open in search for beauty!" call or write for free pamphlet. Specializing in Permanents, white or gray hair. DORE SALON, 230 Boylston St., Boston. Phone Ken. 3271.

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MARKS, bedding specialists, hair mattresses converted into innersprings; box springs sterilized, remade. 431 Amsterdam Av. (80th), N.Y.C. TR. 7-8195.

DANCING

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Carnegie Hall, N. Y. Cl. 6-2353

DESK SPACE

RELIABLE MAIL SERVICE, desk space or office with or without service. MATZ, 202 W. 40th St., N. Y. C. LA. 4-8004.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., Agency, 7101 Austin St. (8th Ave. subway); BO. 8-4657. Male, female domestics; all nationalities.

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS and tables for all occasions, prompt delivery. LONG ISLAND CHAIR RENTING CO., 42-01 218th Street, Bayside, L. I., N. Y. Bayside 9-6519.

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WESTCHESTER—By season or year, charmingly furnished house; gas, electricity, plumbing, canoeing, swimming, tennis, skating; 20 min. to station. SEASON or YEAR; 8 rooms, fully furnished, 2 baths, sleeping porch, oil burner, 2-car garage. Write Box X-14, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. or Phone White Plains 252-W.

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HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

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MIDDLE-AGED woman for second work in year-round country home 20 miles from Buffalo; all modern conveniences. Write, giving references and stating religion, to G. K. C., General Delivery, Angola, N. Y.

COMFORTABLE maintenance, small salary for middle-aged woman, time for study, no domestic duties. Write Box P-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOUSEKEEPER—Working for business couple on Long Island; good home, small salary. Box X-13, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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LOVING home with attention, Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Hartshorn, 932 No. 5th Street, New Hyde Park, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Floral Park 7483.

WANTAGH, L. I., N. Y., Blair Lodge—Quiet rooms for rest and study; loving attention if required; porches and spacious grounds. MRS. JANET CUBY, Box 43. Tel. Wan. 1578.

CHEERFUL, quiet, loving home with attention. University 4-0229. Write Box G-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HOUSES FOR SALE

COLONIAL TYPE HOUSE—Oil burning furnace, seven rooms, bath, 2 fireplaces, downstairs lavatory; approximately 1 acre grounds, flowers and fruit trees with attractive garden cottage; bathing privileges, convenient station and schools; price $11,500, terms. Owner, M. McINTYRE, Phone 4429, Imperial Ave., Westport, Connecticut.

MOVING AND STORAGE

GEORGE'S BACK BAY EXPRESS
Local and Long Distance Furniture and Piano Movers. Storage. New Padded Vans.
34 Westland Ave., Boston. KENmore 3623.

LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
Est. 1874
L. CURTH & SONS
244-250 Marion St. Brooklyn, N. Y.
GLenmore 2-2040 Insured Carriers

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE MOVING
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTIONER'S office, evening hours; reasonable; inquire during day. 33 West 42nd, N. Y. C., Room 1630. Tel. LO. 5-2450.

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAYS, Knabes, Baldwin, other grands, perfect, reasonable; we buy and exchange. EMPIRE, 1352 6th Avenue (58th), New York.

Local Classified

(Continued)

REAL ESTATE

Unusual Opportunity
For sale modern resort hotel. No reasonable offer refused.
GRAY'S INN
Jackson, N. H.
In the heart of the White Mts. Assessed at $55,050. Nine-hole golf course. 1-34 guest rooms. Ball room, laundry, garage. Elevators. Steam heat. Easy access by auto or rail.
WRITE TODAY for full information
Harry A. Thompson, Attorney
Box 183, North Conway, N. H.

$4300—Overlooking Ocean
Beautiful Dutch Colonial, 6 large rooms, fireplace, 2-car garage, $500 down, balance 15-yr. mortgage.
WALTER E. MOORE
21 Clinton Road East Weymouth, Mass.

FOREST HILLS, N. Y.—Complete listings of houses and apartments.
FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL
71-30 Austin Street BOulevard 8-7030

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 230 Massachusetts Avenue, Suite 1 — HOWARD — Room close to The Mother Church.

N. Y. C., 235 West 103 (Apt. 4-D)—Attractive large single for lady; front; quiet, convenient, homelike; kitchen privileges; elevator

N. Y. C. 99th (808 West End)—Unusual! Artistic studios, running water, adjoining baths, kitchen privilege; excellent service; $7.00-$10.00. LEONARD.

N. Y. C., 314 W. 100th St.—Large, cheerful, quiet, adjoining bath; private family, elevator, telephone; convenient transportation. $7.00. Rich.

N. Y. C. (702 West End) 94th Street (Apt. 4)—Two connecting front; cheerful, quiet, homelike; suitable 2 friends. $4.75 each.

WEST ROXBURY, MASS.—In quiet apt. of two women; reasonable, handy cars and trains. Telephone Parkway 6306.

SITUATIONS WANTED

COUPLE—Excellent cook, wide experience, long references; good manager, A-1 chauffeur, good butler, 15 years' experience; $150. Asp. 4014 (Mass.).

SOLOISTS AND ORGANISTS WANTED

AUDITION FOR SUBSTITUTES—Male soloists—mixed organists. Christian Scientists preferred; state salary expected. Write Mrs. A. S. Lewis, 431 Hawthorne Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

Connecticut

BRIDGEPORT

For Information regarding local and national advertising, phone 4-2560 Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A Complete Line of GROCERIES
Including Many Monitor Nationally Advertised Products
We Sell RUMFORD BAKING POWDER
BEHREN'S MARKET
192 FAIRFIELD AVENUE

WALTER R. ROTHE
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Specialists in Air-Conditioning
Quiet May Oil Burner
Plumbing and Heating
Established in 1915

MEIGS
SALE! MEN'S SWEATERS
$1.95
Values to $2.95
ALL STYLES AND COLORS

BEGINNING MONDAY!
Annual Sale of
Rose Bushes and Shrubs
GARDEN SHOP, 3RD FLOOR
HOWLAND'S

BRIGHTEN YOUR HOME WITH FRESH WALL PAPER
Our experienced decorators will consult with you.
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
1009 BROAD STREET

Spring Coats from $17.50
Plain Colors and Tweeds
THOMPSON'S

Don't Miss
READ'S
Yankee Thrift Tips

GREENWICH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, telephone Greenwich 2187. Hours 9 to 5:30 daily except Sunday, Wednesday, 9 to 1 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Sutton Oil Co.
Arthur E. Sutton *Joseph S. Hall*
FUEL OIL
OIL BURNERS
Tel. 2711

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
in Greenwich, Conn.
Member of Federal Reserve System

Dry Cleaners
of Wearing Apparel, Draperies and Rugs—Dyeing
New England Carpet Cleaning Co.
169 West Putnam Ave. Tel. 1800—1801

GRASS SEED
40c to 60c per pound
FERTILIZER
1 lb., 5 lbs., 10 lbs., 25 lbs., 100 lbs. 10 cents to $4.00
GREENWICH HARDWARE CO.
323 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 605

HARTFORD

A Monday Special
FIG SQUARES
25c a dozen
BEROTH BREAD SHOPS
559 Main St. 536 Asylum St.

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD

(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3619 1-4:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Household Fuel Corp.
Frayer & Foster *Hartford Coal Co.*
718 MAIN STREET 7-6461

HUNTER PRESS
Multigraphing
Printing, Linotyping
Mimeographing
302 ASYLUM STREET
Phone 2-7016
Ask about our Punched-Card Tabulating Service

THE NAZARENE
by Sholem Asch
$2.75
WITKOWER'S
77 ASYLUM STREET

MEN!
Get a Money Belt—Will enable you to carry extra bills in a safe belt with a pocket in it. Very necessary for traveling.
J. C. HOWARD CO.
269 Trumbull Street

MERIDEN

Of Real Value Is a Good Banking Connection
The Home National Bank
has a complete and safe banking service
18 Colony Street At the Clock

Perfection Is Our Aim
The Domestic Laundry Company
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
136 HANOVER STREET Phone 1503

HAROLD A. LAMPHIER Inc.
Dealer
Paints, Wallpapers, Etc.
92 W. Main St. Tel. 239

MIDDLETOWN

CONROY'S
We enjoy serving Monitor Readers
Fancy Groceries Delicatessen
364 Main Street Telephone 2389

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
189 MAIN STREET

The Forest City Laundry

has been serving many Monitor readers for over two years. May we serve you, too?
John H. Ehlers, Prop.
218-250 William St.
'Phone 456

PELTON'S
Toiletries
for men and women
SANDWICHES SODA BAR
108 Main St and 186 E. Main St.
Tel. 1259 Tel. 647

IT'S HERE . . . Spring!
And so are all the NEW SPRING FASHIONS for your home.
Caulkins and Post, Inc.
484 Main Street
are ready with new curtains, draperies, rugs, furniture and all the home "needfuls" right now.

NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at **Raphael's**
303 Main Street New Britain

JAMES A. SPINETTA
"Quality Food Purveyor"
NATION-WIDE SERVICE GROCERS
437-439 WEST MAIN ST PH. 6300

LeWITT
M. F. LeWITT — FOUNDER 1897
JEWELERS
Repair Service — Diamonds Set
UP 1 FLIGHT — 299 MAIN STREET

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
24 Dwight Court Phone 2798

Crossword Quiz Answers

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CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2315 2 p. m.-4 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS.

KILBORN BROS.
Stationers
We have everything for your Home and Office
209 Orange Street

If You Burn
COAL—COKE—OIL
Try our Quality and Service
QUINNIPIAC COAL CO.
Dial 6-1125 344 State St.
Please Mention the Monitor

WHALLEY TIRE CO.
Tydol Gas — Miller Tires
Lubrication — Batteries
Prompt and Courteous Service
223 Whalley Ave. 1545 State St.

RAY HAMMOND
Haberdasher
162 Orange Street
KNOX HATS IMPORTERS

Story's Dairy
INC.
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Established 1885
192 BAILEY ST. 8-4824

MOVING in Padded Vans
Storage of Household Goods
Good Used Furniture for Sale
West Haven Trucking Co.
435 Congress Ave. 6-0343

Cities Service Gas
Goodyear Tires
Service Everywhere
PARKING
CHARLIE'S
255 George Street 8-5722

WHITTON FLOWER SHOP

Flowers for All Occasions
1102 Chapel St. 7-1846

A. D. Ridinger & Son
Groceries—Meats
Vegetables—Fruits
Delivery Service PHONES 6-5112 6-5113
524 STATE STREET

Purpora Posture Shoes

designed, manufactured and fitted by Joseph Purpora for Complete Comfort.
PURPORA POSTURE SHOE
NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
138 Temple Street 7-1314

Established 1900
MICHAELS
Jewelers *Silversmiths*
Pioneers of the Budget Plan in New Haven
926 Chapel Street, corner Temple

Ann Allen Gowns
26 Whitney Avenue
New Haven, Conn.

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Ye OLDe HARDeWARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
Engravers
Engraved Wedding Invitations
Samples Gladly Mailed
Chapel Street at the Taft

THEISS FROCKS
Lovely Spring Models
Tailored and Dressy
From $7.95 up
78 CENTER STREET

ROSENFELD'S
791 Chapel Street
Specializing the Better Grade Shoes and Hosiery for Men, Women and Children

NEW LONDON

For Complete Service
DeLuxe Dry Cleaning
Majestic Laundry
and
IDEAL-LINEN-SERVICE
Phone 8453 19 Tilley Street

The Agnes M. Rogers Shop
Millinery and Accessories
311 State Street, Phone 6193

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Norwalk 5658 9 a. m. to 11 a. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CONNECTICUT

NORWALK

(Continued)

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535 1 to 5 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Stamford Dept. Store
Atlantic and Bell Streets
Desirable Merchandise
Consistent Low Prices

We Are Now Showing
THE NEW SPRING
KNIT-TEX COATS, $32.00
FRANK MARTIN & SONS

FUEL OILS
BURNERS BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2188

Everything to Brighten Your Home for Spring!
THE C. O. MILLER CO.
15 Bank St., Stamford Phone 3-3171

SANDMEYER'S GARAGE
Noroton Avenue
Auto Repairing in all its Branches
Towing—Storage
Amoco Gas and Oil
United Service Motors
Tel. Stamford 4-3931 Darien 11

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

Think of
LINOLEUM AND RUGS
Think of
FLOOR COVERING SHOP
108 Bedford Street Tel. 3-3113

Brown Brothers Ideal Market
ONE PARK ROW
PHONE 4-1193

Lucius S. Beardsley
ARCHITECT
BUILDER
Phone 4-2850 93 Fifth St.
STAMFORD, CONN.

Pickwick Gift Shop
Picture Framing, Lamps, Shades
"Gifts for All Occasions"
117 Atlantic St. Phone 3-8024

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-5597, Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, INC.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
Join Our
"Kenwood" Blanket Club
and be the proud owner of one or more of these wonderful all wool blankets at the special club price of
$12.50 each
We are the exclusive distributors of "Kenwood" blankets

THE MILLER & PECK CO.
Visit Our
New Dress, Corset and Millinery Department
On the Second Floor
More space for more style than ever. Conveniently located in pleasant surroundings.
Ruby Crystal Goblets and Sherbets with cut stem
$4.75 set of six
W. E. PIERPONT, Inc.
Jeweler 159 Bank Street

When Mrs. J's beautiful Kenwood blanket was returned, she exclaimed, *"Why, it looks like new!"*
Careful, conscientious work brings us many expressions of satisfaction.
PERRYS PHONE 3-3161

View our complete collection of new Spring Coats and Suits
$16.95 up
Sugenheimers
64 BANK STREET

The Redwood Furniture Co.
324 East Main Street at Mill
"The Honest Store"
Phone 3-5107 Waterbury, Conn.

ST. JOHN & SULLIVAN
70 South Main Street Phone 4-4822
We are now fully stocked with large assortments of
Spring Clothing and Furnishings
For the boy and the man of the family. And prices are no higher.

SEE NEXT PAGE

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY
(Continued)

"blue coal"
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Citizens Coal Co.
43 W. MAIN STREET 3-0169

HOWLAND-HUGHES
Waterbury's Friendly Department Store
1890 IT'S OUR GOLDEN JUBILEE YEAR 1940

Maryland

BALTIMORE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Plaza 6625. Hours 9 to 5 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MISS MURRAY van MARTINDALE
formerly of
PERSONNEL SERVICE CO.
announces the opening of
The Martindale Employment Service
Specializing in Office Placements
MALE and FEMALE
Plaza 2772 411 First National Bank Bldg.

Thomsen-Ellis-Hutton Co.
Creative Printers for Over 30 Years
Gay and Water Sts. ● PLaza 7760
New York Office: Woolworth Bldg.

New York

ALBANY

Exclusively at
WHITNEY'S
ALBANY, N. Y.
CRAIGLEIGH COATS
for Sports and Dress Wear

G. V. & F. W. Cameron
GLASS
HARDWARE PAINT
284 Central Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

Hoag & Taylor
MEN'S WEAR
We are now having
Clearance Sales of SHIRTS
NECKWEAR, HOSIERY, ETC.

HOLMES BROS.
Florists
15 STEUBEN ST.
ALBANY, N. Y.
Green Houses
Western Ave.

Specialized Shops
for
Men, Women, Boys
STEEFEL BROS.
82 STATE ST.

AUBURN

FRED R. DRAKE INC.
DISTRIBUTORS
GAS SUNOCO OILS
AUBURN NEW YORK

A New 10-Year Low
AUTOMOBILE LIABILITY INSURANCE
Pay as You Drive Plan
MERTON L. BENTLEY
61 Genesee Street Phone 3144

NOW IS THE TIME
to have your Spring Clothing Dry Cleaned at
CHATFIELD'S
1 Mary Street Phone 1797

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Binghamton 2-7064 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HOUSECLEANING?
Spring is here. Most prudent housewives are thinking of Spring cleaning and putting their houses in order for the new outdoor season. Every instrument and all materials for thorough cleaning will be found in our Housefurnishing Dept. in
McLEAN'S *Basement*

Twentieth Anniversary Year
Coal—Fuel Oil
Building Supplies
Douglas Coal & Supply Co., Inc.
PHONE 7-2349

Make that Spring Outfit New Again—with the Latest Styled
Footwear—A New Bag—Another Shade of Hose
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 Court Street

BRONXVILLE

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 0717

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE
(Continued)

For Information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Bronxville 3531 9 to 11 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

To enhance the quality of your natural beauty
Kurt's
Hairdressing
26 PALMER AVENUE
BRONXVILLE 0360—3623

HOBLIN'S
HARDWARE STORE
Paint, Paper, Ranges
Refrigerators, Etc.
94 KRAFT AVE.

WILLIAM
Hair Stylist
Kathleen Mary Quinlan's Cosmetics
Tel. 6260—6261
71 PONDFIELD ROAD
Tel. 1246—1247 Free Delivery Prompt Service

Mac's Grocery
FANCY GROCERIES
FRUITS and VEGETABLES
112 KRAFT AVENUE

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion
Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 3252

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Grant 7431, 10 a. m.-2 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

£
Sterling Amherst Farms Dairy, Inc.
PURITY, QUALITY
SERVICE, COURTESY
You'll Favor Our Flavor
4949 Main St., Un. 6600

Beautiful Rugs in All Sizes, Made From Old Rugs and Clothing
GEO. J. ALLES
609 Genesee St. CL. 1882
We also sell and lay LINOLEUM FLOORS
RUGS WASHED, REPAIRED and REFITTED

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

MEN'S SUITS
Custom Tailored $37.50 up
Tailoring we're proud of
and you will be proud to wear
SAMUEL BLOOM, Inc.
Opposite Hotel Statler
120 Delaware Avenue

Let Us Coal Your Bin
WM. H. WEIDT
D&H Lackawanna COAL ● Donner-Hanna COKE
And let us do your Moving
292 WOHLERS AVENUE GA. 0193

MERRILL CONST. CO.
Specialists in Filling Your Building Needs
NEW HOMES—REMODELING
ROOFING—PAINTING—MASONRY
Financed by F. H. A. or Easy Payment Plan
For Estimates and Plans LI. 6700
MAIN STREET AT UTICA

George Grader
"blue coal"
Semet-Solvay Coke
51 West Northrup Place PA. 6796
GRANT 3365

CENTRAL
DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

Kensington Flower Shop
471 GRIDER STREET
Opp. E. J. Meyer (City) Hospital
Flowers by Wire
Delivered Anywhere
UN. 1045 Phones PA. 9243

Bridal Bouquets for Spring Weddings
Your Charge Account Invited
COLONIAL FLOWER SHOP
Delaware at Tupper WA. 5310

CORTLAND—HOMER

Building? Repairing?
Remodeling this Spring?
Let us serve you. Free Planning Service. Pay thru monthly instalments. No down payment.
Maxson & Starin
LUMBER AND COAL
43 E. Court Two Yards—Cortland—Homer

NEW YORK

ELMIRA

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A Proven Paint for millions of homes
STYLE-PERFECT WALLPAPER
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
151 N. Main St. Dial 2-1489

GLOVERSVILLE

For Reliable
INSURANCE SERVICE
see
EARL W. HATHAWAY
20 NORTH MAIN ST.
Phone 3040

Fuel Oil Range Oil
Kerosene
A. F. PETERS
OIL COMPANY
3 CAYADUTTA STREET

Curtain Cleaning Time
Plain Curtains — 3 pairs $1.00
40c single pair
ROBISON & SMITH, Inc.
Launderers and Cleaners

ITHACA

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
ATWATERS, Grocers
111 E. State Street Phone 2761

ROTHSCHILD'S
is now Ithaca Headquarters for
MAGIC CHEF RANGES

JAMESTOWN

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing.
18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's

A GOOD PLACE *to buy* GOOD SHOES
Expert Fitting—Proved by X-Ray
BROSTROM-CONNER
SHOE COMPANY
19 N. Main St. Brooklyn Square

CLARK HARDWARE COMPANY
A CLEAN HOUSE
Warm spring days—when Mother Nature is redecorating her home with new greenery—all remind us that house redecorating time has arrived!
CLARK HARDWARE CO.
offers you a complete line of B. P. S. paints, varnishes and supplies

KENMORE

MODERN MEAT MARKET
Choice Meats
Butter—Eggs—Poultry
DE 3360 3104 DELAWARE AVE.

KENMORE BOOT SHOP
Comfortable Shoes
Ri 2064
2870 Delaware Ave.

Sherron Beauty Blanket
Expert Permanent Waving
DEPENDABLE SERVICE
18 Warren Avenue DE. 5083
OPEN EVENINGS

The New Air-Conditioned
ALCOBAR
(Opposite Municipal Bldg.)
Homemade Candies and Ice Cream
Luncheons—Dinners
Baked Goods—Pastries
Dairy Products
De 9760 2904 DELAWARE AVE.

LARCHMONT

Starr's Shoe Shoppe
OUR MOTTO:
"EXPERT FITTING, QUALITY AND SERVICE"
Red Cross Shoes for Women
Florsheim Shoes for Men
Genuine Foot Form Shoes for Children
195 PALMER AVE. Tel. Larchmont 2427

G·W·MERRELL
HARDWARE
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT, RANGES
WASHING MACHINES, PAINTS
FRIGIDAIRE REFRIGERATORS
1921 PALMER AVE. LARCH. 2460

Long Island

BALDWIN

TWINZY TOY
Perfect for Play. Fast, harmless colors. Washable and safe. 59c, 69c, $1.00.
Jessalyn Yarn Shop
Louise Meyer, Prop.
94 South Grand Ave. Baldwin

BAY SHORE

MOST PAINT & WALLPAPER CO.
71 EAST MAIN STREET
BAY SHORE L. I. Tel. 2881

SCOTT'S LAWN SEED — FLOOR SANDERS FOR RENT
Bay Shore Hardware Co.
76 East Main St. Phone 1240

NEW YORK

Long Island

BAY SHORE
(Continued)

AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES AND SUPPLIES
QUALITY ECONOMY
BAY SHORE 1905
GRAND CENTRAL AUTO STORE
Battery Service Home and Auto Radios
SCOTTY MAGUIRE MAIN STREET

THE NEW
FREEDMAN'S DEPT. STORE
4 East Main St., Bay Shore
Long Island's Most Modern Store for Men's Women's and Children's Apparel

General Electric Home Appliances
Sales L. A. AYRES *Service*
144 W. MAIN ST. PHONE 771
Refrigerators, Vacuum Cleaners, Dish Washers, Oil Burners, Radios, Toasters, Mixers, Ranges, Washers, Irons, also Oil Burners.

JONES' LAWNMOWER CO.
SALES and SERVICE
L. I. Distributor MOTO-MOWERS
Expert Repairs — All Makes Replacement Parts
Telephone Bay Shore 2024
186 East Main Street

New and Complete Line of 1940
Norge Refrigerators
and Norge Washing Machines
MORRIS FREEDMAN
7-9-11 W. Main St. Phone Bay Shore 20

JEFFREY'S
Gifts of Distinction—Greeting Cards
TELEPHONE 1455-J
85 West Main Street

THE NEW MEN'S SHOP
Clothing and Men's Furnishings
8 West Main Street
Tel. Bay Shore 2234 Bay Shore

BAY SHORE—Babylon

BRUMMER'S
Delicatessen
Fancy Salads and
Home Roasted Meats
30 East Main St., Babylon, L. I. Phone 140

EMIL STEYER
Upholstering
Slip covers, draperies, antiques restored, divided payment—a year or longer to pay.
48 E. Main St. Babylon 1475

FRANK B. FERRARO
Fruiterers—Grocers
Distributors BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Prompt Deliveries—Tel. Babylon 529
6-10 EAST MAIN STREET, BABYLON
In Our Own New Building

BAY SHORE—Islip

ROSCOE C. HAFF
CLIFTON E. SCHLEMMER
Islip Coal & Feed Co.
"You'll Like Our Weigh"
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Bay Shore 1130—Phones—Islip 1122

DOUGLASTON

Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Are but one of the groups of quality foods at fair prices—with which we hope to continuously merit your patronage.
P. N. BRUNING
244-04 Northern Boulevard
Douglaston, L. I. Tel. Bayside 9-1571—1572

FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-2686
PHIL'S
Boys' and Men's Shop
Featuring
Worsted-tex Suits
Stetson Hats
Manhattan Shirts
Phoenix Sox
1039 CENTRAL AVENUE

S O S
Gas and Service Station
COR. MOTT and CORNAGA AVENUES
Near Christian Science Church
Car Washing Battery Service
Cars Overhauled
Tel. FAR ROCKAWAY 7-5179

FLUSHING

Now is the time to summerize your car
to insure good and safe driving
AUTOMOTIVE SERVICE
Lubrication, Ignition, Battery Service
WASHING—SIMONIZING
Cars called for and delivered.
Just phone Fl. 9-1080
DONOHUE'S SERVICE STATION
41-20 150th St. ½ blk. Murray Hill R. R. Sta
Tydol Gas, Tires, Tubes, Accessories, Veedol Oil

TREADEASY
SHOE SHOP
Dedicated to Foot Comfort for the Entire Famiy
39-06 Main Street Fl. 9-5958

Lovely Flowers
WE GROW ALL OUR OWN
Member F. T. D. Flowers by Wire
BAIER LUSTGARTEN, FLORIST, Inc.
159-18 Northern Blvd. Phones
Next to Roosevelt Theatre Ind. 3-4444-4445

Self-Completing Insurance Savings Plans
3% Guaranteed
Get details—no obligation.
Leading companies.
JUSTIN TRAUB
225 B'way, N. Y. 143-07 Sanford Ave.

NEW YORK

Long Island

FLUSHING
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone FLushing 9-8626 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Permanent Wave Specialist
White Hair Our Speciality
From $3.50
Zotos at $10.00
All Permanents include a re-permanent of ends at the end of three months.
Call Flushing 9-1115
SID'S
Your Hairdresser
Main St. and 38th Ave. Free Parking at Community Parking Space

DANE & MURPHY, INC.
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long-Distance Moving
CARPET CLEANING
on Premises
41-21 156th St., Flushing, N. Y.
Phone Independence 3-5555

Whitman's Auction Rooms
157-02 Northern Blvd.
We buy Furniture, Antiques, Silver, Bric-a-brac, etc.
Estates Appraised
Consignments Solicited
Would you like notices of our Auction Sales?
Send us your name or
Phone 9-1811

FLUSHING—Bayside

ALLEY POND NURSERY
HANS RUNGE
Designing of Home Grounds, Expert Tree Trimming, Evergreens, Shrubs, Trees, Bulbs, Grading, Seeding.
Entire Charge Taken
Nassau Boulevard and 232nd Street
Phone Bayside 9-6450

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bo 8-7863 10 to 12 daily, except Saturdays and Sundays.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Blvd. 8-1116 Est. 1926
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
RADIOS -:- TYPEWRITERS
Sales and Service
Fred's Radio Shop
Queens Blvd. at Continental Ave.

HENRY A. MUND
The Inn Tailors
CLEANERS—FURRIERS
Bou. 8-9391 14 Station Sq.

CHAS. F. BOERNER
Grocer
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
BOU. 8-6580 71-19 AUSTIN STREET

BO. 8-6164 Members of T. D. S.
Boulevard Flower Shop
Flowers for all occasions Deliveries Everywhere
108-11 Queens Blvd.
3 doors from Blvd. Bank

Forest Hills Fireproof Storage Co. Incorporated
Moving, Packing, Shipping
AUSTIN STREET BOU. 8-6662

Sutton Hall Pharmacy
J. S. Bersin
Really Remarkable Sodas!
Lunch Fountain—Home Cooking
Breyer's Ice Cream—Cosmetics
PROMPT DELIVERY, Forest Hills and Kew
Austin St. at Ascan Bo 8-3661-2

MARKWORDT'S
Greeting Cards, Gifts, Jewelry
LICENSED ELECTRICIAN
71-41 Austin St. BO. 8-6603

FOREST HILLS
Kew Gardens

EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY
Let us call for your washing
Kew Gardens Laundry
81-67 Lefferts Blvd. Vir. 7-2792

Marthe Beauty Salon
Complete Beauty Service
(Formerly World's Fair Beauty Salon)
(Same Management)
Tues. and Fri. Eves. until 8 P. M.
119-59 Union Turnpike Bo. 8-9825

FREEPORT

WESTINGHOUSE
WASHERS RANGES
REFRIGERATORS
SNYDER-GARVEY, INC.
"The Reliable Store"
45 So. Main St. Free. 5414
6 Cu. Ft. Family Size Only......$114.75

F. MONTALBANO
292 N. MAIN STREET, FREEPORT
Near Seaman Avenue
SHOES REBUILT LIKE NEW
Expert
Workmanship
Courteous Service

April Special!
Double the Usual Quantity
RYTEX FLIGHT
PRINTED STATIONERY
BRAITHWAITE
10 CHURCH ST. Ph. FREE. 2488

NEW YORK

Long Island

FREEPORT—Roosevelt

COAL ● COKE
FUEL OIL
GEORGE M. DENNIS
93 E. CLINTON AVE., ROOSEVELT
Phone Free 7112—4277-J

ROOSEVELT
SODA SHOPPE
JOHN BIRKHOLZ, Mgr.
275 Nassau Road (Next to Bank)
Roosevelt, L. I. Tel. Freeport 961

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

THE HIDDEN HOUSE
LUNCHEON—DINNER
AFTERNOON TEA
(Daily Except Mondays)
Orders Taken for Home Made
CAKES—PIES—ROLLS
661 Northern Blvd. G. N. 3695

Millincourt
CHOCOLATES
HOME MADE CHOCOLATES
Old Fashioned Candy attractively boxed, 65c per pound.
55 SOUTH MIDDLE NECK ROAD

B. J. TENNIS
GROCER
Fruits, Vegetables
Prompt Delivery BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
2 Third St. Phone G. N. 429

CHARLES MEUNIER
Great Neck Sheet Metal Work
Automobile Radiators, Tanks and Fenders Repaired, Roofing, Gutters, Leaders, Copper and Tin Work. Range and Furnace Repairing.
778 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
Telephone GREAT NECK 523

THE COTTAGE
LINEN SHOP
Martex Towels — Luncheon Sets
Handkerchiefs
by Bloch Frères
123 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
Great Neck 1680

HARRIETTE LIGETY
— *Corsetiere* —
Ready made and to order
Girdles—All-in-ones—Brassieres
Brassieres from 1.00, Girdles from 3.98
123 MIDDLE NECK ROAD

Gowns—Coats
"Lillian Kass . . . of course"
Forest Hills ● 73-07 Austin Street
BOulevard 8-0147
Great Neck ● 97 Middle Neck Road
Great Neck 4420

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ARNELL MEN'S SHOP
Inc.
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
262 FULTON AVE.
HEMP. 5675
Featuring
Hickey-Freeman
Stein-Bloch
Suits
Manhattan Shirts
Stetson and Knox Hats

Hempstead Tea Shop
RESTAURANT
The Ideal Eating Place
Delightful Surroundings
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
SUNDAY DINNER 75c
Private Dining Room for Parties
277 Fulton Ave. Hempstead 1601

BROCKTON
Quality Shoes for All the Family
● Vogue Aire ● Heel Hugger for Smart Women
● Nunn-Bush ● Edgerton
● John McVey for Particular Men
● Foot Form for Growing Feet.
279 FULTON AVENUE—HEMPSTEAD
26 GLEN STREET—GLEN COVE

HESSE
Quality Chocolates
Delicious Ice Cream
Tasty Sandwiches
Home-Cooked Food
50 MAIN ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

HENNIG'S BAKERY
308 Front Street
PHONE HEMPSTEAD 7442

SPRING DRESS CLEARANCE
Every Spring Dress included
Reg. Price $6.98 to $10.98
Choice
$3.98 $5.98 $7.98
Fann's
255 FULTON AVENUE

HANAN'S
Yarns—Linens
Infant Wear
Hosiery
51 Main Street Hempstead 5975

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

NEW YORK

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD
(Continued)

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET HEMPSTEAD — 46 SO. MAIN STREET FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

HOLLIS

9 lbs. $1
PILGRIM
The Nation's Model Laundry
Serves Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
Brooklyn, call SOuth 8-4567
W. Hempstead, call Garden City 8881

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Havemeyer 9-6327 9 to 12 Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FOR
RADIO SERVICE
on All Makes
PHONE HA. 9-5555
RODERICK'S
We guarantee all our work
87-19 ROOSEVELT AVE.

THE
CURIOSITY SHOP
Established 1925
Antiques—Interior Decorating—Gifts
79-19 37th Avenue Hav. 9-4776

Marie Sheridan, Inc.
Shop of Smart Accessories
LINGERIE CORSETS
NEGLIGEES GLOVES
COSTUME JEWELRY
37-22 82nd Street Hav. 9-2652

FRED G **KELLEY** INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING — SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81st Street HAV. 9-5000

CAMEO SHOPS Lamps and Tables
UPHOLSTERY
Slip Covers Made to Order
Custommade Upholstered Furniture
40-34 82nd Street Hav. 4-8310
Opposite Jackson Theatre

NEW TIP TOP
DELICATESSEN STORES, INC.
For Economy
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
All Goods sold at lowest prices
Warren's Oyster Bisque and Puree
82-12 POLK AVENUE Hav. 9-3403

Cyril W. Anderson
37-43 82nd Street, Jackson Heights
FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES
Ready to Wear CLOTHES $35
Day Telephone HAvemeyer 4-3700

Established 1895
LENIHAN
Incorporated
Storage—Moving—Packing—Rug Cleaning
90-10 Roosevelt Avenue
Nights and Holidays—INdependence 3-4358

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
82-13 Roosevelt Ave. Newtown 9-8410

JAMAICA

'blue coal'
SPEEDY DELIVERY SERVICE
93-02-183rd Street
Hollis 5-7900
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

LOUISE
165-21 HILLSIDE AVE.
Millinery of Distinction
Ready Made Hats—$1.85 and up
Hats Made to Order

Founded 1870
J. KURTZ & SONS
162-24 JAMAICA AVENUE
Corner N. Y. Blvd. Opp. Merrick Theatre
FURNITURE—RUGS—RADIOS
APPAREL
Charge Accounts—24 Months to Pay
OPEN EVENINGS

LYNBROOK

The Powder Puff Beauty Shop
385 Sunrise Highway Tel. Lyn. 3824
All work done by competent operators
You will enjoy the atmosphere

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke — Coal White-Red — Fuel Oil
BUDGET PLANS AVAILABLE
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10250

NEW YORK

Long Island

LYNBROOK
(Continued)

Domestic Paint Co.
Imperial Washable Wallpapers
Tel. Lynbrook 133
9 BROADWAY, LYNBROOK

PATCHOGUE

Swezey Coal & Feed Co.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones Patchogue 270 / Port Jefferson 555

Cross Island Service Station
EAST MAIN ST. and MEDFORD AVE.
SINCLAIR H-C GASOLINE
Indoor Lubricating and Washing
Cars Called for and Delivered
PHONE PATCHOGUE 1584

JAMES G. SHAND
PATCHOGUE AND BAYPORT
QUALITY GROCERY
Foods Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor are for sale in our stores.
Free Delivery Service
Tel. Patchogue 1060 Bayport 317

QUEENS VILLAGE

CHEVROLET
NEW CARS SUPER SERVICE
GUARANTEED O. K. USED CARS
VILLAGE CHEVROLET, Inc.
R. G. SEIBERT, Pres.
Jamaica Ave. and 222 St. Phone Ho. 5-5161

9 lbs. $1
PILGRIM
The Nation's Model Laundry
Serves Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
Brooklyn, call SOuth 8-4567
W. Hempstead, call Garden City 8881

Keystona Paints
Thibaut Wallpaper
NORMAN PAINT CO.
TWO STORES
220-23 Jamaica Ave. Missouri 7-1200 — 213-25 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-5565

RICHMOND HILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Richmond Hill 2-5153 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J A H N ' S
SODA CANDY
LUNCHEON
117-03 Hillside Ave.
Vir. 7-3888 Next to R.K.O.

Tek
McLEOD'S PHARMACY
EDWARD ORLER, Prop.
108-25 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-8980

FRANK GUTJAHR, INC.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

CHECKER DINER
117-08 Hillside Avenue, opp. Keith's
Home-cooked Dinner 50c
Special Lunch 35c
13 Years in Richmond Hill

Virginia 7-5656
J. J Kuntz Company, Inc.
Formerly Chilton Paint Stores
Sherwin-Williams Paints
Thibaut Wallpaper
Jamaica Avenue, corner 110th Street

Red Diamond Coal Co., Inc.
Coal - Koppers Coke - Fuel Oil
Our Telephone Never Sleeps
Cleve. 3-2300 119-15 Jamaica Ave.

GEORGE DAVIDOFF
DIAMONDS
WATCHES and JEWELRY
at money saving discounts
110-14 Jamaica Avenue
RICHMOND HILL

JOHN LUCK
Home Cooking and Baking
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
Rich. Hill 2-4001
106-09 Jamaica Ave.

The Smart Shop
EDITH SCHWARTZ
HATS
Tailored or Flower-Decked
106-13 Jamaica Ave., *Our Only Store*

A. ROLLBAND
ROOFING
SHINGLING
FURNACE WORK
Sheet Metal Work of every description
87-22 Lefferts Blvd. Vir. 7-0220, 0221
Good Workmanship Is the Best Reference

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Paint—Wallpaper—Hardware
House Furnishings
Electric and Plumbing Supplies
Mazda Lamps
Jamaica Ave., corner 116th Street
Tel. Rich. Hill 2-8636—8637

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL
(Continued)

We have recently enlarged our store to serve you better.
Radios — Refrigerators — Gas Ranges — Washers — Ironers Vacuum Cleaners
UNEEDA
Gift & Housefurnishings Store INC.
113-19 JAMAICA AVENUE
Richmond Hill 2-7410

Buy Now For Next Season
Use Our Budget Plan
FUR and CLOTH COATS STORED $2.00
(Value up to $100)
L. NELSON
29 years in Richmond Hill
104-23 Jamaica Ave.

GIFTS GALORE AT RUMMEL'S
Jewelry Gifts that Last a Lifetime
E. D. RUMMEL
Jeweler and Optician
116-19 Jamaica Ave.

RELIANCE BEEF CO.
Choice Meats Poultry and Fish
116-21 Jamaica Avenue
Phone Vir. 7-3400—3401

GASAU & KAMP, Inc.
CATERERS
Weddings Dinners — BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS — Receptions Banquets
113-05 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-2530

ARTHUR C. BUETTNER
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
109-21 101st Avenue
Cleve. 3-5308 Floral Park 1191

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

RICHMOND HILL
Karlson's Flower Shop
Flowers wired anywhere
Member F. T. D.
Oscar W. Karlson
8411 Jamaica Avenue

Huettinger's Beauty Salon
Hair Stylist
8515 Jamaica Avenue
Three 50c Items for $1.00
Machineless Permanent Waves—$3.50
Cut Hair Bought
VIR. 7-2320

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762 8 a. m.-1 p. m., except Sundays
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Insulate Your Home With Red Top Rockwool
Terminix Insulation Co., Inc.
U. S. Gypsum Co. Products
Termite Control
Represented by
H. E. VERVOORT
31 Yale Place
Telephone Rockville Centre 1815

HERMAN BROWN
MEN'S WEAR
Featuring Stetson Hats Manhattan Shirts and Interwoven Socks
Worsted-tex Clothes
9 NO. PARK AVE.
TEL. R. V. C. 2540

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 3-8362
55 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

BIG BEN
FOOD MARKET
290 Sunrise Highway

Charles W. Grabau
SEEDS—FERTILIZER
PEAT MOSS
171 SUNRISE HIGHWAY
Telephone Rockville Centre 418

ST. ALBANS

H. BAHRENBURG
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats
200-01 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Laurelton 8-9105

HAINFELD'S MARKET
Prime Meats and Poultry
Fresh Fish on Fridays
117-41 FARMERS BLVD.
ST. ALBANS, L. I. Tel. Laurelton 8-3541
Orders Called For and Delivered

MAMARONECK

"Staten Island Cleaner of Mamaroneck"
Empire Tailoring Co.
Custom Made and Ready to Wear
Men's, Women's
Coats—Suits
FURS REMODELED, GLAZED
101 Mamaroneck Ave., Tel. 447

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers. Telephone: Hillcrest 2877-J 9-11 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Mme. BLAND
Golden Rule Dress Shop
Coats, Suits and Gowns
CUSTOM MADE HATS
also remodeling by Fay and Gertrude SCHUMAN
13 Gramatan Avenue
Opp. Proctor's

VAN PRAAG'S
SPECIALTY SHOPPE, INC.
"Specializing in Individual Corset Fitting"
Agents for
GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE HOSIERY, CAMP CORSETS and FOWNES GLOVES
Phone OAK 2154 45 PROSPECT AVE.
For Appointment

INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray, Schoen & Morgan Inc.
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4305

"Service that Satisfies"
CHELSEA
Fireproof Storage Warehouses, Inc.
MOVING—STORAGE—PACKING
A Complete Line of New Furniture
OAkwood 3434 27 So. 6th Ave., Mt. Vernon

GUERNSEY MILK
Commadine FARMS INC.
Direct from Our Farm at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE TUCKAHOE 1393

Lore Anne Hat Shoppe
45 PROSPECT AVE.
A most extensive collection of original and reproductions of French Models.
MISS LORE MISS ANNE

LIKNU Service
LUGBAUER & SONS
Incorporated
Tailors, Cleaners and Dyers
Specializing in Furs
Invisible mending and remodeling
27 Prospect Avenue
Oakwood 3070—9225

NEWBURGH

Highland Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

"THE FOUR"
E. W. Jansen, 19 Water Street
Good Clothes Since 1920
with Knox Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Munsingwear and Duofold Underwear and Botany Ties and Mufflers

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 5655 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Marie Stone
Gowns and Sports Wear
106 Centre Avenue
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Stein-Bloch Clothes
Style—Fit—Durability
BENJAMIN'S, Inc.
23 Mechanic Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

GUERNSEY MILK
Commadine FARMS INC.
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE 8010

LIEBMAN'S
Quality Apparel for Children
Cor. Main and Church Sts.
New Rochelle, N. Y.

BUY AT THE
RUBY LANE STORES
and save money.
Quality merchandise at consistently low prices
550 MAIN ST., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Westchester Gift Shop
"Interior Decorators' Gifts for the Home
610 Main Street
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO-HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 8884-5 Fairbanks 4-3948
New Rochelle 1412

Rochelle Beauty Salon
Up-to-Date Methods
Permanent Waving Our Specialty
HAMILTON 5183
527 Main St.
New Rochelle, N. Y.

Gallery Silk Store
Fine Fabrics
For You and Your Home at Prices to Suit Every Income!
7 Division St. New Rochelle, N. Y.

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

MARTIN SHOP
Upholstery
Curtains, Draperies
Slip Covers
Venetian Blinds
363 NORTH AVENUE
NEW ROCHELLE 3187

Henry Hairdresser
Featuring
OGILVIE SISTERS
Method
NEW ROCHELLE 3552 156 North Ave.
(Cor. Clinton Place)

New Rochelle Trust Co.
Main Office 542 Main Street — Branch Office 268 North Avenue
(Oldest Banking Institution in the City)

INDIVIDUAL PERMANENTS
CHARLES
New Rochelle 7619
24 Division St.
New Rochelle

LIBRETT'S, Inc.
"The Neighborhood Store"
Hardware, Sporting Goods, Paints, Electric Refrigerators, Washing Machines, Radios, etc.
MOST UP TO DATE GAS STATION
Cars Called For and Delivered
North Ave. at Winyah Hamilton 5050

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

Mildred Beauty Salon
55-57
West Fordham Road
Bronx, N. Y.
Ph. FOrdham 4-3090
NICK ROMANO

Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Shore Road 5-1818 9-11 a. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
SPEEDY DELIVERY SERVICE
770 CHAUNCEY STREET
GLENMORE 5-8672

KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL

SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

Treadeasy Shoes
by
SINGER-ADLER
Our Only Store
862 FLATBUSH AVENUE

Groceries Delicatessen
CARL'S BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Homemade Salads, Jellies, etc.
544 86th Street SH. 8-6677

Manhattan

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Lackawanna 4-5600. Hours: 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
RE. 2-5498 Estab. 1837

Watson & Co. JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estates Liquidated
We carry emblems of interest to Monitor readers.

NIAGARA FALLS

Frank C. Bingenheimer
'blue coal'
SEMET-SOLVAY COKE

BELLEVUE DRESS SHOPPE
1809 MAIN ST. NIAGARA FALLS N.Y.
Niagara Falls Leading Dress Shop
TELEPHONE 1175

PEEKSKILL

For Best Results Use
Keystone Paint
FRED C. ROBINSON
14-16 Nelson Ave. Peekskill, N. Y.
PHONE 1387

M. A. BURNS MARKET
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
MEATS and GROCERIES
SANKA COFFEE
913 Second Street
Telephone 433

PELHAM

LICENSED
ELECTRICIAN
G. W. SIEBERT Jr.
PELHAM 1010
900 Pelhamdale Ave.
Pelham Manor, N. Y.

BURGH & McHUGH
Plumbing and Heating
Sheet Metal Work — Roofing
Phones
Office, Pelham 1673 Res., Pelham 1770
219 WOLF'S LANE

NEW YORK

PELHAM
(Continued)

GUERNSEY MILK
Commadine FARMS INC.
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE NEW ROCHELLE 8010

Pelham Commission Shop
ANTIQUES
Bought and Sold
Furniture : Silver : China : Glass
Ralph J. Fierro, 203 Wolf's Lane Pelham 2940

YORK
THE FLORIST
The "Pelham Flower Shop"
Garden Supplies
Seeds—Plants—Cut Flowers
Flowers Telegraphed Everywhere
PELHAM 3389 211 WOLFS LANE

PORT CHESTER

Selling Quality FURNITURE
FURNITURE—BEDDING—RUGS
JOSEPH **TUNICK** & SONS
PORT CHESTER 1800

W. T. GRANT CO.
Annual
ECONOMY SALE
108 North Main Street

PHYSICAL CULTURE WOMEN'S SHOES $6.50
I. GOLDBERG, SON
29-31 N. MAIN ST., PORT CHESTER, N. Y.

POUGHKEEPSIE

LUCKEY'S
APRIL SHOWERS OF SAVINGS
bring you a regular down-pour of value—watch Luckey News every day.
LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.

SUITS and TOPCOATS . . . FOR SPRING
We are showing a vast assortment of attractive fabrics and models—Most styles.
$25 to $40
M. SHWARTZ & CO.
"THE HOME OF GOOD CLOTHES"

Reick
THE SQUARE DEAL JEWELER
376 MAIN STREET
Mail orders promptly attended to
Nationally advertised watches sold on convenient, easy terms. Confidential charge accounts.
Phone Poughkeepsie 3313

Marino's
Where Art Is Performed
Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING and Complete Beauty Service
26 Academy Street

FOR HAPPY HEATING
1. ESSO and GILBARCO Oil Burners
2. ESSOHEAT Fuel Oil
3. 24-HOUR Oil Delivery and Burner Service
MID-HUDSON OIL CO.
PHONE 1266 POUGHKEEPSIE

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
ARTHUR HANKINSON
South Ave. at Academy St.
Where service is a pleasure Happy Motoring

E. V. GRANT
317 Main St.
Painters and Decorators
PHONE 615

Burpee's Seeds Grow
SALTFORD *Says So*
18 CANNON STREET PHONE 538

ROCHESTER

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
60 N. Main St., Pittsford, N. Y.
Our Mellow Homogenized Milk with its curd softness and even distribution of cream is widely used by people who prefer milk in its natural sweet flavored state.
Pittsford 56 Phones Monroe 6616

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd., East Glen. 6161

Edith Ellis
OF ROCHESTER
Sunday Dinners
60c to $1.25

CLARK SUPPLY CO.
Headquarters for
PITTSBURGH PAINTS
Smooth as Glass
Imperial Washable Wallpaper
16 N. Union St. (Just Off East Ave.)
Stone 3177
Waxes—Window Glass—Brushes—Cleaners, etc.

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

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TEMPLE BARBER SHOP
Temple Bldg.
Fourth Floor

NOTICE
ALBERT CASTELLANI
Is now part owner of
TEMPLE BARBER SHOP
Formerly Frank & Schulz

AIR CONDITIONED
"TOP-ICER"
COAL • ICE • COKE
ROCHESTER ICE
And Cold Storage Utilities, Inc.
• 55 CANTERBURY RD.

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT CORPORATION
802 UNION TRUST BLDG.
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CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 451-452

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Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
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BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
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SEALTEST RADIO PROGRAMS
N. B. C. Red Network
5:30-5:45 P. M. (E. S. T.)
Monday Through Friday

E. H. CLARK COAL CO. INCORPORATED
'blue coal'
COKE—OIL
170 LYELL AVE. MAIN 18

Beck
CLEANERS—DYERS—FURRIERS
MONROE 8484
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Insurance Broker and Counselor
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Put your best foot forward in
HUMMING BIRD HOSIERY 89c
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Blue Stone for the Drive and Walk. White Beach Sand for the Playbox.
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W. ROY HALSEY, Mgr.
Mamaroneck Ave. and New Street
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Rye 1121, Scarsdale 2726, Mamaroneck 2840
NO connection with any other Laundry —or with any of a similar name

SCARSDALE

AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
Coleman's Amoco Service
Complete Automotive Service
SCARSDALE 4680
ON GREYROCK ROAD JUST SOUTH OF GARTH ROAD

Charles J. Goyert & Co.
Incorporated
Service on all makes of Burners
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Night and Sunday Calls, W. P. 443

CHARLES
Hairdresser
PERMANENT WAVING
Theatre Bldg. Scarsdale, N. Y.
80 Garth Road Phone Scars. 4115

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

SCARSDALE
(Continued)

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BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Fancy Groceries
Fruits and Vegetables
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Experienced Graduate Corsetiere
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Scarsdale, N. Y.
Tel. Scars. 3353
Lingerie
Hosiery
Negligees

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

HARDWARE
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
6 Chase Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.
SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale Hartsdale White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones: Scars. 3900—W. P. 8866

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Schenectady Agency for
GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
SILK HOSIERY
$1.00 to $1.35
THE CARL CO.
430 STATE STREET TEL. 4-9111

Barneys FURNITURE
Rugs and Floor Coverings
Schenectady's Largest Linoleum Contractors. Estimates Readily Furnished.
PHONE 4-4811

Sherwin-Williams
Paints, Varnishes and Wallpaper
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Van Voast Agency Inc.
INSURANCE
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RENT INSURANCE
158 Barrett Street Phone 4-7791

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Coats, Suits, Dresses, Sportswear
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Chas. Holtzman & Son, Inc.
Spring Topcoats
from $18.50 to $40.00
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THE O-GAS-CO SALES CORP.
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GREETING CARDS
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Incorporated
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Makes Finish Coats Cover Better and Last Longer
FREEMAN & SON, Inc.
18-20 Erie Blvd. and 124 Wall St.
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

Walk-Over Shoes
For Women . $6.95 and up
For Men .... $7.50 and up
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At Your Service
Drive in at any time to have your Battery, Tires, or Oil Checked
Redmond's Service Station
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SYRACUSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-5475 daily except Sunday.
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Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren, opp. Onondaga Hotel

ASSOCIATED Laundries
Laundry and Dry Cleaning
Quality Services
Phone 2-8121

FLAGG STORAGE WAREHOUSE CO.
MOVING—PACKING
SHIPPING—STORAGE
MAIN OFFICE
519 Erie Boulevard East, Tel. 2-1828
Agent Allied Van Lines, Inc.

NEW YORK

SYRACUSE
(Continued)

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Groceries—Meats—Fish
MAPSTONE BROS.
1911 South Salina Tel. 4-3138

TROY

MISS JANE M. BENNETT
Feyl's Hat Shop
81 FOURTH STREET
Opposite Proctor's Theatre
TROY, NEW YORK

April is the "Diamond" Month commemorating
FREARS DIAMOND JUBILEE YEAR
FREARS Third and Fulton Sts., Troy

MARY A. KELLY SHOP
MARTHA A. GRATTAN
Corsets, Brassieres, Lingerie and Style Garments
Weed Bldg., 407 Fulton Street
Tel. Troy 590

UTICA

Bedding Clearance
To make room for our new "Slumbernook" Department, prices have been materially reduced on all one-and-two-of-a-kind box springs and mattresses. Included are such well known makes as Beautyrest, Spring Air and Foster Palmer, Full and twin bed sizes.
J. B. WELLS & SON CO.

New Location
MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest Dollar-for-Dollar Values in Utica
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
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"LYNN" HOT STEAM "MASTER KRAFT"
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for
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Estimates Without Obligation
Service on All Makes
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Where Shoes Are Fitted—Not Merely Sold
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SANITARY SUPER MARKET
"Where the Foods Are Better"
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BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 56 Years
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Fire - Automobile - Compensation
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WATERTOWN

The place to look is the
FASHION NOOK
When in search of a dress
At a price that costs less,
(Come early, come late,
There's none more than $eight!)
Empsall's

G. W. WHITE & SON
Incorporated
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
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DeSoto and Plymouth
Sales and Service
GOODRICH MOTORS, Inc.
302 N. Massey St. Phone 877

WHITE PLAINS

Gaynor's Restaurant
BROAD PARK LODGE
MAIN STREET AT NORTH BROADWAY
Luncheon Tea Dinner

NEW YORK

WHITE PLAINS
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone White Plains 2587 a. m.-11 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
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CHAS. DEUTSCH, Inc.
BEAUTY SALON
100 Mamaroneck Ave. White Plains 1517

ALL YOUR TIRE NEEDS
will be met here courteously and efficiently!
Tire Service Inc.
Special Attention to Women Drivers!
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White Plains, N. Y.
Tel. W. P. 1245

PHILLIP'S DRUG STORE
359 Mamaroneck Ave. (Cor. Livingston)
Opp. "Fix" Phone: White Plains 4888
Visit our Soda Fountain—we serve Breyers Ice Cream. Also Complete Lines of Toiletries

STUDEBAKER--Sales and Service
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JENKINS GARAGE, Inc.
29 W. Post Road 340 Mamaroneck Ave.
WHITE PLAINS 8787

WHITE PLAINS DAIRY
36 LAKE STREET
SAMUEL HUSTIS WHITE PLAINS 2568

GENERAL INSURANCE
Fire—Automobile—Life
Annuities—Surety Bonds
TUCKER & TURNBULL
1 COURT STREET Tel. W. P. 3500

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PRINTERS
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Tel. White Plains 8803

J. J. FOLEY COAL COMPANY
Coal, Wood, Fuel Oil
Virginia Road
Tel. White Plains 832

Murray's Tailors
Alterations—Dyeing—Pressing
We clean your Furniture at your home or at our plant.
363 MAMARONECK AVE., near Fix
PHONE W. P. 2066

MOVING
J. H. EVANS & SONS INC.
STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
Daily Service to New York City
Phones W. P. 84, Scars. 2929

LARSEN'S
SAFETY SERVICE
WHEEL ALIGNMENT
Axle Straightening
Wheels Repaired and Straightened
Auto Electric and Brake Service, Inc.
50 BANK STREET TEL. W. P. 3308

THE STANDARD BARBER SHOP
Specializing in Children's and Ladies' Haircutting
89 MAMARONECK AVE.

SPRING SALE!
A special group that we cannot carry over into late spring brings the opportunity for IMPORTANT SAVINGS!
Come Early
ORAM-KIRCHE
138 Mamaroneck Ave. *Stylists* White Plains

For Everything Photographic
VISIT
CAMERA-CRAFT
147 East Post Rd., White Plains 4611
Near Mamaroneck Avenue

YONKERS

NEW SYSTEM LAUNDRY
"Certified" LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANING SERVICE
Curtain and Blanket Specialist
—Phones—
YONKERS 8800 BEVERLY 8800
HASTINGS 1919

PIERPOINT'S
119 New Main Street
Choice Meats and Poultry
Telephone Your Order
2574—2575—2576—2577
Specials Wednesdays and Saturdays

AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
OSCAR'S SERVICE STATION
629 SO. BROADWAY
Complete Amoco Service

When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement, please mention the Monitor.

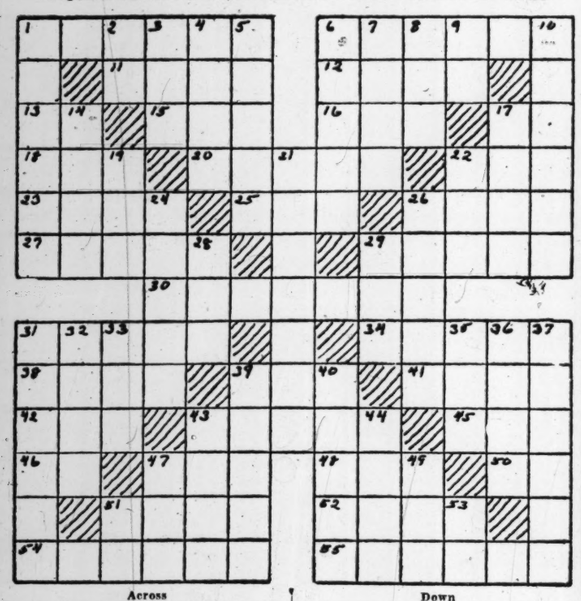
Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What prophet was made a governor under Darius?
6—Who wrote poem in which "boy stood on the burning deck"?
11—What is a coin of India?
12—What is a river of Armenia?
13—In what Canadian province is Edmundston (abbr.)?
15—What is a diminutive suffix?
16—Witty saying is what?
17—What is symbol for tin?
18—What is name of a town of Persia?
20—Who wrote "The Count of Monte Cristo"?
22—Small child is what?
23—What was a town in possession of Issachar (Josh. 19:20)?
25—What was relationship of Madi to Japhet?
26—What is a parasitic Malayan plant with enormous flowers?
27—What was one of fortified places of Naphtali (Josh. 19:36)?
29—What Greek island is mentioned in Acts 20:15?
30—Whose sons were Baruch and Seraih (Jer. 32:12)?
31—What is a wooden bowl or drinking vessel?
34—What is a manufacturing city of Prussia?
36—What is space between eye and bill in birds?
38—What is a morsel left at a meal?
41—What is gumbo?
42—What is name of a lake of Scotland?
43—What is a river of England and Scotland?
45—What is an island of Caroline Islands?
46—Symbol for tantalum is what?
47—What is a commune of Switzerland?
48—What herb was tithed by Pharisees?
50—Not any.
51—What is a measure of distance?
52—What is a river of Italy?
54—What is native lump of a precious metal?
55—Prophecy of whom concerned repair of the temple?

Down

1—Who wrote "The Thistle and the Rose"?
2—Symbol for natrium is what?
3—What is a writing fluid?
4—What is a city of Oklahoma?
5—What is a city of Argentina?
6—Mordecai refused to bow and do reverence to whom?
7—Who was Greek god of love?
8—What is used at a door to wipe the shoes on?
9—While.
10—What is a seaport town of Brazil?
14—What cape is at western extremity of Asia Minor?
17—What river of Java flows to Java Sea?
19—What is 13th letter of Hebrew alphabet?
21—What name was assumed by Jean Baptiste Poquelin?
22—What Mother Goose character was a piper's son?
24—What is one of Ionian Islands?
26—Who sings role of Falstaff in "Merry Wives of Windsor"?
28—What exclamation is used to express interrogation, surprise, or exultation?
29—In speaking of Biblical Ahinoam, what pronoun would you use?
31—What is a town of Java?
32—Where is Decorah?
33—What prefix signifies "town" in personal and place names of Cornish origin?
35—The cloud region is what?
36—Who was grandson of Ephriam (Num. 26:36)?
37—What is Italian name of Naples?
39—Young owl is called what?
40—Who was father of Abram, Nahor, and Haran?
43—What is a piece used in mah-jongg?
44—On what plain did Nebuchadnezzar set up golden image (Dan. 3:1)?
47—A peruke is what?
49—Where is Wigan (abbr.)?
51—What is symbol for magnesium?
53—Who was a king of Bashan?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Stamp Notes

By Frank L. Wilson

Among the leaves in our stamp album, we find stamps of many nations which picture children, from infants to grown boys and girls. Just recently Brazil pictured children on the Pro-Juventude stamps; Turkey also pictured children on her new series of charity stamps.

On certain stamps of Belgian East Africa and Somaliland, the native mother is shown carrying her baby on her back. The mother and child are also pictured on stamps of Mexico, Yugoslavia, Saar, Czechoslovakia and Austria. Royal children appear on the stamps of some countries and their colonies. The early stamps of The Netherlands and its colonies show Queen Wilhelmina as a girl, those of Spain and its colonies picture King Alphonso XIII as a young boy.

Other royal children shown on stamps include Princes Jean and Charles and Princesses Elizabeth, Marie Adelaide and Alix, all of Luxembourg; King Michael of Rumania; Princess Elizabeth of Great Britain and other members of the English royal family when they were young; and King Farouk of Egypt.

Boy Scouts and Girl Pioneers have appeared on different stamps to add their smart appearance to the parade of "Children on Stamps."

The Netherlands, in 1932, issued a set of stamps on which the profile portraits of children were used with blossoms to typify the four seasons. Other countries have shown children on stamps which were issued primarily for the children's welfare. A collection of "Children on Stamps" may be readily formed and what is more joyful than these young smiling faces that greet you when you open your album.

Brazil's new stamps picture children

Afghanistan—Two new values of the postal series have appeared. The 45p. shows a picture of the Independence Monument and 3 af. shows a portrait of the Shah.

Hungary—A special set of three stamps has been issued to commemorate the 20th anniversary of Admiral Nicholas Horthy as Regent of Hungary. The 6 filler value shows the Regent mounted on a white steed as commander-in-chief of the National Army, with the Magyar coat of arms as background. The 10 filler value shows a bust portrait of the Regent facing to the left. The portrait is by Ferenc Marton and Legrady and is from the model of Horthy's bust exhibited in the Hungarian Pavilion at the New York World's Fair. The 20 filler value pictures an angel tolling a bell, symbolizing the restoration of lost territory and of Kassa.

Yugoslavia—A set of semi-postal stamps is to be issued soon for the benefit of certain building funds. One of the stamps will show a map of Yugoslavia on which Croatia will appear in color. Other values will show historic views and pictures of famous personages.

Mozambique—The "Mother and Child" design has again been used in this year's charity issue. The value of the stamp is 40c. and the color brown and black.

Portugal—A series of eleven Postage Due stamps have made their appearance in new design, on which the value is the prominent feature with leaf sprays at either side of the figures.

United States

The design of the 1940 "Duck Stamp" will be taken from a drawing by Francis L. Jacques, showing a pair or brace of black ducks flying down-wind over a marsh area, with wild rice growing in the background.

STAMPS & COINS

USED U. S. COMMEMORATIVE SETS
#323-327 $3.00 #548-650 $ .60
#328-336 1.00 #614-616 1.00
Entire Lot $5.00 Free Price List
S. K. STRYKER
P. O. Box 5-M Oradell, N. J.

FREE! Any 10 Stamps You Select FREE!
from one of our Approval Selections. Just send Names and Addresses of 2 Active Collector Friends and Size of your Collection.
Ranger Stamp Co., Dept. M Box 2547, Dallas Tex.

COINS, MEDALS, PAPER MONEY of all times and countries: fine selections always on hand for sale. Desirable numismatic material liberally purchased.
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UNITED STATES stamps on approval. 1500 varieties in stock, including old issues, commemoratives, airmails, revenues, etc. Reasonably priced. Write today for a selection. Southern Stamp Co., P. O. Box 70-M, Miami, Florida.

FOR SALE—150 world-wide stamps, including commemoratives and old U. S. all different, in fine condition. "20." H. WALTZ, 1026 Ash Ave., Tempe, Arizona.

83 YEARS OLD
12 U. S. stamps from 50 to 83 years old (catalogue value 50c) for 5c.
Wm. F. Spalding, Box 23A, N. Weymouth, Mass.

Did You Ever Wonder

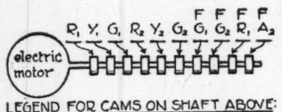
How Automatic Traffic Lights Are Controlled?

The red, green, and amber lights which now adorn most traffic-laden intersections operate in various ways and with assorted refinements, depending on the needs and wishes of the city installing them.

In general, however, the automatic signal lights are caused to change by means of a series of cams (rounded projections) on an electric-motor-driven shaft. As the shaft revolves, the cams make and break electrical contacts, lighting the desired colors for the periods and at the times required. These cams may operate only the lights at a single intersection or they may, by means of relays (electromagnetic devices) operate all the automatic signals in an area of several blocks, as in the business district of towns.

The length of the period required for the lights to complete their cycle from red through green to red again, is determined by the volume of traffic. In the business area of some cities, the length of the cycle is varied to allow for the peak load of traffic at the close of day.

In some cases, as at intersections in outlying districts where the traffic is much heavier on one street than on the street that crosses it, the lights may be operated by the cars that approach the corner. This is accomplished by a magnetic plate installed just under the surface of the road at each approach to the intersection. The iron in the cars passing over the plate operates a relay that causes



LEGEND FOR CAMS ON SHAFT ABOVE:
R_1=Main St. red R_2=Cross St. red
Y_1= " " yellow Y_2 " " yellow
G_1= " " green G_2 " " green
FG_1=Main St. flashing green.
FG_2=Cross St. " "
FR_1 and FA_2=Main St flashing red, and Cross St. flashing amber, used as warning signals after midnight

the lights to turn green in that direction.

Sometimes the signals along an outlying street will make it possible for the motorist who maintains a certain fixed speed to have every succeeding light turn green as he approaches it. To provide such an area of constant speed, the traffic engineer drives over the route at the desired speed (say 28 miles an hour) noting the exact second of passing each intersection. The lights along the route (which are individually controlled) are then set so as to synchronize with the driving schedule set up by the trial run of the traffic engineer.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Stamps Instead of Oil Colors!

'Painter' of Postage Portraits

A philatelist with the hand and eye of an artist is Eugene Chevalley of Geneva, Switzerland, who uses stamps instead of conventional oil colors for his landscapes and portraits.

His "palette" consists of an endless supply of multicolored stamps from the post offices of the world, while a scissors substitutes for a camel's hair brush. A gluepot is a necessary part of the equipment. A magnifying glass and tweezers enable him to make his selections from a huge mound of stamps. His work has brought him such recognition that he is able to derive a comfortable living from his self-created profession. He averages from two to three paintings a week.

Wide World Photos

Above: The stamps colors are selected from hundreds of stamps from many countries. Outlined on the canvas is the profile on which the stamps will be superimposed. Right: The completed postage portrait is that of General Henri Guisan, head of the Swiss defense forces.

Daily Anecdote

The Last Full Measure

It was not until he had almost reached middle age that Lincoln received his first $500 fee as a lawyer. Immediately he decided to use it to purchase a quarter-section of land to provide a home of comfort and security for his stepmother.

"Why don't you simply deed her a life interest?" a friend suggested. "Then it will revert to you."

In one of his exceptionally rare displays of temper, Lincoln replied, "I shall do no such thing! It is a poor return, at best, for all the love and devotion that good woman has shown me. When I give her anything, there is not going to be any half-way business about it!"

Brevities

Punch (c): It has been suggested that the life of George Arliss should be filmed. We can visualise Charles Laughton in the title role.

Chicago Daily News: A western civic planner wants public statues put in the middle of ornamental pools. The water's depth, of course, would be governed by the height of the eyesore.

St. Louis Star-Times: A new type of waterproof hat for women will make it unnecessary for them to carry umbrellas. As if rain could do any further damage to some of the current numbers.

Boston Herald: The census man may ask you, "How much is your house worth?" Some may think, however, that a more pertinent question would be, "How much do you think you could get for it, if anybody wanted to buy it?"

Daily Quotation

THE despotism of custom is everywhere the standing hindrance to human advancement.—J. S. MILL.

Cheerfulness

Wondrous is the strength of cheerfulness, altogether past calculation its power of endurance. Efforts, to be permanently useful, must be uniformly joyous—a spirit all sunshine, graceful from very gladness, beautiful because bright. —Carlyle.

Where Would You Find—

1. Oahu?
2. The oldest defensive work still standing in the United States?
3. Lake Athabaska?
4. The Bronx?
5. The painting, "The Fair-Haired Boy" by Fragonard?
6. Mason and Dixon's Line?
7. The site of the Hanging Gardens, one of the Seven Wonders of the World?
8. Rangoon?
9. The Sunset State?
10. The Hoang-ho River?

(Answers appear on this page)

Draw Animals

Teach children to draw animals, and they won't wish to kill them. —Sir E. Burne-Jones.

In Lighter Vein

Steward's Hint

"Doesn't this ship tip a great deal?"

"Not that I've noticed, ma'am. She leaves that to the passengers." —M-K-T Magazine.

This Machine Age

"What is the most pathetic picture in the world?"

"A horse fly sitting on a radiator cap."—Pittsfield (Mass.) G. E. News.

Suspicious

"Decidedly a suspicious-looking fellow," muttered Mr. Smith. All the Smith family gathered in the drawing-room focused their attention on a shabby man who was eyeing the house furtively.

"I guess he's a burglar reconnoitering." Thus sixteen-year-old Charlie.

"More likely one of Madge's admirers," drawled twenty-year-old Albert.

Mother, always charitable, did not think the young man looked a criminal.

"Father," whispered Charlie, "he's making for the side door."

Father looked uneasy. "Come on, Albert," he said, with forced sprightliness. "Let's see what his game is."

They found the young man leaning over the side gate—sniffing.

"You the boss here?" he asked Mr. Smith.

"I am."

"Well, I fancy the back of your house is on fire."

It was.—Tit-Bits.

Grammar Note

Jimmy was asked by his teacher in English class, "What is a pronoun?"

"A pronoun is a noun that has turned pro," he replied.—Marshall Printers' Pastry.

Unfair

Smith: "Why does Yearwed look so woebegone?"

Jones: "Well, his wife demanded two-thirds of the family window-box garden for her flowers and only let him have the remaining third for his string beans and tomatoes."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Two Deeds

New York

In contacting a large hosiery mill Mr. J., a cotton broker, learned of a sizable stock of men's socks on which the workers had made a mistake, causing the socks to be known as "irregulars." Of course, they could not be sold as perfect merchandise and the employers were disturbed, threatening to dismiss the workers whose fault they felt it to be.

Mr. J. agreed to purchase the lot of socks providing the workers did not lose their jobs, and he offered to pay the price of first-grade goods.

He sent the socks to several relief agencies to be distributed, and throughout the winter the socks met a real need.

Bible Facts

The Home of Zacchaeus

The Bible records for us the familiar account of how Zacchaeus, a man of small stature, climbed up a sycamore tree that he might be able to catch a glimpse of Christ Jesus, who, as so often, was surrounded by eager crowds. The record, moreover, goes on to make plain that Zacchaeus' eagerness was rewarded, for the Master called to him to come down "for today I must abide at thy house" (Luke 19:5).

We are justified in assuming that Zacchaeus was a man of considerable importance, being what our version calls "the chief among the publicans" (verse 2). In other words, he was the leading tax-collector or customs officer of the town; and, as such, he would be likely to have a pretentious dwelling. Indeed, to this day, a tower-like edifice still standing in the village is pointed out as "the house of Zacchaeus," though this identification is based on a rather late tradition.

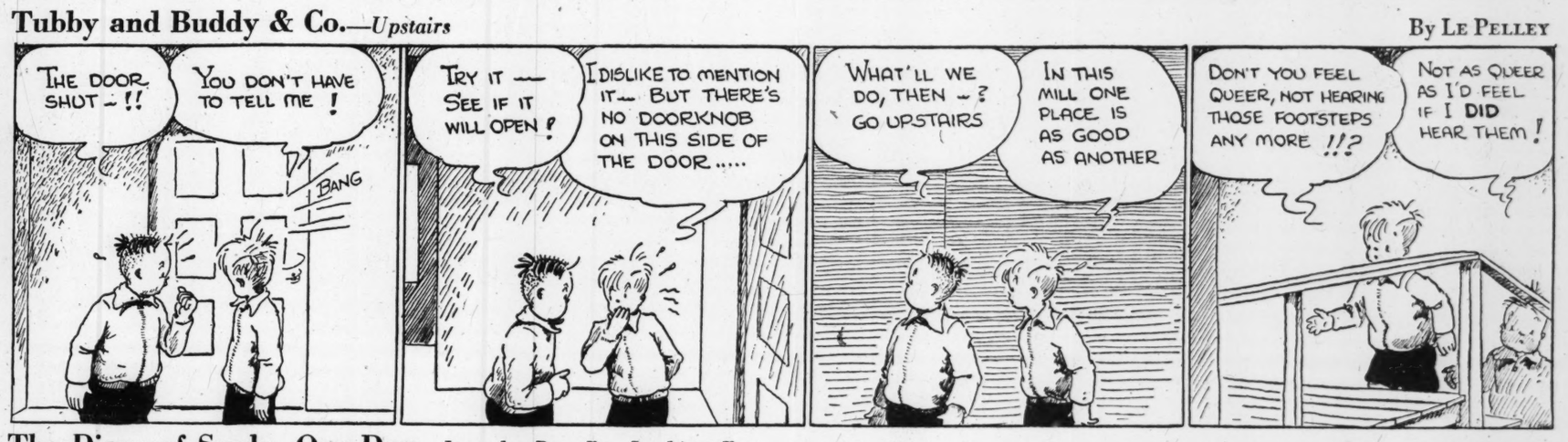
Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. An island of the Hawaiian Group on which Honolulu is located.
2. Fort Marion, on the Mantanzas River, Florida; built by the Spanish in 1672, as a protection for St. Augustine.
3. Northwestern Canada; area 4,400 square miles.
4. A borough in New York City.
5. The Wallace Collection, London.
6. The southern boundary of Pennsylvania, the northern limit of slavery, roughly separating the North from the South; so called from Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, Englishmen, who surveyed it in 1763-1767.
7. They were built in the ancient city of Babylon on the Euphrates River.
8. A city, capital of the district of the same name and of Lower Burma.
9. Arizona.
10. A river in China emptying into the Yellow Sea; 2,700 miles long.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Upstairs*

By Le Pelley



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Just the Dog I'm Looking For—*

By Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Count Is Three and One*

By The Hagers

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Britain Shifts

"By the middle of March we had therefore reached a turning point not only in naval operations but in the whole enterprise. Hitherto no serious risks have been run, no losses have been sustained, and no important forces deeply engaged." The most significant change in the British Cabinet affects the writer of these words, the Hon. Winston Churchill. "Surely now the moment has been reached to review the whole position and policy."

The British public and the British press are for the most part expressing similar sentiments at this moment, though the writing of these words took place years ago, when the "middle of March" meant March, 1915.

About the middle of March, 1940, constructive critics of British war policy were pointing out in some of the most authoritative British papers that co-ordination of policy and capacity for action were being frustrated by a "lack of machinery to reach decisions," especially those decisions which could be taken only in the highest quarters.

In Britain a revision of the Cabinet has been expected, indeed demanded, for some time. It is evident from London press comment that Mr. Chamberlain has satisfied this demand only in part. His changes obviously aim at increased co-ordination among leaders who have been working together for a long time. But this is not enough to satisfy critics who have felt that new material was needed in the Cabinet and that some of the old should make room for it. How deeply this dissatisfaction cuts right into Mr. Chamberlain's stanchest support may be inferred from The London Times' description of the shifts as a game of "puss in the corner."

Particularly irritating to some British observers is the manner in which the Prime Minister has provided a larger sphere of action for Mr. Churchill. There is no doubt as to the importance of Mr. Churchill's new post. But some see as typical of a preference for cautious half-measures that the First Lord of the Admiralty was not given more clearly defined powers. Other changes, such as the shifting of Sir Kingsley Wood from the Air Ministry to the office of Lord Privy Seal, though with headship of the Home Policy Committee, are attracting unfavorable comment.

Mr. Chamberlain's statement on the Cabinet changes plainly sought to answer such criticism in advance by pointing out that all changes were made solely in the interests of smoother operation and in no way reflected on the abilities of ministers who might appear to be demoted. Of course the news from London will be interpreted in Berlin as illustrative of democratic inefficiency. But free peoples will recognize in it new evidence that when democracies, even in the midst of war, need new procedures and even new men, they can get them without internal violence and blood purges.

Apparently these changes need never produce the general unsettlement occasioned by violent methods, but on the contrary can take place even while public confidence increases. Mr. Chamberlain's speech to the Conservative Party Council indicates such an increase of confidence in Britain today.

A Pattern for Safety

That busy cities can establish a good record for traffic safety has been proved by Worcester, Massachusetts. There a traffic safety campaign, begun in September, 1938, bore fruit recently when the National Safety Council awarded the city first place for municipalities in its population class.

Other cities desiring to emulate Worcester would do well to take a leaf from the winning city's police blotter which shows from the beginning of the campaign a rigid "no fix" program. Rules and regulations designed to check speeds and otherwise contribute to the reduction of accidents lose their teeth when infractions can be "fixed." Worcester citizens who at first resented the relentlessness of the local authorities in pursuing their campaign have come to be proud of their city's fine record and grateful for the low accident rate.

In Rhode Island, which received the State grand prize for the best safety record of the year, the successful program was attributed by Governor Vanderbilt in no small measure to the educational program conducted in the schools through the co-operation of the Motor Vehicles Department. Whether through rigid application of the law, or through educational programs, or both, it has been established that greater traffic safety can be achieved. Methods have been proved; it is to be hoped that other States and cities will follow the fine examples.

Accent on Youth

In the tradition of "Happy" Chandler, Kentucky's youthful United States Senator, Carl Zeidler has sung his way to victory over the veteran Socialist Mayor of Milwaukee, Daniel W. Hoan, under whom the Wisconsin metropolis became a model for clean and efficient city government. Only ten years out of college, the successful candidate apparently made his appeal largely to those of his own age, for his speeches emphasized training and employment for young people. But he did not neglect the more mature element—even to reminding men that his barber father had cut their hair for forty years.

Apparently Mr. Hoan suffered somewhat by reason of the support of the Farmer-Labor Progressive Federation, whose candidates for minor offices were under severe newspaper fire and were defeated. It was the first serious political setback for the Milwaukee Mayor in thirty years. His youthful successor assumes the reins of government in a city with civil service and a merit system in force, a low crime rate, and safeguarded elections. Mayor-elect Zeidler will do well to maintain that high level of civic decency.

'The Worker' Registers

For whom does the Daily Worker work? The question is renewed rather than answered by the registration statement which the New York Communist newspaper has filed under the act requiring registration of agents for foreign principals.

The registration statement denies the Daily Worker acts for any "foreign principal." Yet the State Department response in the matter naturally suggests the query: If this is the case, why does the paper register under an act applying to agents of foreign principals?

Theoretically it is conceivable that the publication and the Communist Party in the United States, by which it is subsidized, might be guided solely by American Communists without reference to Moscow. Yet in practice this is hardly imaginable; for without some very tangible pressure, how could its editors, who had been so busily building the "democratic front" and berating Naziism, have persuaded themselves so quickly last August to defend the compact between Stalin and Hitler?

Disney in Dollars

Financial note: An underwriting group headed by Kidder, Peabody & Co. is offering to the public 150,000 shares of 6 per cent $25 par cumulative convertible preferred stock of Walt Disney Productions at $25 a share and 5,000 shares to employees at the same price, to net $3,875,000.

An animating Peddler has come to Wall Street. His bag holds goods more precious than the wealth of Ind—priceless in the eyes of wisdom. Though a newcomer, he is not abashed amid the canyons of the money makers. He opens his bag of wares. Is the calm expectation in his eye met by answering gleams in those of the bankers?

The strange succession of figures that under the expert guidance of the master come trooping out of the inner recesses of the never-emptying containers startle the denizens of the walled chasms.

"Are they alive?"

"They'll be alive when your most successful financing will have been forgotten," is the reply. "May I introduce to you the Three Little Pigs, Mickey Mouse, Donald Duck, the dog Pluto, Snow White, and some of my recent visitants, Pinocchio, Gepetto, Lampwick, Blue Fairy, Jiminy Cricket, Figaro, and Cleo?"

"How much will you take for that one?" asks a Big Indifferent Banker, pointing to Jiminy Cricket.

"Oh! You can't have him," breaks in Pinocchio. "He's much too delicate for this place. Besides, he's my very own conscience."

The Peddler speaks: "If you take one, you have to take all," he says.

Then comes the all-important Wall Street question: "How much?"

But the Peddler seems scared of Big Round Figures. "They make me Disney," he complains.

"We'll give you a toe-hold for about $4,000,000," quacks Donald.

"But you've got to let the public in on this," warns the Blue Fairy.

"It's a Deal," admit the Bankers, who look like Big Bad Wolves but who can be as sentimental as good old canine Pluto, especially when there's money in it.

True Trade Unionism

David Dubinsky has good ground for gratification in the fact that Communists have lost out for all but an infinitesimal number of posts in elections for officials of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, of which he is president. Out of 1,147 positions to be filled in New York City, the Communists or their fellow travelers won only eight, he said, as compared with fifty-six last year.

The event illustrates the capacity and readiness of sound trade unionism to purge itself of undesirable elements so long as democratic processes of union management are kept open.

Persons genuinely schooled in trade unionism are bound to grasp the importance of the distinction between using organization to obtain fair working conditions from employers and attempting to use it for fomenting strife as a prelude to revolution. The one is collective bargaining; the other is subversion. American labor generally recognizes that it has vastly more to gain from the efficient working of the capitalistic system than from the disruption of that system.

The rank and file of the labor movement is engaged now in fighting on another front the type of leadership it probably would get in event of that kind of a debacle—a type of leadership which discredits labor organization and preys upon the workers it pretends to defend. This is the racketeering or shortsightedly selfish leadership which attempts to create job monopolies by strong-arm methods and to exploit privileged position by extortionate wages or wasteful working rules. These practices prevent more employment than they provide, and there is evidence in letters to the Department of Justice that union members approve the steps that are being taken under the anti-trust laws to break up collusive methods in the building trades.

One further service perhaps can be furnished by the courts. This is the protection of the rights of minority members in unions—rights to have an audit of the dues they contribute, to have reasonably frequent elections of officers, and to have their votes honestly counted in union elections. With these safeguards to democratic control the membership of these organizations may be trusted to provide progressively responsible labor leadership.

The Bookshelf

Liberal in Wartime

A book is often given an importance and interest it would otherwise lack through publication at a moment when its subject is receiving unwonted attention. Such is the case with Walter Nelles' A LIBERAL IN WARTIME (New York: Norton. $2:50), whose significance stems from the fact that the fight against the hysteria of professional patriotism during the World War, with which it deals, may very well have to be repeated, perhaps under even less favorable circumstances, if the United States should again become involved in a war in Europe.

The "liberal" referred to in the title is Albert DeSilver, son of a wealthy and conservative New York family whose acceptance of the "accepted" things is jarred only occasionally prior to the United States' entry into the war. Then, although no radical, he is forced by a passion for justice and fair play to espouse the cause of conscientious objectors, members of the I. W. W., and others whose objection to fighting or to war-profiteering subjects them to persecution by Government and public alike.

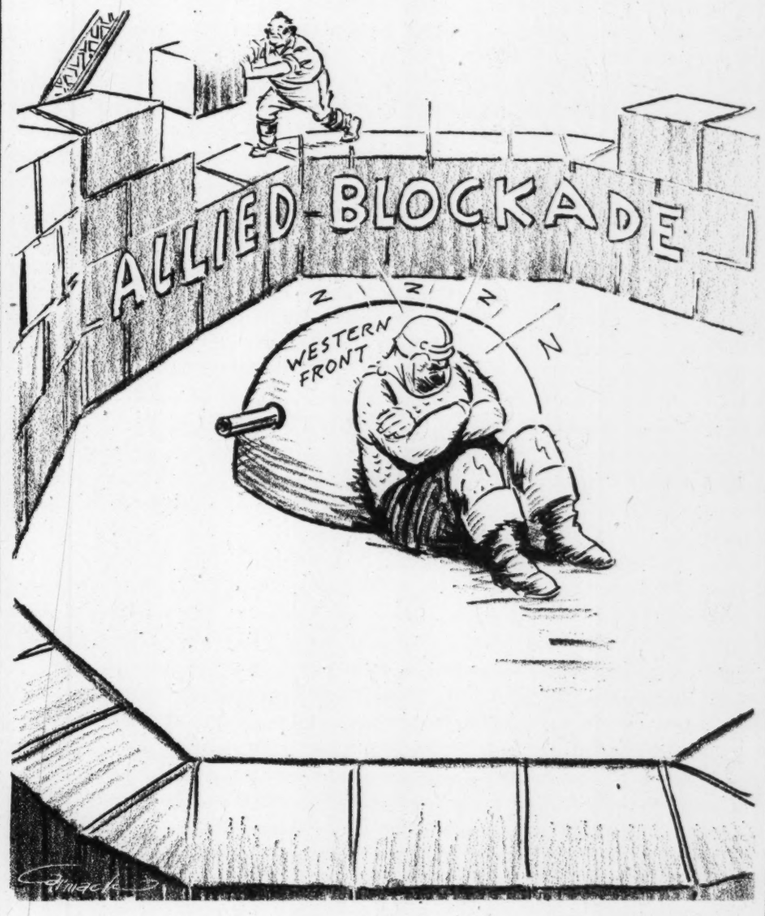
While himself ready to fight and recognizing that war imposes certain necessary restrictions, Mr. DeSilver in his role as wartime associate director of the American Civil Liberties Union insisted that the war could be prosecuted just as efficiently without violating Constitutional guarantees and that zeal to serve America did not mean abridging the right to a fair and impartial trial.

As the author, who was associated with Mr. DeSilver, admits, there was really little one could do to protect the rights of those who differed with the popular conception of wartime Americanism, so great was the prejudice against them. In the light of present-day trends toward all forms of suppression it is encouraging to be reminded, however, that there are always those with the courage to fight for freedom, both physical and spiritual.

The timeliness of the volume is further enhanced by its discussion of the wave of alien deportations that swept the United States in 1919-20. With nearly 100 bills now pending before Congress advocating all sorts of remedies for this country's "alien problem," many of us may need to be reminded of past experiences along such lines, when the only tangible result was needless suffering to thousands who had come to this country as a land of hope.

And for those who remember the Versailles Treaty and are apprehensive of settlements that may follow the present European conflict, there may be guidance in Mr. DeSilver's statement, written in October, 1918, that "unconditional surrender and impartial justice cannot go hand in hand. For if history teaches anything, it teaches that no people has ever lived under intolerable injustice without scheming and plotting, working and striving, and at last fighting to break through the thing which could not be borne. The seed of the next war will have been sown." J. G. H.

Use for the Sitzkrieg



Change of Cast Book

Somewhere beyond the sunset there has always dwelt in the fancy of the average citizen a fairyland of incredible things. The opera takes on just such a roseate coloring of unreality. Up and down its whole rich gamut, it has supplied tones of romance to the eager ears of the world for generations.

Back of the curtains which drop with the ending of every performance lies a world where anything may happen. It is a little world of miracles in which unknowns may change halos with the great and mount their pedestals. Each one seeks his or her own success. But there is scarcely an artist who will not "pitch in" when the opera itself is threatened. During a performance of "Aida" at the Metropolitan in New York recently this was proven.

As the subscribers entered the great temple of song that evening they found, tucked into their programs, small slips of paper announcing that both basses, Mr. Martinelli, and even Mme. Castagna would not appear. Four changes? Disconcerting glances shuttlecocked about.

But what the public didn't know was that it was late afternoon when Mme. Castagna discovered she couldn't sing and the situation had developed into a real emergency.

It is rarely safe to change an opera once it has been scheduled. Too many complications present themselves. Thus at such a time the "Change of Cast Book" always comes out.

* * *

Hidden in a little office just off the Thirty-ninth Street entrance, in charge of Maestro Frank St. Leger, is the Cast Book. It contains a complete record of every singer. The roles they are proficient in, how many times they have sung them, where, and when. A chart further lists each artist's radio and concert engagements during the current season. Their agents work closely with the Metropolitan so that neither will "oversing" the artist.

Those who draw up the Metropolitan's schedules work from ten to sixteen weeks ahead. After an opera has been tentatively cast each role must have assigned to it a second, third, and fourth choice and after that a possibility, all laid out on the proposition sheet. Included in each contract is a clause that the singer must remain at home or in direct phone call at certain hours during the actual season. Midday is generally the deadline but he must thereafter notify the telephone operators where he may be reached if the emergency arises.

When the casualties began to descend, as in the case of "Aida," the "Change of Cast Book" was immediately brought into play. The three male roles were settled upon and the artists were notified quickly. The "Change of Cast Book" was taken to be noted and signed in turn by Mr. Edward Johnson, the general manager, and his two assistant general managers, the press department, the program and advertising departments (who rearrange the casts in print); office for call, treasurer, the telephone operator (so she may inform inquirers who is singing), the box office, conductor and assistant conductors (in case a score must be quickly run over); stage director, stage manager, technical departments (for each singer has an individual interpretation of every role); baggage department (in case trunks are to be brought in), costume and wig departments, librarian (in case of a transposition); stage doorman, and the billposter, who changes the names quickly on the billboards which surround the house.

This is all extremely thorough. The routine has been in vogue for decades. But when circumstances arise such as Mme. Castagna's discovering at a little before six in the evening of the performance that she will be unable to sing, Mr. St. Leger and those who surround him are thrown into a dilemma. The mezzo who might supplant her is to sing a matinee next day. The second choice is billed for the following evening in a role only she could sing. A third is indisposed. Another in the Far West on a concert tour. A fifth has been rehearsing all day for a "Ring" opera.

* * *

Suddenly from the group clustered around Maestro St. Leger a voice was heard. "Why not Bampton?"

Rose Bampton who had sung the name part in the same opera scarcely a week before to be asked to do the role of Amneris? Unheard of. But still, why not?

This was an emergency. As a young singer making her début at the Metropolitan she had been a mezzo and had sung the role of Amneris many times. In spite of the fact that she had been singing as a full-fledged soprano her voice still retained the compass demanded of the lower voice. As the clock ticked on past six-thirty she was reached. Yes! She would try.

The "Change of Cast Book" was sent around. "But Bampton is a soprano now," echoed everyone. Tributes to her courage dropped from lips. Could she rise to the occasion?

Rose Bampton sang Amneris and never sang a role better in her life. With the other substitutes she did the duos, the trios. The sextette with the ensemble was exquisite. The ballet danced. Never a beat was missed. No one stumbled with a cue. Not one member of the cast so much as glanced at the prompter's box.

Tears sparkled in Miss Bampton's eyes when it was all over. Her lips moved a little. Perhaps with a prayer. Plenty of others had been praying. They always do when the "Change of Cast Book" is sent around.

CLARKE ROBINSON

The Wide Horizon

What of the Near East?

By Livingston Hartley

The peace imposed upon Finland reduced the immediate danger to Scandinavia and diverted the pressure for extension of the war towards the opposite end of Europe. Hence it has enhanced the military and political importance of the concentration of Allied armies in the Near East.

This concentration serves, in the first place, to put some backbone into Balkan resistance to German demands, since it signifies that an attempted Balkan Blitzkrieg might be dangerous to the Reich. It may be true that the German aim there is at this time raw materials rather than conquest, but there is always a possibility that Balkan resistance to economic demands may tempt the Nazis to direct political action. Although the Hitler State may still hope for some success in a southeastward drive, especially with Russian assistance, the Reich can no longer undertake such a drive with the limited risk and liability it enjoyed in the Polish campaign.

In the second place, this concentration exerts considerable diplomatic weight in Rome. With strong Allied forces in Syria, Palestine, and Egypt and with Turkish intervention promised in case of Italian, Rome cannot enter the war on the side of Berlin without suffering serious disasters in the Near East. One would be the rapid loss of the Dodecanese to Turkey. And far more serious would be the consequences for the new Ethiopian "Empire," where the Italian Army of occupation, hopelessly cut off from support, would be threatened with catastrophe at the hands of the Allies and the Ethiopians.

* * *

There are, of course, many other elements of Italian weakness, such as the vulnerability of Italy's industrial centers close to the Alps and its low capacity to withstand blockade by naval Powers which control both entrances to the Mediterranean. But the new Allied strength in the Near East, which has placed the military boot on the other leg there in the last few months, is itself a persuasive argument to insure that Mussolini's bark shall not become a bite.

Finally, this concentration can exert a powerful braking influence upon Moscow. Its defensive strength upon land is sufficient to make any Russian attack upon Turkey or Persia a dangerous venture. And its offensive strength on the sea and in the air can menace directly the Russian oil wells in the Caucasus and vital Russian communications in the Black Sea.

If the Allies should be drawn into war against Russia with Turkey on their side, it would not be long before Allied warships obtained a command of the Black Sea which would disrupt the communications of one of the most productive regions of the U. S. S. R. Since Russian railroads are now so overburdened and run down, the closing of the Black Sea to Soviet ships would exert an exceedingly serious hampering influence on Germany.

* * *

It would not be long, moreover, before the Batum terminus of her Caucasus pipe lines was bombarded by Allied warships and the Baku oil wells were bombed by Allied planes. Since Russia requires a large portion of her oil production for her collectivized agriculture, the dislocation of so much of her oil supply during war might bring economic as well as military disaster.

Because the Allies are now able to deal Russia such heavy blows in the Near East, they are in a position to exert heavy pressure on the Kremlin for a number of different ends.

They may be able to dissuade Russia from any attempt to seize Bessarabia by force. They may also succeed in persuading Moscow that economic assistance to Germany must not go beyond a certain point. And their Near Eastern strength may even operate across Europe to safeguard Norway and Sweden from Russian attack, since that would now lead the Kremlin into war with the Allies and disaster around the Black Sea.

Just what bearing the Brennero conference between Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini may have on the Balkan situation remains to be seen, but it would appear certain that the Reichsführer recognizes the threat against his southeastern supply line and would like to have aid in retaining it.

Candidates in the Spring

Conceivably, the Republican nominee might be so weak and so reactionary that by narrow majority the election might go to Franklin Roosevelt. But he could not overcome the odium of a third term and prevent a Republican House of Representatives. He could not purge his party in the election next November, and it is dead sure that he would face a Democratic Senate containing only a liberal minority and with a definite working majority between the Republicans and the conservative Democrats. In Congress he would be powerless. There he would sit for four years branded as a self-seeker, with suspicion always upon him that he would be a fourth or fifth termer, unable to move Congress; greatly discredited in his own party, and inevitably somewhat weakened in his hold upon the country. He would have the name and fame of his office. He could write letters to foreign Powers, but like Wilson, in foreign politics he would be a bound boy at the husking.

On the other hand, if President Roosevelt either before the convention, or while it was balloting, should make the great renunciation, in brutally frank terms, a surge of popularity would greet him that would strengthen his leadership and make him our first private citizen. . . .

Mr. Roosevelt . . . can take leadership outside the White House and even outside his party. He may be truly national in his leadership. There, when he rings the bell and blows the horn, the liberal cohorts will come trooping from both parties to support his cause. Outside the White House, he can throw off his slight obligations to the Democratic Party. He can talk in terms that he cannot use in the White House. He can address a group that he does not dare approach officially as President of the United States; by this I mean Republican leaders of the West, men who have followed George Norris, Hiram Johnson, Capper, the two La Follettes, and Borah for thirty years. In the White House, the President has to talk as a Democrat to Democrats. Out of the White House, he can talk to American citizens as a patriot. Until he decides whether he will be a partisan seeking a third term or a patriot making the great renunciation, presidential politics in the United States will be in a fog.

No man since the first Roosevelt has held such power over a party convention in his hands as President Roosevelt holds today. What will he do with it? Will he dispel it, following a curious notion that democracy has failed and is unable to find another leader for a crisis until it turns to him; or will he show his faith in the democratic process by making the great renunciation and trusting to the wisdom, courage, and common sense of the American people to fill the presidency and leave him a tremendous force for righteousness, a leader of independent thought in America and of liberalism in the world?—WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE in *The Yale Review*.

Praying for Their Enemies

Part of a letter from a Y. M. C. A. leader in Finland:

"The Russian invasion has brought about a revival in the religious life of our nation, and we live in an atmosphere of prayer. I do not think our people have ever prayed so much as in these last weeks. And, indeed, we also pray for our adversaries, that they may find again the road to freedom. We are so sorry for the poor Russian soldiers, as they have been misled and their suffering is indescribable.

"On Christmas morning our troops in the line sang Christmas hymns as loudly as they could so that the enemy might hear them. At another place a Christmas service was relayed in Russian by means of loudspeakers facing the Russian trenches. We did this to try to make them see in what kind of spirit we are fighting."—*Liverpool Daily Post.*